



## **Cisco Mobility Express Command Reference, Cisco Wireless Release 8.9**

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## Preface

This preface describes the audience, organization, and conventions of the . It also provides information on how to obtain other documentation. This chapter includes the following sections:

- [Audience, on page xxxi](#)
- [Document Conventions, on page xxxi](#)
- [Related Documentation, on page xxxiv](#)
- [Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request, on page xxxiv](#)

## Audience

This publication is for experienced network administrators who configure and maintain Cisco wireless controllers (Cisco WLCs) and Cisco lightweight access points (Cisco APs).



**Note** Usage of **test** commands may cause system disruption such as unexpected reboot of the Cisco WLC. Therefore, we recommend that you use the **test** commands on Cisco WLCs for debugging purposes with the help of Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC) personnel.

## Document Conventions

This document uses the following conventions:

Convention	Indication
<b>bold font</b>	Commands and keywords and user-entered text appear in <b>bold font</b> .
<i>italic font</i>	Document titles, new or emphasized terms, and arguments for which you supply values are in <i>italic font</i> .
[ ]	Elements in square brackets are optional.
{x   y   z }	Required alternative keywords are grouped in braces and separated by vertical bars.
[ x   y   z ]	Optional alternative keywords are grouped in brackets and separated by vertical bars.

Convention	Indication
string	A nonquoted set of characters. Do not use quotation marks around the string or the string will include the quotation marks.
<code>courier font</code>	Terminal sessions and information the system displays appear in <code>courier font</code> .
<>	Nonprinting characters such as passwords are in angle brackets.
[]	Default responses to system prompts are in square brackets.
!, #	An exclamation point (!) or a pound sign (#) at the beginning of a line of code indicates a comment line.



**Note** Means reader take note. Notes contain helpful suggestions or references to material not covered in the manual.



**Tip** Means the following information will help you solve a problem.



**Caution** Means reader be careful. In this situation, you might perform an action that could result in equipment damage or loss of data.



**Warning** This warning symbol means danger. You are in a situation that could cause bodily injury. Before you work on any equipment, be aware of the hazards involved with electrical circuitry and be familiar with standard practices for preventing accidents. (To see translations of the warnings that appear in this publication, refer to the appendix "Translated Safety Warnings.")

Warning Title	Description
Waarschuwing	Dit waarschuwingssymbool betekent gevaar. U verkeert in een situatie die lichamelijk letsel kan veroorzaken. Voordat u aan enige apparatuur gaat werken, dient u zich bewust te zijn van de bij elektrische schakelingen betrokken risico's en dient u op de hoogte te zijn van standaard maatregelen om ongelukken te voorkomen. (Voor vertalingen van de waarschuwingen die in deze publicatie verschijnen, kunt u het aanhangsel "Translated Safety Warnings" (Vertalingen van veiligheidsvoorschriften) raadplegen.)
Varoitus	Tämä varoitusmerkki merkitsee vaaraa. Olet tilanteessa, joka voi johtaa ruumiinvammaan. Ennen kuin työskentelet minkään laitteiston parissa, ota selvää sähkökytkentöihin liittyvistä vaaroista ja tavanomaisista onnettomuuksien ehkäisykeinoista. (Tässä julkaisussa esiintyvien varoitusten käännökset löydät liitteestä "Translated Safety Warnings" (käännetyt turvallisuutta koskevat varoitukset).)

Warning Title	Description
Attention	Ce symbole d'avertissement indique un danger. Vous vous trouvez dans une situation pouvant entraîner des blessures. Avant d'accéder à cet équipement, soyez conscient des dangers posés par les circuits électriques et familiarisez-vous avec les procédures courantes de prévention des accidents. Pour obtenir les traductions des mises en garde figurant dans cette publication, veuillez consulter l'annexe intitulée « Translated Safety Warnings » (Traduction des avis de sécurité).
Warnung	Dieses Warnsymbol bedeutet Gefahr. Sie befinden sich in einer Situation, die zu einer Körperverletzung führen könnte. Bevor Sie mit der Arbeit an irgendeinem Gerät beginnen, seien Sie sich der mit elektrischen Stromkreisen verbundenen Gefahren und der Standardpraktiken zur Vermeidung von Unfällen bewusst. (Übersetzungen der in dieser Veröffentlichung enthaltenen Warnhinweise finden Sie im Anhang mit dem Titel "Translated Safety Warnings" (Übersetzung der Warnhinweise).)
Avvertenza	Questo simbolo di avvertenza indica un pericolo. Si è in una situazione che può causare infortuni. Prima di lavorare su qualsiasi apparecchiatura, occorre conoscere i pericoli relativi ai circuiti elettrici ed essere al corrente delle pratiche standard per la prevenzione di incidenti. La traduzione delle avvertenze riportate in questa pubblicazione si trova nell'appendice, "Translated Safety Warnings" (Traduzione delle avvertenze di sicurezza).
Advarsel	Dette varselsymbolet betyr fare. Du befinner deg i en situasjon som kan føre til personskade. Før du utfører arbeid på utstyr, må du være oppmerksom på de faremomentene som elektriske kretser innebærer, samt gjøre deg kjent med vanlig praksis når det gjelder å unngå ulykker. (Hvis du vil se oversettelser av de advarslene som finnes i denne publikasjonen, kan du se i vedlegget "Translated Safety Warnings" [Oversatte sikkerhetsadvarsler].)
Aviso	Este símbolo de aviso indica perigo. Encontra-se numa situação que lhe poderá causar danos físicos. Antes de começar a trabalhar com qualquer equipamento, familiarize-se com os perigos relacionados com circuitos eléctricos, e com quaisquer práticas comuns que possam prevenir possíveis acidentes. (Para ver as traduções dos avisos que constam desta publicação, consulte o apêndice "Translated Safety Warnings" - "Traduções dos Avisos de Segurança").
¡Advertencia!	Este símbolo de aviso significa peligro. Existe riesgo para su integridad física. Antes de manipular cualquier equipo, considerar los riesgos que entraña la corriente eléctrica y familiarizarse con los procedimientos estándar de prevención de accidentes. (Para ver traducciones de las advertencias que aparecen en esta publicación, consultar el apéndice titulado "Translated Safety Warnings.")
Varning	Denna varningssymbol signalerar fara. Du befinner dig i en situation som kan leda till personskada. Innan du utför arbete på någon utrustning måste du vara medveten om farorna med elkretsar och känna till vanligt förfarande för att förebygga skador. (Se förklaringar av de varningar som förekommer i denna publikation i appendix "Translated Safety Warnings" [Översatta säkerhetsvarningar].)

## Related Documentation

These documents provide complete information about the Cisco solution:

### Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request

For information about obtaining documentation, submitting a service request, and gathering additional information, see the monthly *What's New in Cisco Product Documentation*, which also lists all new and revised Cisco technical documentation, at:

<http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/general/whatsnew/whatsnew.html>

Subscribe to the *What's New in Cisco Product Documentation* as an RSS feed and set content to be delivered directly to your desktop using a reader application. The RSS feeds are a free service. Cisco currently supports RSS Version 2.0.



# Using the Command-Line Interface

---

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [CLI Command Keyboard Shortcuts, on page 2](#)
- [Using the Interactive Help Feature, on page 4](#)

# CLI Command Keyboard Shortcuts

The table below lists the CLI keyboard shortcuts to help you enter and edit command lines on the controller.

**Table 1: CLI Command Keyboard Shortcuts**

Action	Description	Keyboard Shortcut
Change	The word at the cursor to lowercase.	Esc l
	The word at the cursor to uppercase.	Esc u
Delete	A character to the left of the cursor.	Ctrl-h, Delete, or Backspace
	All characters from the cursor to the beginning of the line.	Ctrl-u
	All characters from the cursor to the end of the line.	Ctrl-k
	All characters from the cursor to the end of the word.	Esc d
	The word to the left of the cursor.	Ctrl-w or Esc Backspace
Display MORE output	Exit from MORE output.	q, Q, or Ctrl-C
	Next additional screen. The default is one screen. To display more than one screen, enter a number before pressing the Spacebar key.	Spacebar
	Next line. The default is one line. To display more than one line, enter the number before pressing the Enter key.	Enter
Enter or Return key character.		Ctrl-m
Expand the command or abbreviation.		Ctrl-t or Tab
Move the cursor	One character to the left (back).	Ctrl-b or Left Arrow
	One character to the right (forward).	Ctrl-f or Right Arrow
	One word to the left (back), to the beginning of the current or previous word.	Esc b

Action	Description	Keyboard Shortcut
	One word to the right (forward), to the end of the current or next word.	Esc f
	To the beginning of the line.	Ctrl-a
	To the end of the line.	Ctrl-e
Redraw the screen at the prompt.		Ctrl-l or Ctrl-r
Return to the EXEC mode from any configuration mode		Ctrl-z
Return to the previous mode or exit from the CLI from Exec mode.		exit command
Transpose a character at the cursor with a character to the left of the cursor.		Ctrl-t

# Using the Interactive Help Feature

The question mark (?) character allows you to get the following type of help about the command at the command line. The table below lists the interactive help feature list.

**Table 2: Interactive Help Feature List**

Command	Description
help	Provides a brief description of the Help feature in any command mode.
? at the command prompt	Lists all commands available for a particular command mode.
partial command?	Provides a list of commands that begin with the character string.
partial command<Tab>	Completes a partial command name.
command ?	Lists the keywords, arguments, or both associated with a command.
command keyword ?	Lists the arguments that are associated with the keyword.

## Using the help Command

### Before you begin

To look up keyboard commands, use the help command at the root level.

### help

Help may be requested at any point in a command by entering a question mark '?'. If nothing matches, the help list will be empty and you must back up until entering a '?' shows the available options. Two types of help are available:

1. Full help is available when you are ready to enter a command argument (for example show ?) and describes each possible argument.
2. Partial help is provided when an abbreviated argument is entered and you want to know what arguments match the input (for example show pr?).

Example:

```
> help
HELP:
Special keys:
  DEL, BS... delete previous character
  Ctrl-A   .... go to beginning of line
  Ctrl-E   .... go to end of line
  Ctrl-F   .... go forward one character
```

```

Ctrl-B .... go backward one character
Ctrl-D .... delete current character
Ctrl-U, X. delete to beginning of line
Ctrl-K ... delete to end of line
Ctrl-W .... delete previous word
Ctrl-T .... transpose previous character
Ctrl-P .... go to previous line in history buffer
Ctrl-N .... go to next line in history buffer
Ctrl-Z ... return to root command prompt
Tab, <SPACE> command-line completion
Exit .... go to next lower command prompt
? .... list choices

```

## Using the ? command

### Before you begin

To display all of the commands in your current level of the command tree, or to display more information about a particular command, use the ? command.

command name ?

When you enter a command information request, put a space between the **command name** and ?.

### Examples

This command shows you all the commands and levels available from the root level.

```

> ?
clear          Clear selected configuration elements.
config         Configure switch options and settings.
debug         Manages system debug options.
help          Help
linktest      Perform a link test to a specified MAC address.
logout        Exit this session. Any unsaved changes are lost.
ping          Send ICMP echo packets to a specified IP address.
reset         Reset options.
save          Save switch configurations.
show          Display switch options and settings.
transfer      Transfer a file to or from the switch.

```

## Using the partial? command

### Before you begin

To provide a list of commands that begin with the character string, use the partial command ?.

### partial command?

There should be no space between the command and the question mark.

This example shows how to provide a command that begin with the character string “ad”:

```

> controller> config>ad?

```

The command that matches with the string “ad” is as follows:

```
advanced
```

## Using the partial command<tab>

### Before you begin

To complete a partial command name, use the partial command<tab> command.

### partial command<tab>

There should be no space between the command and <tab>.

This example shows how to complete a partial command name that begins with the character string “cert”:

```
Controller >config>cert<tab> certificate
```

## Using the command ?

### Examples

To list the keywords, arguments, or both associated with the command, use the command ?.

```
command-name ?
```

There should be a space between the command and the question mark.

This example shows how to list the arguments and keyword for the command acl:

```
Controller >config acl ?
```

Information similar to the following appears:

apply	Applies the ACL to the data path.
counter	Start/Stop the ACL Counters.
create	Create a new ACL.
delete	Delete an ACL.
rule	Configure rules in the ACL.
cpu	Configure the CPU ACL Information

## command keyword ?

To list the arguments that are associated with the keyword, use the command keyword ?:

```
command keyword ?
```

There should be space between the keyword and the question mark.

This example shows how to display the arguments associated with the keyword cpu:

```
Controller >config acl cpu ?
```

Information similar to the following appears:

```
none          None - Disable the CPU ACL
<name>       <name> - Name of the CPU ACL
```

command keyword ?



## System Management Commands

---

- [show Commands](#), on page 10
- [config Commands](#), on page 46
- [Timeout Commands](#), on page 160
- [Clearing Configurations, Log files, and Other Actions](#), on page 171
- [Resetting the System Reboot Time](#), on page 185
- [Uploading and Downloading Files and Configurations](#), on page 188
- [Troubleshooting the Controller Settings](#), on page 204

## show Commands

This section lists the **show** commands that you can use to display information about the controller settings and user accounts.

### show 802.11 cu-metrics

To display access point channel utilization metrics, use the **show 802.11 cu-metrics** command.

**show 802.11**{a | b} **cu-metrics** *cisco\_ap*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Access point name.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	

The following is a sample output of the **show 802.11a cu-metrics** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show 802.11a cu-metrics AP1
AP Interface Mac:          30:37:a6:c8:8a:50
Measurement Duration:    90sec
Timestamp                 Thu Jan 27 09:08:48 2011
Channel Utilization stats
=====
Picc (50th Percentile)..... 0
Pib (50th Percentile)..... 76
Picc (90th Percentile)..... 0
Pib (90th Percentile)..... 77
Timestamp                 Thu Jan 27 09:34:34 2011
```

### show advanced 802.11 l2roam

To display 802.11a or 802.11b/g Layer 2 client roaming information, use the **show advanced 802.11 l2roam** command.

**show advanced 802.11**{a | b} **l2roam** {**rf-param** | **statistics**} *mac\_address*}

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<b>rf-param</b>	Specifies the Layer 2 frequency parameters.
	<b>statistics</b>	Specifies the Layer 2 client roaming statistics.
	<i>mac_address</i>	MAC address of the client.

**Command Default** None

The following is a sample output of the **show advanced 802.11b l2roam rf-param** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show advanced 802.11b l2roam rf-param

L2Roam 802.11bg RF Parameters.....
  Config Mode..... Default
  Minimum RSSI..... -85
  Roam Hysteresis..... 2
  Scan Threshold..... -72
  Transition time..... 5
```

## show advanced send-disassoc-on-handoff

To display whether the WLAN controller disassociates clients after a handoff, use the **show advanced send-disassoc-on-handoff** command.

**show advanced send-disassoc-on-handoff**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

The following is a sample output of the **show advanced send-disassoc-on-handoff** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show advanced send-disassoc-on-handoff
Send Disassociate on Handoff..... Disabled
```

## show boot

To display the primary and backup software build numbers with an indication of which is active, use the **show boot** command.

**show boot**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** Each Cisco wireless LAN controller retains one primary and one backup operating system software load in nonvolatile RAM to allow controllers to boot off the primary load (default) or revert to the backup load when desired.

The following is a sample output of the **show boot** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show boot
Primary Boot Image..... 3.2.13.0 (active)
Backup Boot Image..... 3.2.15.0
```

**Related Commands**    **config boot**

## show band-select

To display band selection information, use the **show band-select** command.

**show band-select**

**Syntax Description**    This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default**    None

The following is a sample output of the **show band-select** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show band-select
Band Select Probe Response..... per WLAN enabling
  Cycle Count..... 3 cycles
  Cycle Threshold..... 200 milliseconds
  Age Out Suppression..... 20 seconds
  Age Out Dual Band..... 60 seconds
  Client RSSI..... -80 dBm
```

**Related Commands**    **config band-select**  
**config wlan band-select**

## show buffers

To display buffer information of the controller, use the **show buffers** command.

**show buffers**

**Syntax Description**    This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default**    None

The following is a sample output of the **show buffers** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show buffers
Pool[00]: 16 byte chunks
  chunks in pool: 50000
  chunks in use: 9196
  bytes in use: 147136
  bytes requested: 73218 (73918 overhead bytes)
Pool[01]: 64 byte chunks
  chunks in pool: 50100
  chunks in use: 19222
  bytes in use: 1230208
  bytes requested: 729199 (501009 overhead bytes)
Pool[02]: 128 byte chunks
  chunks in pool: 26200
  chunks in use: 9861
  bytes in use: 1262208
  bytes requested: 848732 (413476 overhead bytes)
Pool[03]: 256 byte chunks
  chunks in pool: 3000
```

```

        chunks in use:      596
        bytes in use:      152576
        bytes requested:   93145 (59431 overhead bytes)
Pool[04]: 384 byte chunks
        chunks in pool:    6000
        chunks in use:     258
        bytes in use:      99072
        bytes requested:   68235 (30837 overhead bytes)
Pool[05]: 512 byte chunks
        chunks in pool:    18700
        chunks in use:     18667
        bytes in use:      9557504
        bytes requested:   7933814 (1623690 overhead bytes)
Pool[06]: 1024 byte chunks
        chunks in pool:    3500
        chunks in use:     94
        bytes in use:      96256
        bytes requested:   75598 (20658 overhead bytes)
Pool[07]: 2048 byte chunks
        chunks in pool:    1000
        chunks in use:     54
        bytes in use:      110592
        bytes requested:   76153 (34439 overhead bytes)
Pool[08]: 4096 byte chunks
        chunks in pool:    1000
        chunks in use:     47
        bytes in use:      192512
        bytes requested:   128258 (64254 overhead bytes)
Raw Pool:
        chunks in use:     256
        bytes requested:   289575125

```

## show cac voice stats

To view the detailed voice CAC statistics of the 802.11a or 802.11b radio, use the **show cac voice stats** command.

**show cac voice stats** { **802.11a** | **802.11b** }

Syntax Description	802.11a	802.11b
	Displays detailed voice CAC statistics for 802.11a.	
		Displays detailed voice CAC statistics for 802.11b/g.

The following is a sample output of the **show cac voice stats 802.11b** command:

```

(Cisco Controller) > show cac voice stats 802.11b

WLC Voice Call Statistics for 802.11b Radio

WMM TSPEC CAC Call Stats
Total num of Calls in progress..... 0
Num of Roam Calls in progress..... 0
Total Num of Calls Admitted..... 0
Total Num of Roam Calls Admitted..... 0
Total Num of exp bw requests received..... 0
Total Num of exp bw requests Admitted..... 0
Total Num of Calls Rejected..... 0
Total Num of Roam Calls Rejected..... 0
Num of Calls Rejected due to insufficient bw.... 0

```

**show cac voice summary**

```

Num of Calls Rejected due to invalid params.... 0
Num of Calls Rejected due to PHY rate..... 0
Num of Calls Rejected due to QoS policy..... 0
SIP CAC Call Stats
Total Num of Calls in progress..... 0
Num of Roam Calls in progress..... 0
Total Num of Calls Admitted..... 0
Total Num of Roam Calls Admitted..... 0
Total Num of Preferred Calls Received..... 0
Total Num of Preferred Calls Admitted..... 0
Total Num of Ongoing Preferred Calls..... 0
Total Num of Calls Rejected(Insuff BW)..... 0
Total Num of Roam Calls Rejected(Insuff BW).... 0
KTS based CAC Call Stats
Total Num of Calls in progress..... 0
Num of Roam Calls in progress..... 0
Total Num of Calls Admitted..... 0
Total Num of Roam Calls Admitted..... 0
Total Num of Calls Rejected(Insuff BW)..... 0
Total Num of Roam Calls Rejected(Insuff BW).... 0

```

**Related Topics**

[config 802.11 cac defaults](#), on page 52  
[config 802.11 cac multimedia](#), on page 59  
[show cac voice stats](#), on page 13  
[show cac voice summary](#), on page 14  
[show cac video stats](#), on page 15  
[show cac video summary](#), on page 16

## show cac voice summary

To view the list of all APs with brief voice statistics (includes bandwidth used, maximum bandwidth available, and the number of calls information), use the **show cac voice summary** command.

**show cac voice summary****Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default**

None

The following is a sample output of the **show cac voice summary** command:

```

(Cisco Controller) > show cac voice summary
-----
AP Name           Slot#   Radio  BW Used/Max  Calls
-----
APc47d.4f3a.3547  0       11b/g   0/23437      0
    1       11a   1072/23437   1

```

**Related Topics**

[show mesh cac](#)

## show cac video stats

To view the detailed video CAC statistics of the 802.11a or 802.11b radio, use the **show cac video stats** command.

**show cac video stats {802.11a | 802.11b}**

Syntax	Description
<b>802.11a</b>	Displays detailed video CAC statistics for 802.11a.
<b>802.11b</b>	Displays detailed video CAC statistics for 802.11b/g.

The following is a sample output of the **show cac video stats 802.11b** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show cac video stats 802.11b

WLC Video Call Statistics for 802.11b Radio

WMM TSPEC CAC Call Stats
  Total num of Calls in progress..... 0
  Num of Roam Calls in progress..... 0
  Total Num of Calls Admitted..... 0
  Total Num of Roam Calls Admitted..... 0
  Total Num of Calls Rejected..... 0
  Total Num of Roam Calls Rejected..... 0
  Num of Calls Rejected due to insufficient bw.... 0
  Num of Calls Rejected due to invalid params.... 0
  Num of Calls Rejected due to PHY rate..... 0
  Num of Calls Rejected due to QoS policy..... 0
SIP CAC Call Stats
  Total Num of Calls in progress..... 0
  Num of Roam Calls in progress..... 0
  Total Num of Calls Admitted..... 0
  Total Num of Roam Calls Admitted..... 0
  Total Num of Calls Rejected(Insuff BW)..... 0
  Total Num of Roam Calls Rejected(Insuff BW).... 0
```

Related Commands
<b>config 802.11 cac voice</b>
<b>config 802.11 cac defaults</b>
<b>config 802.11 cac video</b>
<b>config 802.11 cac multimedia</b>
<b>show cac voice stats</b>
<b>show cac voice summary</b>
<b>show cac video stats</b>
<b>show cac video summary</b>
<b>config 802.11 cac video load-based</b>
<b>config 802.11 cac video cac-method</b>
<b>config 802.11 cac video sip</b>

## show cac video summary

To view the list of all access points with brief video statistics (includes bandwidth used, maximum bandwidth available, and the number of calls information), use the **show cac video summary** command.

### show cac video summary

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

The following is a sample output of the **show cac video summary** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show cac video summary
```

AP Name	Slot#	Radio	BW Used/Max	Calls
AP001b.d571.88e0	0	11b/g	0/10937	0
	1	11a	0/18750	0
AP5_1250	0	11b/g	0/10937	0
	1	11a	0/18750	0

### Related Commands

**config 802.11 cac voice**  
**config 802.11 cac defaults**  
**config 802.11 cac video**  
**config 802.11 cac multimedia**  
**show cac voice stats**  
**show cac voice summary**  
**show cac video stats**  
**show cac video summary**  
**config 802.11 cac video load-based**  
**config 802.11 cac video cac-method**  
**config 802.11 cac video sip**

## show cdp

To display the status and details of the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP), use the **show cdp** command.

```
show cdp {neighbors [detail] | entry all | traffic}
```

### Syntax Description

<b>neighbors</b>	Displays a list of all CDP neighbors on all interfaces.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information of the controller's CDP neighbors. This command shows only the CDP neighbors of the controller; it does not show the CDP neighbors of the controller's associated access points.
<b>entry all</b>	Displays all CDP entries in the database.

---

**traffic** Displays CDP traffic information.

---

**Command Default** None

The following is a sample output of the **show cdp** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show cdp
CDP counters :
Total packets output: 0, Input: 0
Chksum error: 0
No memory: 0, Invalid packet: 0,
```

**Related Commands**

- config cdp**
- config ap cdp**
- show ap cdp**

## show certificate compatibility

To display whether or not certificates are verified as compatible in the Cisco wireless LAN controller, use the **show certificate compatibility** command.

**show certificate compatibility**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

The following is a sample output of the **show certificate compatibility** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show certificate compatibility
Certificate compatibility mode:..... off
```

### Related Topics

- [config certificate](#), on page 85
- [config certificate lsc](#)
- [show certificate lsc](#)
- [show certificate summary](#), on page 18
- [show local-auth certificates](#), on page 27

## show certificate ssc

To view the Self Signed Device Certificate (SSC) and hash key of the virtual controller, use the **show certificate ssc** command.

**show certificate ssc**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

The following is a sample output of the **show certificate ssc** command :

```
(Cisco Controller) > show certificate ssc
SSC Hash validation..... Enabled.

SSC Device Certificate details:

  Subject Name :
    C=US, ST=California, L=San Jose, O=Cisco Virtual Wireless LAN Controller,
    CN=DEVICE-vWLC-AIR-CTVM-K9-000C297F2CF7, MAILTO=support@vwlc.com

  Validity :
    Start : 2012 Jul 23rd, 15:47:53 GMT
    End   : 2022 Jun 1st, 15:47:53 GMT

  Hash key : 5870ffabb15de2a617132bafcd73
```

**Related Topics**

[config certificate ssc](#)  
[show mobility group member](#)  
[config mobility group member](#)

## show certificate summary

To verify that the controller has generated a certificate, use the **show certificate summary** command.

**show certificate summary****Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

The following is a sample output of the **show certificate summary** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show certificate summary
Web Administration Certificate..... Locally Generated
Web Authentication Certificate..... Locally Generated
Certificate compatibility mode:..... off
```

**Related Topics**

[config certificate](#), on page 85  
[config certificate lsc](#)  
[show certificate compatibility](#), on page 17  
[show local-auth certificates](#), on page 27

## show client calls

To display the total number of active or rejected calls on the controller, use the **show client calls** command.

```
show client calls { active | rejected } { 802.11a | 802.11bg | all }
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>active</b>	Specifies active calls.
<b>rejected</b>	Specifies rejected calls.
<b>802.11a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.

<b>802.11bg</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>all</b>	Specifies both the 802.11a and 802.11b/g network.

**Command Default**

None

The following is a sample output of the **show client calls active 802.11a** command :

```
(Cisco Controller) > show client calls active 802.11a
Client MAC           Username           Total Call
                    Duration (sec)
-----
00:09: ef: 02:65:70   abc                45
00:13: ce: cc: 51:39   xyz                45
00:40:96: af: 15:15   def                45
00:40:96:b2:69: df    def                45
Number of Active Calls ----- 4
```

**Related Topics**

[debug voice-diag](#), on page 210

## show client roam-history

To display the roaming history of a specified client, use the **show client roam-history** command.

**show client roam-history** *mac\_address*

**Command Default**

None

The following is a sample output of the **show client roam-history** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show client roam-history 00:14:6c:0a:57:77
```

## show client summary

To display a summary of clients associated with a Cisco lightweight access point, use the **show client summary** command.

**show client summary**

**Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default**

None

**Usage Guidelines**

Use **show client ap** command to list the status of automatically disabled clients. Use the **show exclusionlist** command to display clients on the exclusion list (blacklisted).

The following example shows how to display a summary of the active clients:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show client summary
Number of Clients..... 24
```

## show client summary guest-lan

```

Number of PMIPv6 Clients..... 200
MAC Address      AP Name          Status          WLAN/GLAN/RLAN Auth Protocol      Port
Wired  PMIPv6
-----  -----
-----  -----
00:00:15:01:00:01 NMSP-TalwarSIM1-2 Associated      1                Yes  802.11a          13
No        Yes
00:00:15:01:00:02 NMSP-TalwarSIM1-2 Associated      1                Yes  802.11a          13
No        No
00:00:15:01:00:03 NMSP-TalwarSIM1-2 Associated      1                Yes  802.11a          13
No        Yes
00:00:15:01:00:04 NMSP-TalwarSIM1-2 Associated      1                Yes  802.11a          13
No        No

```

## show client summary guest-lan

To display the active wired guest LAN clients, use the **show client summary guest-lan** command.

### show client summary guest-lan

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

The following is a sample output of the **show client summary guest-lan** command:

```

(Cisco Controller) > show client summary guest-lan
Number of Clients..... 1
MAC Address      AP Name          Status          WLAN Auth Protocol Port Wired
-----  -----  -----  ---  ---  -----  ---  -----
00:16:36:40:ac:58 N/A            Associated      1   No   802.3    1   Yes

```

**Related Commands** **show client summary**

## show client tsm

To display the client traffic stream metrics (TSM) statistics, use the **show client tsm** command.

**show client tsm 802.11 { a | b } client\_mac { ap\_mac | all }**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>802.11a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>802.11b</b>	Specifies the 802.11 b/g network.
	<i>client_mac</i>	MAC address of the client.
	<i>ap_mac</i>	MAC address of the tsm access point.
	<b>all</b>	Specifies the list of all access points to which the client has associations.

**Command Default** None

The following is a sample output of the **show client tsm 802.11a** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show client tsm 802.11a xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx all
AP Interface MAC: 00:0b:85:01:02:03
Client Interface Mac: 00:01:02:03:04:05
Measurement Duration: 90 seconds
Timestamp 1st Jan 2006, 06:35:80
  UpLink Stats
  =====
    Average Delay (5sec intervals).....35
    Delay less than 10 ms.....20
    Delay bet 10 - 20 ms.....20
    Delay bet 20 - 40 ms.....20
    Delay greater than 40 ms.....20
    Total packet Count.....80
    Total packet lost count (5sec).....10
    Maximum Lost Packet count(5sec).....5
    Average Lost Packet count(5secs).....2
  DownLink Stats
  =====
    Average Delay (5sec intervals).....35
    Delay less than 10 ms.....20
    Delay bet 10 - 20 ms.....20
    Delay bet 20 - 40 ms.....20
    Delay greater than 40 ms.....20
    Total packet Count.....80
    Total packet lost count (5sec).....10
    Maximum Lost Packet count(5sec).....5
    Average Lost Packet count(5secs).....2
```

**Related Commands**

- show client ap**
- show client detail**
- show client summary**

## show client username

To display the client data by the username, use the **show client username** command.

**show client username** *username*

Syntax Description	<i>username</i>	Client's username.
		You can view a list of the first eight clients that are in RUN state associated to controller's access points.

**Command Default** None

The following is a sample output of the **show client username** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show client username local

MAC Address          AP Name          Status          WLAN Auth Protocol          Port
```

## show client voice-diag

```

Device Type
-----
-----
12:22:64:64:00:01 WEB-AUTH-AP-1 Associated 1 Yes 802.11g 1
Unknown
12:22:64:64:00:02 WEB-AUTH-AP-1 Associated 1 Yes 802.11g 1
Unknown
12:22:64:64:00:03 WEB-AUTH-AP-1 Associated 1 Yes 802.11g 1
Unknown
12:22:64:64:00:04 WEB-AUTH-AP-1 Associated 1 Yes 802.11g 1
Unknown
12:22:64:64:00:05 WEB-AUTH-AP-1 Associated 1 Yes 802.11g 1
Unknown
12:22:64:64:00:06 WEB-AUTH-AP-1 Associated 1 Yes 802.11g 1
Unknown
12:22:64:64:00:07 WEB-AUTH-AP-1 Associated 1 Yes 802.11g 1
Unknown
12:22:64:64:00:08 WEB-AUTH-AP-1 Associated 1 Yes 802.11g 1
Unknown

```

## show client voice-diag

To display voice diagnostics statistics, use the **show client voice-diag** command.

**show client voice-diag** { **quos-map** | **roam-history** | **rss** | **status** | **tspec** }

Syntax Description		
<b>quos-map</b>		Displays information about the QoS/DSCP mapping and packet statistics in each of the four queues: VO, VI, BE, BK. The different DSCP values are also displayed.
<b>roam-history</b>		Displays information about history of the last three roamings. The output contains the timestamp, access point associated with the roaming, the roaming reason, and if there is a roaming failure, the reason for the roaming failure.
<b>rss</b>		Displays the client's RSSI values in the last 5 seconds when voice diagnostics are enabled.
<b>status</b>		Displays the status of voice diagnostics for clients.
<b>tspec</b>		Displays TSPEC for the voice diagnostic for clients.

**Command Default** None

The following is a sample output of the **show client voice-diag status** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show client voice-diag status
Voice Diagnostics Status: FALSE
```

**Related Commands** **show client ap**

**show client detail**  
**show client summary**  
**debug voice-diag**

## show coredump summary

To display a summary of the controller's core dump file, use the **show coredump summary** command.

**show coredump summary**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default** None

The following is a sample output of the **show coredump summary** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show coredump summary
Core Dump is enabled
FTP Server IP..... 10.10.10.17
FTP Filename..... file1
FTP Username..... ftpuser
FTP Password..... *****
```

---

**Related Commands**

- config coredump**
- config coredump ftp**
- config coredump username**

## show cpu

To display current WLAN controller CPU usage information, use the **show cpu** command.

**show cpu**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

The following is a sample output of the **show cpu** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show cpu
Current CPU load: 2.50%
```

## show custom-web

To display all the web authentication customization information, use the **show custom-web** command.

---

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>all</b>	Display all Web-Auth customization information.
	<b>remote-lan</b>	Display per WLAN Web-Auth customization information.

---

<b>guest-lan</b>	Display per Guest LAN Web-Auth customization information.
<b>sleep-client</b>	Display all Web-Auth Sleeping Client entries summary.
<b>webauth-bundle</b>	Display the content of Web-Auth Bundle.
<b>wlan</b>	Display per WLAN Web-Auth customization information.

The following is a sample output of the command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show custom-web all
Radius Authentication Method..... PAP
Cisco Logo..... Enabled
CustomLogo..... None
Custom Title..... None
Custom Message..... None
Custom Redirect URL..... None
Web Authentication Type..... Internal Default
Logout-popup..... Enabled
External Web Authentication URL..... None
```

## show database summary

To display the maximum number of entries in the database, use the **show database summary** command.

### show database summary

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following is a sample output of the **show database summary** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show database summary
Maximum Database Entries..... 2048
Maximum Database Entries On Next Reboot..... 2048
Database Contents
  MAC Filter Entries..... 2
  Exclusion List Entries..... 0
  AP Authorization List Entries..... 1
  Management Users..... 1
  Local Network Users..... 1
    Local Users..... 1
    Guest Users..... 0
  Total..... 5
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>config database size</b>
-------------------------	-----------------------------

## show dtls connections

To display the Datagram Transport Layer Security (DTLS) server status, use the **show dtls connections** command.

**show dtls connections**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

The following is a sample output of the **show dtls connections** command.

```
Device > show dtls connections
```

AP Name	Local Port	Peer IP	Peer Port	Ciphersuite
1130	Capwap_Ctrl	1.100.163.210	23678	TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA
1130	Capwap_Data	1.100.163.210	23678	TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA
1240	Capwap_Ctrl	1.100.163.209	59674	TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA

**show guest-lan**

To display the configuration of a specific wired guest LAN, use the **show guest-lan** command.

**show guest-lan** *guest\_lan\_id*

**Syntax Description** *guest\_lan\_id* ID of the selected wired guest LAN.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** To display all wired guest LANs configured on the controller, use the **show guest-lan summary** command.

The following is a sample output of the **show guest-lan** *guest\_lan\_id* command:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show guest-lan 2
Guest LAN Identifier..... 1
Profile Name..... guestlan
Network Name (SSID)..... guestlan
Status..... Enabled
AAA Policy Override..... Disabled
Number of Active Clients..... 1
Exclusionlist Timeout..... 60 seconds
Session Timeout..... Infinity
Interface..... wired
Ingress Interface..... wired-guest
WLAN ACL..... unconfigured
DHCP Server..... 10.20.236.90
DHCP Address Assignment Required..... Disabled
Quality of Service..... Silver (best effort)
Security
  Web Based Authentication..... Enabled
  ACL..... Unconfigured
  Web-Passthrough..... Disabled
  Conditional Web Redirect..... Disabled
  Auto Anchor..... Disabled
Mobility Anchor List
GLAN ID IP Address Status
```

## show invalid-config

To see any ignored commands or invalid configuration values in an edited configuration file, use the **show invalid-config** command.

**show invalid-config**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default** None

---

**Usage Guidelines** You can enter this command only before the **clear config** or **save config** command.

The following is a sample output of the **show invalid-config** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show invalid-config
config wlan peer-blocking drop 3
config wlan dhcp_server 3 192.168.0.44 required
```

## show inventory

To display a physical inventory of the Cisco wireless LAN controller, use the **show inventory** command.

**show inventory**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default** None

## show license agent

To display the license agent counter and session information on the Cisco 5500 Series Controller, use the **show license agent** command.

**show license agent {counters | sessions}**

---

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>counters</b>	Displays license agent counter information.
	<b>sessions</b>	Displays session information.

---



---

**Command Default** None

The following is a sample output of the **show license agent counters** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show license agent counters
License Agent Counters
Request Messages Received:0: Messages with Errors:0
Request Operations Received:0: Operations with Errors:0
Notification Messages Sent:0: Transmission Errors:0: Soap Errors:0
```

The following is a sample output of the **show license agent sessions** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show license agent sessions
License Agent Sessions: 0 open, maximum is 9
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>config license agent</b> <b>clear license agent</b> <b>show license all</b> <b>show license detail</b> <b>show license feature</b> <b>show license image-level</b> <b>show license summary</b>
-------------------------	---

## show load-balancing

To display the status of the load-balancing feature, use the **show load-balancing** command.

**show load-balancing**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None.
------------------------	-------

This example shows how to display the load-balancing status:

```
> show load-balancing
Aggressive Load Balancing..... Enabled
Aggressive Load Balancing Window..... 0 clients
Aggressive Load Balancing Denial Count..... 3
Statistics
Total Denied Count..... 10 clients
Total Denial Sent..... 20 messages
Exceeded Denial Max Limit Count..... 0 times
None 5G Candidate Count..... 0 times
None 2.4G Candidate Count..... 0 times
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>config load-balancing</b>
-------------------------	------------------------------

## show local-auth certificates

To display local authentication certificate information, use the **show local-auth certificates** command:

**show local-auth certificates**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

---

**Command Default**      None

The following example shows how to display the authentication certificate information stored locally:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show local-auth certificates
```

---

**Related Commands**

- clear stats local-auth**
- config local-auth active-timeout**
- config local-auth eap-profile**
- config local-auth method fast**
- config local-auth user-credentials**
- debug aaa local-auth**
- show local-auth config**
- show local-auth statistics**

## show logging

To display the syslog facility logging parameters and buffer contents, use the **show logging** command.

### show logging

---

**Syntax Description**      This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default**      None

The following example shows how to display the current settings and buffer content details:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show logging
```

```
(Cisco Controller) > config logging syslog host 10.92.125.52
System logs will be sent to 10.92.125.52 from now on
```

```
(Cisco Controller) > config logging syslog host 2001:9:6:40::623
System logs will be sent to 2001:9:6:40::623 from now on
```

```
(Cisco Controller) > show logging
Logging to buffer :
- Logging of system messages to buffer :
  - Logging filter level..... errors
  - Number of system messages logged..... 1316
  - Number of system messages dropped..... 6892
- Logging of debug messages to buffer ..... Disabled
  - Number of debug messages logged..... 0
  - Number of debug messages dropped..... 0
- Cache of logging ..... Disabled
- Cache of logging time(mins) ..... 10080
- Number of over cache time log dropped ..... 0
Logging to console :
- Logging of system messages to console :
  - Logging filter level..... disabled
  - Number of system messages logged..... 0
  - Number of system messages dropped..... 8243
- Logging of debug messages to console ..... Enabled
```

```

- Number of debug messages logged..... 0
- Number of debug messages dropped..... 0
Logging to syslog :
- Syslog facility..... local0
- Logging of system messages to console :
  - Logging filter level..... disabled
  - Number of system messages logged..... 0
  - Number of system messages dropped..... 8208
- Logging of debug messages to console ..... Enabled
  - Number of debug messages logged..... 0
  - Number of debug messages dropped..... 0
- Logging of system messages to syslog :
  - Logging filter level..... errors
  - Number of system messages logged..... 1316
  - Number of system messages dropped..... 6892
- Logging of debug messages to syslog ..... Disabled
  - Number of debug messages logged..... 0
  - Number of debug messages dropped..... 0
- Number of remote syslog hosts..... 2
- syslog over tls..... Disabled
  - Host 0..... 10.92.125.52
  - Host 1..... 2001:9:6:40::623
  - Host 2.....
Logging of RFC 5424..... Disabled
Logging of Debug messages to file :
- Logging of Debug messages to file..... Disabled
- Number of debug messages logged..... 0
- Number of debug messages dropped..... 0
Logging of traceback..... Enabled

```

## show logging flags

To display the existing flags, use the **show logging flags** command.

**show logging flags** *AP* | *Cilent*

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None.

This example shows how to display the current flags details:

```

> show logging flags
ID      username      Connection From      Idle Time      Login Time
---      -
00 admin      EIA-232          00:00:00      00:19:04

```

**Related Commands** **config logging flags close**

## show loginsession

To display the existing sessions, use the **show loginsession** command.

**show loginsession**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None.

This example shows how to display the current session details:

```
> show loginsession
ID      username      Connection From  Idle Time  Session Time
-----
00 admin          EIA-232         00:00:00   00:19:04
```

**Related Commands** `config loginsession close`

## show mgmtuser

To display the local management user accounts on the Cisco wireless LAN controller, use the **show mgmtuser** command.

**show mgmtuser**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None.

This example shows how to display a list of management users:

```
> show mgmtuser
User Name      Permissions  Description      Password Strength
-----
admin          read-write   -----
Weak
```

**Related Commands** `config mgmtuser add`  
`config mgmtuser delete`  
`config mgmtuser description`  
`config mgmtuser password`

## show netuser

To display the configuration of a particular user in the local user database, use the **show netuser** command.

**show netuser** { **detail** *user\_name* | **guest-roles** | **summary** }

Syntax Description	detail	Displays detailed information about the specified network user.
	<i>user_name</i>	Network user.
	<b>guest_roles</b>	Displays configured roles for guest users.

---

<b>summary</b>	Displays a summary of all users in the local user database.
----------------	---

---

**Command Default**

None

The following is a sample output of the **show netuser summary** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show netuser summary
Maximum logins allowed for a given username .....Unlimited
```

The following is a sample output of the **show netuser detail** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show netuser detail john10
username..... abc
WLAN Id..... Any
Lifetime..... Permanent
Description..... test user
```

**Related Commands**

**config netuser add**  
**config netuser delete**  
**config netuser description**  
**config netuser guest-role apply**  
**config netuser wlan-id**  
**config netuser guest-roles**

## show network

To display the current status of 802.3 bridging for all WLANs, use the **show network** command.

**show network**

**Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default**

None.

This example shows how to display the network details:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show network
```

**Related Commands**

**config network**  
**show network summary**  
**show network multicast mgid detail**  
**show network multicast mgid summary**

## show network summary

To display the network configuration of the Cisco wireless LAN controller, use the **show network summary** command.

### show network summary

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None.
------------------------	-------

This example shows how to display a summary configuration:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show network summary
RF-Network Name..... RF
Web Mode..... Disable
Secure Web Mode..... Enable
Secure Web Mode Cipher-Option High..... Disable
Secure Web Mode Cipher-Option SSLv2..... Disable

OCSP..... Disabled
OCSP responder URL.....
Secure Shell (ssh)..... Enable
Telnet..... Enable
Ethernet Multicast Mode..... Disable      Mode: Ucast
Ethernet Broadcast Mode..... Disable
Ethernet Multicast Forwarding..... Disable
Ethernet Broadcast Forwarding..... Disable
AP Multicast/Broadcast Mode..... Unicast
IGMP snooping..... Disabled
IGMP timeout..... 60 seconds
IGMP Query Interval..... 20 seconds
MLD snooping..... Disabled
MLD timeout..... 60 seconds
MLD query interval..... 20 seconds
User Idle Timeout..... 300 seconds
AP Join Priority..... Disable
ARP Idle Timeout..... 300 seconds
ARP Unicast Mode..... Disabled
Cisco AP Default Master..... Disable
Mgmt Via Wireless Interface..... Disable
Mgmt Via Dynamic Interface..... Disable
Bridge MAC filter Config..... Enable
Bridge Security Mode..... EAP
Over The Air Provisioning of AP's..... Enable
Apple Talk ..... Disable
Mesh Full Sector DFS..... Enable
AP Fallback ..... Disable
Web Auth CMCC Support ..... Disabled
Web Auth Redirect Ports ..... 80
Web Auth Proxy Redirect ..... Disable
Web Auth Captive-Bypass ..... Disable
Web Auth Secure Web ..... Enable
Fast SSID Change ..... Disabled
AP Discovery - NAT IP Only ..... Enabled
IP/MAC Addr Binding Check ..... Enabled
CCX-lite status ..... Disable
oep-600 dual-rlan-ports ..... Disable
oep-600 local-network ..... Enable
```

```
Web Color Theme..... Default
CAPWAP Prefer Mode..... IPv4
```

## show nmsp notify-interval summary

To display the Network Mobility Services Protocol (NMSP) configuration settings, use the **show nmsp notify-interval summary** command.

**show nmsp notify-interval summary**

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None.

This example shows how to display NMSP configuration settings:

```
> show nmsp notify-interval summary
NMSP Notification Interval Summary
Client
  Measurement interval:    2 sec
RFID
  Measurement interval:    8 sec
Rogue AP
  Measurement interval:    2 sec
Rogue Client
  Measurement interval:    2 sec
```

### Related Commands

**clear locp statistics**  
**clear nmsp statistics**  
**config nmsp notify-interval measurement**  
**show nmsp statistics**  
**show nmsp status**

## show nmsp statistics

To display Network Mobility Services Protocol (NMSP) counters, use the **show nmsp statistics** command.

**show nmsp statistics** { **summary** | **connection all** }

### Syntax Description

<b>summary</b>	Displays common NMSP counters.
<b>connection all</b>	Displays all connection-specific counters.

### Command Default

None.

This example shows how to display a summary of common NMSP counters:

**show nmsp status**

```

> show nmsp statistics summary
Send RSSI with no entry:          0
Send too big msg:                 0
Failed SSL write:                 0
Partial SSL write:                0
SSL write attempts to want write:
Transmit Q full:0
Max Measure Notify Msg:           0
Max Info Notify Msg:              0
Max Tx Q Size:                    2
Max Rx Size:                       1
Max Info Notify Q Size:           0
Max Client Info Notify Delay:     0
Max Rogue AP Info Notify Delay:   0
Max Rogue Client Info Notify Delay: 0
Max Client Measure Notify Delay:  0
Max Tag Measure Notify Delay:     0
Max Rogue AP Measure Notify Delay: 0
Max Rogue Client Measure Notify Delay: 0
Max Client Stats Notify Delay:    0
Max Tag Stats Notify Delay:       0
RFID Measurement Periodic :       0
RFID Measurement Immediate :      0
Reconnect Before Conn Timeout:    0

```

This example shows how to display all the connection-specific NMSP counters:

```

> show nmsp statistics connection all
NMSP Connection Counters
Connection 1 :
  Connection status:  UP
  Freed Connection:  0
  Nmsp Subscr Req:   0           Nmsp Subscr Resp:  0
  Info Req:          1           Info Resp:          1
  Measure Req:       2           Measure Resp:       2
  Stats Req:         2           Stats Resp:         2
  Info Notify:       0           Measure Notify:    0
  Loc Capability:    2
  Location Req:      0           Location Rsp:      0
  Loc Subscr Req:    0           Loc Subscr Rsp:    0
  Loc Notif:         0
  Loc Unsubscr Req:  0           Loc Unsubscr Rsp:  0
  IDS Get Req:       0           IDS Get Resp:      0
  IDS Notif:         0
  IDS Set Req:       0           IDS Set Resp:      0

```

**Related Commands**

**show nmsp notify-interval summary**  
**clear nmsp statistics**  
**config nmsp notify-interval measurement**  
**show nmsp status**

**show nmsp status**

To display the status of active Network Mobility Services Protocol (NMSP) connections, use the **show nmsp status** command.

**show nmsp status****Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default**

None.

This example shows how to display the status of the active NMSP connections:

```
> show nmsp status
LocServer IP    TxEchoResp  RxEchoReq  TxData  RxData
-----
171.71.132.158 21642       21642      51278   21253
```

**Related Commands**

**show nmsp notify-interval summary**  
**clear nmsp statistics**  
**config nmsp notify-interval measurement**  
**show nmsp status**  
**clear loep statistics**  
**show nmsp statistics**

## show nmsp subscription

To display the Network Mobility Services Protocol (NMSP) services that are active on the controller, use the **show nmsp subscription** command.

**show nmsp subscription** {**summary** | **detail ip-addr**}

**Syntax Description**

<b>summary</b>	Displays all of the NMSP services to which the controller is subscribed.
<b>detail</b>	Displays details for all of the NMSP services to which the controller is subscribed.
<i>ip-addr</i>	Details only for the NMSP services subscribed to by a specific IPv4 or IPv6 address.

**Command Default**

None

This example shows how to display a summary of all the NMSP services to which the controller is subscribed:

```
> show nmsp subscription summary
Mobility Services Subscribed:
Server IP          Services
-----
10.10.10.31       RSSI, Info, Statistics
```

This example shows how to display details of all the NMSP services:

```

> show nmsp subscription detail 10.10.10.31
Mobility Services Subscribed by 10.10.10.31
Services          Sub-services
-----          -
RSSI             Mobile Station, Tags,
Info            Mobile Station,
Statistics      Mobile Station, Tags,

> show nmsp subscription detail 2001:9:6:40::623
Mobility Services Subscribed by 2001:9:6:40::623
Services          Sub-services
-----          -
RSSI             Mobile Station, Tags,
Info            Mobile Station,
Statistics      Mobile Station, Tags,

```

**Related Topics**

- [show nmsp notify-interval summary](#), on page 33
- [show nmsp statistics](#), on page 33
- [config nmsp notify-interval measurement](#), on page 130
- [clear nmsp statistics](#), on page 176
- [clear locp statistics](#), on page 174

## show ntp-keys

To display network time protocol authentication key details, use the **show ntp-keys** command.

**show ntp-keys**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

This example shows how to display NTP authentication key details:

```

(Cisco Controller) > show ntp-keys
Ntp Authentication Key Details.....
  Key Index
  -----
    1
    3

```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>config time ntp</b>
-------------------------	------------------------

## show qos

To display quality of service (QoS) information, use the **show qos** command.

**show qos** { **bronze** | **gold** | **platinum** | **silver** }

Syntax Description		
	<b>bronze</b>	Displays QoS information for the bronze profile of the WLAN.
	<b>gold</b>	Displays QoS information for the gold profile of the WLAN.
	<b>platinum</b>	Displays QoS information for the platinum profile of the WLAN.
	<b>silver</b>	Displays QoS information for the silver profile of the WLAN.

**Command Default** None.

This example shows how to display QoS information for the gold profile:

```
> show qos gold
Description..... For Video Applications
Maximum Priority..... video
Unicast Default Priority..... video
Multicast Default Priority..... video
Per-SSID Rate Limits..... UpstreamDownstream
Average Data Rate..... 0 0
Average Realtime Data Rate..... 0 0
Burst Data Rate..... 0 0
Burst Realtime Data Rate..... 0 0
Per-Client Rate Limits..... UpstreamDownstream
Average Data Rate..... 0 0
Average Realtime Data Rate..... 0 0
Burst Data Rate..... 0 0
Burst Realtime Data Rate..... 0 0
protocol..... none

802.11a Customized EDCA Settings:
ecwmin..... 3
ecwmax..... 4
aifs..... 7
txop..... 94

802.11a Customized packet parameter Settings:
Packet retry time..... 3
Not retrying threshold..... 100
Disassociating threshold..... 500
Time out value..... 35
```

**Related Commands** **config qos protocol-type**

## show reset

To display the scheduled system reset parameters, use the **show reset** command.

**show reset**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default** None.

This example shows how to display the scheduled system reset parameters:

```
> show reset
System reset is scheduled for Mar 27 01 :01 :01 2010
Current local time and date is Mar 24 02:57:44 2010
A trap will be generated 10 minutes before each scheduled system reset.
Use 'reset system cancel' to cancel the reset.
Configuration will be saved before the system reset.
```

---

**Related Commands**

- reset system at**
- reset system in**
- reset system cancel**
- reset system notify-time**

## show route summary

To display the routes assigned to the Cisco wireless LAN controller service port, use the **show route summary** command.

**show route summary**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default** None.

This example shows how to display all the configured routes:

```
> show route summary
Number of Routes..... 1
Destination Network          Genmask          Gateway
-----
xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx             255.255.255.0   xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx
```

---

**Related Commands** **config route**

## show sessions

To display the console port login timeout and maximum number of simultaneous command-line interface (CLI) sessions, use the **show sessions** command.

**show sessions****Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default**

5 minutes, 5 sessions.

This example shows how to display the CLI session configuration setting:

```
> show sessions
CLI Login Timeout (minutes)..... 0
Maximum Number of CLI Sessions..... 5
```

The response indicates that the CLI sessions never time out and that the Cisco wireless LAN controller can host up to five simultaneous CLI sessions.

**Related Commands**

**config sessions maxsessions**  
**config sessions timeout**

## show snmpcommunity

To display Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) community entries, use the **show snmpcommunity** command.

**show snmpcommunity****Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default**

None.

This example shows how to display SNMP community entries:

```
> show snmpcommunity
SNMP Community Name Client IP Address Client IP Mask Access Mode Status
-----
public                0.0.0.0           0.0.0.0           Read Only   Enable
*****               0.0.0.0           0.0.0.0           Read/Write  Enable
```

**Related Commands**

**config snmp community accessmode**  
**config snmp community create**  
**config snmp community delete**  
**config snmp community ipaddr**  
**config snmp community mode**  
**config snmp syscontact**

## show snmpengineID

To display the SNMP engine ID, use the **show snmpengineID** command.

### show snmpengineID

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None.

This example shows how to display the SNMP engine ID:

```
> show snmpengineID
SNMP EngineId... ffffffff
```

**Related Commands** **config snmp engineID**

## show snmptrap

To display Cisco wireless LAN controller Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) trap receivers and their status, use the **show snmptrap** command.

### show snmptrap

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None.

This example shows how to display SNMP trap receivers and their status:

```
> show snmptrap
SNMP Trap Receiver Name      IP Address      Status
-----
xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx             xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx  Enable
```

## show snmpv3user

To display Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) version 3 configuration, use the **show snmpv3user** command.

### show snmpv3user

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None.

This example shows how to display SNMP version 3 configuration information:

```
> show snmpv3user
```

```
SNMP v3 username      AccessMode  Authentication Encryption
-----
default               Read/Write  HMAC-SHA    CFB-AES
```

**Related Commands**

- `config snmp v3user create`
- `config snmp v3user delete`

## show snmpversion

To display which versions of Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) are enabled or disabled on your controller, use the **show snmpversion** command.

**show snmpversion**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** Enable.

This example shows how to display the SNMP v1/v2/v3 status:

```
> show snmpversion
SNMP v1 Mode..... Disable
SNMP v2c Mode..... Enable
SNMP v3 Mode..... Enable
```

**Related Commands** `config snmp version`

## show sysinfo

To display high-level Cisco WLC information, use the **show sysinfo** command.

**show sysinfo**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

## show tech-support

To display Cisco wireless LAN controller variables frequently requested by Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC), use the **show tech-support** command.

**show tech-support**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None.

This example shows how to display system resource information:

```

> show tech-support
Current CPU Load..... 0%
System Buffers
  Max Free Buffers..... 4608
  Free Buffers..... 4604
  Buffers In Use..... 4
Web Server Resources
  Descriptors Allocated..... 152
  Descriptors Used..... 3
  Segments Allocated..... 152
  Segments Used..... 3
System Resources
  Uptime..... 747040 Secs
  Total Ram..... 127552 Kbytes
  Free Ram..... 19540 Kbytes
  Shared Ram..... 0 Kbytes
  Buffer Ram..... 460 Kbytes

```

## show time

To display the Cisco wireless LAN controller time and date, use the **show time** command.

### show time

#### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

#### Command Default

None.

This example shows how to display the controller time and date when authentication is not enabled:

```

> show time
Time..... Wed Apr 13 09:29:15 2011
Timezone delta..... 0:0
Timezone location..... (GMT +5:30) Colombo, New Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata
NTP Servers
  NTP Polling Interval..... 3600
  Index      NTP Key Index      NTP Server      NTP Msg Auth Status
  -----
  1          0          9.2.60.60      AUTH DISABLED

```

This example shows successful authentication of NTP Message results in the AUTH Success:

```

> show time
Time..... Thu Apr 7 13:56:37 2011
Timezone delta..... 0:0
Timezone location..... (GMT +5:30) Colombo, New Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata
NTP Servers
  NTP Polling Interval..... 3600
  Index      NTP Key Index      NTP Server      NTP Msg Auth Status
  -----
  1          1          9.2.60.60      AUTH SUCCESS

```

This example shows that if the packet received has errors, then the NTP Msg Auth status will show AUTH Failure:

```
> show time
Time..... Thu Apr 7 13:56:37 2011
Timezone delta..... 0:0
Timezone location..... (GMT +5:30) Colombo, New Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata
NTP Servers
  NTP Polling Interval..... 3600
  Index      NTP Key Index      NTP Server      NTP Msg Auth Status
-----
  1          10          9.2.60.60      AUTH FAILURE
```

This example shows that if there is no response from NTP server for the packets, the NTP Msg Auth status will be blank:

```
> show time
Time..... Thu Apr 7 13:56:37 2011
Timezone delta..... 0:0
Timezone location..... (GMT +5:30) Colombo, New Delhi, Chennai,
  Kolkata
NTP Servers
  NTP Polling Interval..... 3600
  Index      NTP Key Index      NTP Server      NTP Msg Auth Status
-----
  1          11          9.2.60.60
```

#### Related Commands

**config time manual**  
**config time ntp**  
**config time timezone**  
**config time timezone location**

## show trapflags

To display the Cisco wireless LAN controller Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) trap flags, use the **show trapflags** command.

#### show trapflags

#### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

#### Command Default

None.

This example shows how to display controller SNMP trap flags:

```
> show trapflags
Authentication Flag..... Enable
Link Up/Down Flag..... Enable
Multiple Users Flag..... Enable
Spanning Tree Flag..... Enable
Client Related Traps
  802.11 Disassociation..... Disable
  802.11 Association..... Disabled
  802.11 Deauthenticate..... Disable
  802.11 Authenticate Failure..... Disable
  802.11 Association Failure..... Disable
  Authentication..... Disabled
```

```

Excluded..... Disable

802.11 Security related traps
  WEP Decrypt Error..... Enable

Cisco AP
  Register..... Enable
  InterfaceUp..... Enable
Auto-RF Profiles
  Load..... Enable
  Noise..... Enable
  Interference..... Enable
  Coverage..... Enable
Auto-RF Thresholds
  tx-power..... Enable
  channel..... Enable
  antenna..... Enable
AAA
  auth..... Enable
  servers..... Enable
rogueap..... Enable
adjchannel-rogueap..... Disabled
wps..... Enable
configsave..... Enable
IP Security
  esp-auth..... Enable
  esp-replay..... Enable
  invalidSPI..... Enable
  ike-neg..... Enable
  suite-neg..... Enable
  invalid-cookie..... Enable
Mesh
  auth failure..... Enabled
  child excluded parent..... Enabled
  parent change..... Enabled
  child moved..... Enabled
  excessive parent change..... Enabled
  onset SNR..... Enabled
  abate SNR..... Enabled
  console login..... Enabled
  excessive association..... Enabled
  default bridge group name..... Enabled
  excessive hop count..... Disabled
  excessive children..... Enabled
  sec backhaul change..... Disabled

```

**Related Commands****config trapflags 802.11-Security****config trapflags aaa****config trapflags ap****config trapflags authentication****config trapflags client****config trapflags configsave****config trapflags IPsec****config trapflags linkmode**

## show traplog

To display the Cisco wireless LAN controller Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) trap log, use the **show traplog** command.

### show traplog

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following is a sample output of the **show traplog** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show traplog
Number of Traps Since Last Reset..... 2447
Number of Traps Since Log Last Displayed... 2447
Log System Time           Trap
-----
 0 Thu Aug  4 19:54:14 2005 Rogue AP : 00:0b:85:52:62:fe detected on Base Rad
io MAC : 00:0b:85:18:b6:50 Interface no:1(802.11
b/g) with RSSI: -78 and SNR: 10
 1 Thu Aug  4 19:54:14 2005 Rogue AP : 00:0b:85:52:19:d8 detected on Base Rad
io MAC : 00:0b:85:18:b6:50 Interface no:1(802.11
b/g) with RSSI: -72 and SNR: 16
 2 Thu Aug  4 19:54:14 2005 Rogue AP : 00:0b:85:26:a1:8d detected on Base Rad
io MAC : 00:0b:85:18:b6:50 Interface no:1(802.11
b/g) with RSSI: -82 and SNR: 6
 3 Thu Aug  4 19:54:14 2005 Rogue AP : 00:0b:85:14:b3:4f detected on Base Rad
io MAC : 00:0b:85:18:b6:50 Interface no:1(802.11
b/g) with RSSI: -56 and SNR: 30
Would you like to display more entries? (y/n)
```

## config Commands

This section lists the **config** commands that you can use to configure the controller settings, and manage user accounts.

### config 802.11h channelswitch

To configure an 802.11h channel switch announcement, use the **config 802.11h channelswitch** command.

**config 802.11h channelswitch** { **enable** { **loud** | **quiet** } | **disable** }

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>enable</b>	Enables the 802.11h channel switch announcement.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the 802.11h channel switch announcement.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to disable an 802.11h switch announcement:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11h channelswitch disable
```

### config 802.11h powerconstraint

To configure the 802.11h power constraint value, use the **config 802.11h powerconstraint** command.

**config 802.11h powerconstraint** *value*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>value</i>	802.11h power constraint value.
---------------------------	--------------	---------------------------------

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure the 802.11h power constraint to 5:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11h powerconstraint 5
```

### config 802.11h setchannel

To configure a new channel using 802.11h channel announcement, use the **config 802.11h setchannel** command.

**config 802.11h setchannel** *cisco\_ap*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Cisco lightweight access point name.
---------------------------	-----------------	--------------------------------------

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure a new channel using the 802.11h channel:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11h setchannel ap02
```

## config 802.11 11nsupport

To enable 802.11n support on the network, use the **config 802.11 11nsupport** command.

```
config 802.11 {a | b} 11nsupport {enable | disable}
```

Syntax Description		
<b>a</b>		Specifies the 802.11a network settings.
<b>b</b>		Specifies the 802.11b/g network settings.
<b>enable</b>		Enables the 802.11n support.
<b>disable</b>		Disables the 802.11n support.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable the 802.11n support on an 802.11a network:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11a 11nsupport enable
```

## config 802.11 11nsupport a-mpdu tx priority

To specify the aggregation method used for 802.11n packets, use the **config 802.11 11nsupport a-mpdu tx priority** command.

```
config 802.11 {a | b} 11nsupport a-mpdu tx priority {0-7 | all} {enable | disable}
```

Syntax Description		
<b>a</b>		Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>		Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>0-7</b>		Specifies the aggregated MAC protocol data unit priority level between 0 through 7.
<b>all</b>		Configures all of the priority levels at once.
<b>enable</b>		Specifies the traffic associated with the priority level uses A-MPDU transmission.
<b>disable</b>		Specifies the traffic associated with the priority level uses A-MSDU transmission.

**Command Default**

Priority 0 is enabled.

**Usage Guidelines**

Aggregation is the process of grouping packet data frames together rather than transmitting them separately. Two aggregation methods are available: Aggregated MAC Protocol Data Unit (A-MPDU) and Aggregated MAC Service Data Unit (A-MSDU). A-MPDU is performed in the software whereas A-MSDU is performed in the hardware.

Aggregated MAC Protocol Data Unit priority levels assigned per traffic type are as follows:

- 1—Background
- 2—Spare
- 0—Best effort
- 3—Excellent effort
- 4—Controlled load
- 5—Video, less than 100-ms latency and jitter
- 6—Voice, less than 10-ms latency and jitter
- 7—Network control
- all—Configure all of the priority levels at once.



**Note** Configure the priority levels to match the aggregation method used by the clients.

The following example shows how to configure all the priority levels at once so that the traffic associated with the priority level uses A-MSDU transmission:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11a 11nsupport a-mpdu tx priority all enable
```

## config 802.11 11nsupport a-mpdu tx scheduler

To configure the 802.11n-5 GHz A-MPDU transmit aggregation scheduler, use the **config 802.11 11nsupport a-mpdu tx scheduler** command.

```
config 802.11 { a | b } 11nsupport a-mpdu tx scheduler { enable | disable | timeout rt timeout-value }
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>enable</b>	Enables the 802.11n-5 GHz A-MPDU transmit aggregation scheduler.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the 802.11n-5 GHz A-MPDU transmit aggregation scheduler.
<b>timeout rt</b>	Configures the A-MPDU transmit aggregation scheduler realtime traffic timeout.

<i>timeout-value</i>	Timeout value in milliseconds. The valid range is between 1 millisecond to 1000 milliseconds.
----------------------	---

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** Ensure that the 802.11 network is disabled before you enter this command.

The following example shows how to configure the A-MPDU transmit aggregation scheduler realtime traffic timeout of 100 milliseconds:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11 11nsupport a-mpdu tx scheduler timeout rt 100
```

## config 802.11 11nsupport antenna

To configure an access point to use a specific antenna, use the **config 802.11 11nsupport antenna** command.

**config 802.11 {a | b} 11nsupport antenna cisco\_ap {A | B | C | D} {enable | disable}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a/n network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g/n network.
	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Access point.
	<b>A/B/C/D</b>	Specifies an antenna port.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables the configuration.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the configuration.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure transmission to a single antenna for legacy orthogonal frequency-division multiplexing:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11 11nsupport antenna AP1 C enable
```

## config 802.11 11nsupport guard-interval

To configure the guard interval, use the **config 802.11 11nsupport guard-interval** command.

**config 802.11 {a | b} 11nsupport guard-interval {any | long}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>any</b>	Enables either a short or a long guard interval.
	<b>long</b>	Enables only a long guard interval.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure a long guard interval:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11 11n support guard-interval long
```

## config 802.11 11n support mcs tx

To specify the modulation and coding scheme (MCS) rates at which data can be transmitted between the access point and the client, use the **config 802.11 11n support mcs tx** command.

**config 802.11 {a | b} 11n support mcs tx {0-15} {enable | disable}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<b>11n support</b>	Specifies support for 802.11n devices.
	<b>mcs tx</b>	Specifies the modulation and coding scheme data rates as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 (7 Mbps)</li> <li>• 1 (14 Mbps)</li> <li>• 2 (21 Mbps)</li> <li>• 3 (29 Mbps)</li> <li>• 4 (43 Mbps)</li> <li>• 5 (58 Mbps)</li> <li>• 6 (65 Mbps)</li> <li>• 7 (72 Mbps)</li> <li>• 8 (14 Mbps)</li> <li>• 9 (29 Mbps)</li> <li>• 10 (43 Mbps)</li> <li>• 11 (58 Mbps)</li> <li>• 12 (87 Mbps)</li> <li>• 13 (116 Mbps)</li> <li>• 14 (130 Mbps)</li> <li>• 15 (144 Mbps)</li> </ul>
	<b>enable</b>	Enables this configuration.

<b>disable</b>	Disables this configuration.
----------------	------------------------------

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to specify MCS rates:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11a 11nsupport mcs tx 5 enable
```

## config 802.11 11nsupport rifs

To configure the Reduced Interframe Space (RIFS) between data frames and its acknowledgment, use the **config 802.11 11nsupport rifs** command.

**config 802.11**{ a | b} **11nsupport rifs** {enable | disable}

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>enable</b>	Enables RIFS for the 802.11 network.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables RIFS for the 802.11 network.

**Command Default** None

This example shows how to enable RIFS:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11a 11nsupport rifs enable
```

### Related Topics

[config 802.11-a](#), on page 571

## config 802.11 beacon period

To change the beacon period globally for an 802.11a, 802.11b, or other supported 802.11 network, use the **config 802.11 beacon period** command.

**config 802.11**{ a | b} **beacon period** *time\_units*



**Note** Disable the 802.11 network before using this command. See the “Usage Guidelines” section.

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<i>time_units</i>	Beacon interval in time units (TU). One TU is 1024 microseconds.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines**

In Cisco wireless LAN solution 802.11 networks, all Cisco lightweight access point wireless LANs broadcast a beacon at regular intervals. This beacon notifies clients that the 802.11a service is available and allows the clients to synchronize with the lightweight access point.

Before you change the beacon period, make sure that you have disabled the 802.11 network by using the **config 802.11 disable** command. After changing the beacon period, enable the 802.11 network by using the **config 802.11 enable** command.

This example shows how to configure an 802.11a network for a beacon period of 120 time units:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11 beacon period 120
```

**Related Commands**

**show 802.11a**  
**config 802.11b beaconperiod**  
**config 802.11a disable**  
**config 802.11a enable**

**config 802.11 cac defaults**

To configure the default Call Admission Control (CAC) parameters for the 802.11a and 802.11b/g network, use the **config 802.11 cac defaults** command.

**config 802.11 {a | b} cac defaults**

**Syntax Description**

**a** Specifies the 802.11a network.

**b** Specifies the 802.11b/g network.

**Usage Guidelines**

CAC commands for video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Gold.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable wlan\_id** command.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} disable network** command.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config** command.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice acm enable** or **config 802.11 {a | b} cac video acm enable** command.

This example shows how to configure the default CAC parameters for the 802.11a network:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11 cac defaults
```

**Related Commands**

**show cac voice stats**  
**show cac voice summary**

```

show cac video stats
show cac video summary
config 802.11 cac video tspec-inactivity-timeout
config 802.11 cac video max-bandwidth
config 802.11 cac video acm
config 802.11 cac video sip
config 802.11 cac video roam-bandwidth
config 802.11 cac load-based
config 802.11 cac media-stream
config 802.11 cac multimedia
config 802.11 cac video cac-method
debug cac

```

## config 802.11 cac video acm

To enable or disable video Call Admission Control (CAC) for the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network, use the **config 802.11 cac video acm** command.

```
config 802.11 {a | b} cac video acm {enable | disable}
```

### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>enable</b>	Enables video CAC settings.
<b>disable</b>	Disables video CAC settings.

### Command Default

The default video CAC settings for the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network is disabled.

### Usage Guidelines

CAC commands require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Platinum.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable wlan\_id** command.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} disable network** command.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config** command.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice acm enable**, or **config 802.11 {a | b} cac video acm enable** commands.

The following example shows how to enable the video CAC for the 802.11a network:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11 cac video acm enable
```

The following example shows how to disable the video CAC for the 802.11b network:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11 cac video acm disable
```

---

**Related Commands**

**config 802.11 cac video max-bandwidth**

**config 802.11 cac video roam-bandwidth**

**config 802.11 cac video tspec-inactivity-timeout**

## config 802.11 cac video cac-method

To configure the Call Admission Control (CAC) method for video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network, use the **config 802.11 cac video cac-method** command.

```
config 802.11 { a | b } cac video cac-method { static | load-based }
```

---

**Syntax Description**

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>static</b>	<p>Enables the static CAC method for video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network.</p> <p>Static or bandwidth-based CAC enables the client to specify how much bandwidth or shared medium time is required to accept a new video request and in turn enables the access point to determine whether it is capable of accommodating the request.</p>
<b>load-based</b>	<p>Enables the load-based CAC method for video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network.</p> <p>Load-based or dynamic CAC incorporates a measurement scheme that takes into account the bandwidth consumed by all traffic types from itself, from co-channel access points, and by collocated channel interference. Load-based CAC also covers the additional bandwidth consumption results from PHY and channel impairment. The access point admits a new call only if the channel has enough unused bandwidth to support that call.</p> <p>Load-based CAC is not supported if SIP-CAC is enabled.</p>

---

**Command Default**

Static.

---

**Usage Guidelines**

CAC commands for video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Gold.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable** *wlan\_id* command.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} disable network** command.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config** command.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice acm enable** or **config 802.11 {a | b} cac video acm enable** command.

Video CAC consists of two parts: Unicast Video-CAC and MC2UC CAC. If you need only Unicast Video-CAC, you must configure only static mode. If you need only MC2UC CAC, you must configure Static or Load-based CAC. Load-based CAC is not supported if SIP-CAC is enabled.

This example shows how to enable the static CAC method for video applications on the 802.11a network:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11 cac video cac-method static
```

#### Related Commands

```
show cac voice stats
show cac voice summary
show cac video stats
show cac video summary
config 802.11 cac video tspec-inactivity-timeout
config 802.11 cac video max-bandwidth
config 802.11 cac video acm
config 802.11 cac video sip
config 802.11 cac video roam-bandwidth
config 802.11 cac load-based
config 802.11 cac defaults
config 802.11 cac media-stream
config 802.11 cac multimedia
debug cac
```

## config 802.11 cac video load-based

To enable or disable load-based Call Admission Control (CAC) for video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network, use the **config 802.11 cac video load-based** command.

```
config 802.11 {a | b} cac video load-based {enable | disable}
```

#### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.

<b>enable</b>	Enables load-based CAC for video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network.  Load-based or dynamic CAC incorporates a measurement scheme that takes into account the bandwidth consumed by all traffic types from itself, from co-channel access points, and by collocated channel interference. Load-based CAC also covers the additional bandwidth consumption results from PHY and channel impairment. The access point admits a new call only if the channel has enough unused bandwidth to support that call.
<b>disable</b>	Disables load-based CAC method for video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network.

**Command Default**

Disabled.

**Usage Guidelines**

CAC commands for video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Gold.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable wlan\_id** command.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} disable network** command.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config command**.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice acm enable** or **config 802.11 {a | b} cac video acm enable** command.

Video CAC consists of two parts: Unicast Video-CAC and MC2UC CAC. If you need only Unicast Video-CAC, you must configure only static mode. If you need only MC2UC CAC, you must configure Static or Load-based CAC. Load-based CAC is not supported if SIP-CAC is enabled.

**Note**

Load-based CAC is not supported if SIP-CAC is enabled.

This example shows how to enable load-based CAC method for video applications on the 802.11a network:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11 cac video load-based enable
```

**Related Commands**

**show cac voice stats**  
**show cac voice summary**  
**show cac video stats**  
**show cac video summary**  
**config 802.11 cac video tspec-inactivity-timeout**  
**config 802.11 cac video max-bandwidth**

**config 802.11 cac video acm**  
**config 802.11 cac video sip**  
**config 802.11 cac video roam-bandwidth**  
**config 802.11 cac load-based**  
**config 802.11 cac defaults**  
**config 802.11 cac media-stream**  
**config 802.11 cac multimedia**  
**config 802.11 cac video cac-method**  
**debug cac**

## config 802.11 cac video max-bandwidth

To set the percentage of the maximum bandwidth allocated to clients for video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network, use the **config 802.11 cac video max-bandwidth** command.

**config 802.11 { a | b } cac video max-bandwidth *bandwidth***

### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<i>bandwidth</i>	Bandwidth percentage value from 5 to 85%.

### Command Default

The default maximum bandwidth allocated to clients for video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network is 0%.

### Usage Guidelines

The maximum radio frequency (RF) bandwidth cannot exceed 85% for voice and video. Once the client reaches the value specified, the access point rejects new calls on this network.



**Note** If this parameter is set to zero (0), the controller assumes that you do not want to allocate any bandwidth and allows all bandwidth requests.

Call Admission Control (CAC) commands require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Platinum.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable *wlan\_id*** command.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} disable network** command.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config** command.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice acm enable**, or **config 802.11 {a | b} cac video acm enable** commands.

The following example shows how to specify the percentage of the maximum allocated bandwidth for video applications on the selected radio band:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11 cac video max-bandwidth 50
```

#### Related Commands

**config 802.11 cac video acm**  
**config 802.11 cac video roam-bandwidth**  
**config 802.11 cac voice stream-size**  
**config 802.11 cac voice roam-bandwidth**

## config 802.11 cac media-stream

To configure media stream Call Admission Control (CAC) voice and video quality parameters for 802.11a and 802.11b networks, use the **config 802.11 cac media-stream** command.

```
config 802.11 { a | b } cac media-stream multicast-direct { max-retry-percent retry-percentage | min-client-rate dot11-rate }
```

#### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>multicast-direct</b>	Configures CAC parameters for multicast-direct media streams.
<b>max-retry-percent</b>	Configures the percentage of maximum retries that are allowed for multicast-direct media streams.
<i>retry-percentage</i>	Percentage of maximum retries that are allowed for multicast-direct media streams.
<b>min-client-rate</b>	Configures the minimum transmission data rate to the client for multicast-direct media streams.
<i>dot11-rate</i>	Minimum transmission data rate to the client for multicast-direct media streams. Rate in kbps at which the client can operate.  If the transmission data rate is below this rate, either the video will not start or the client may be classified as a bad client. The bad client video can be demoted for better effort QoS or subject to denial. The available data rates are 6000, 9000, 12000, 18000, 24000, 36000, 48000, 54000, and 11n rates.

#### Command Default

The default value for the maximum retry percent is 80. If it exceeds 80, either the video will not start or the client might be classified as a bad client. The bad client video will be demoted for better effort QoS or is subject to denial.

#### Usage Guidelines

CAC commands for video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Gold.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable** *wlan\_id* command.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} disable network** command.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config** command.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice acm enable** or **config 802.11 {a | b} cac video acm enable** command.

The following example shows how to configure the maximum retry percent for multicast-direct media streams as 90 on a 802.11a network:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11 cac media-stream multicast-direct max-retry-percent 90
```

### Related Commands

**show cac voice stats**  
**show cac voice summary**  
**show cac video stats**  
**show cac video summary**  
**config 802.11 cac video tspec-inactivity-timeout**  
**config 802.11 cac video max-bandwidth**  
**config 802.11 cac video acm**  
**config 802.11 cac video sip**  
**config 802.11 cac video roam-bandwidth**  
**config 802.11 cac load-based**  
**config 802.11 cac defaults**  
**config 802.11 cac multimedia**  
**debug cac**

## config 802.11 cac multimedia

To configure the CAC media voice and video quality parameters for 802.11a and 802.11b networks, use the **config 802.11 cac multimedia** command.

```
config 802.11 {a | b} cac multimedia max-bandwidth bandwidth
```

Syntax	Description
<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>max-bandwidth</b>	Configures the percentage of maximum bandwidth allocated to Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) clients for voice and video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network.

---

<i>bandwidth</i>	Percentage of the maximum bandwidth allocated to WMM clients for voice and video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network. Once the client reaches the specified value, the access point rejects new calls on this radio band. The range is from 5 to 85%.
------------------	--

---

**Command Default**

The default maximum bandwidth allocated to Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) clients for voice and video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network is 85%.

**Usage Guidelines**

Call Admission Control (CAC) commands for video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Gold.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable wlan\_id** command.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} disable network** command.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config** command.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice acm enable** or **config 802.11 {a | b} cac video acm enable** command.

The following example shows how to configure the percentage of the maximum bandwidth allocated to WMM clients for voice and video applications on the 802.11a network:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11 cac multimedia max-bandwidth 80
```

**Related Commands**

**show cac voice stats**  
**show cac voice summary**  
**show cac video stats**  
**show cac video summary**  
**config 802.11 cac video tspec-inactivity-timeout**  
**config 802.11 cac video max-bandwidth**  
**config 802.11 cac video acm**  
**config 802.11 cac video sip**  
**config 802.11 cac video roam-bandwidth**  
**config 802.11 cac load-based**  
**config 802.11 cac defaults**  
**debug cac**

## config 802.11 cac video roam-bandwidth

To configure the percentage of the maximum allocated bandwidth reserved for roaming video clients on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network, use the **config 802.11 cac video roam-bandwidth** command.

**config 802.11 {a | b} cac video roam-bandwidth** *bandwidth*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<i>bandwidth</i>	Bandwidth percentage value from 5 to 85%.
<b>Command Default</b>	The maximum allocated bandwidth reserved for roaming video clients on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network is 0%.	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The controller reserves the specified bandwidth from the maximum allocated bandwidth for roaming video clients.	



**Note** If this parameter is set to zero (0), the controller assumes that you do not want to do any bandwidth allocation and, therefore, allows all bandwidth requests.

CAC commands require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Platinum.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable** *wlan\_id* command.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} disable network** command.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config** command.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice acm enable** or **config 802.11 {a | b} cac video acm enable** command.

For complete instructions, see the “Configuring Voice and Video Parameters” section in the “Configuring Controller Settings” chapter of the *Cisco Wireless LAN Controller Configuration Guide* for your release.

The following example shows how to specify the percentage of the maximum allocated bandwidth reserved for roaming video clients on the selected radio band:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11 cac video roam-bandwidth 10
```

**Related Commands**

- config 802.11 cac video tspec-inactivity-timeout
- config 802.11 cac video max-bandwidth
- config 802.11 cac video acm
- config 802.11 cac video cac-method
- config 802.11 cac video sip
- config 802.11 cac video load-based

## config 802.11 cac video sip

To enable or disable video Call Admission Control (CAC) for nontraffic specifications (TSPEC) SIP clients using video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network, use the **config 802.11 cac video sip** command.

**config 802.11 { a | b } cac video sip { enable | disable }**

Syntax Description		
<b>a</b>		Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>		Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>enable</b>		Enables video CAC for non-TSPEC SIP clients using video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network.  When you enable video CAC for non-TSPEC SIP clients, you can use applications like Facetime and CIUS video calls.
<b>disable</b>		Disables video CAC for non-TSPEC SIP clients using video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** CAC commands for video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Gold.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable wlan\_id** command.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} disable network** command.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config** command.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice acm enable** or **config 802.11 {a | b} cac video acm enable** command.
- Enable call snooping on the WLAN on which the SIP client is present by entering the **config wlan call-snoop enable wlan\_id** command.

The following example shows how to enable video CAC for non-TSPEC SIP clients using video applications on the 802.11a network:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11 cac video sip enable
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<p><b>config 802.11 cac video tspec-inactivity-timeout</b></p> <p><b>config 802.11 cac video max-bandwidth</b></p> <p><b>config 802.11 cac video acm</b></p> <p><b>config 802.11 cac video cac-method</b></p> <p><b>config 802.11 cac video load-based</b></p> <p><b>config 802.11 cac video roam-bandwidth</b></p>
-------------------------	---

## config 802.11 cac video tspec-inactivity-timeout

To process or ignore the Call Admission Control (CAC) Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) traffic specifications (TSPEC) inactivity timeout received from an access point, use the **config 802.11 cac video tspec-inactivity-timeout** command.

```
config 802.11 {a | b} cac video tspec-inactivity-timeout {enable | ignore}
```

Syntax Description	
<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>ab</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>enable</b>	Processes the TSPEC inactivity timeout messages.
<b>ignore</b>	Ignores the TSPEC inactivity timeout messages.

**Command Default** The default CAC WMM TSPEC inactivity timeout received from an access point is disabled (ignore).

**Usage Guidelines** CAC commands require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Platinum.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable wlan\_id** command.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} disable network** command.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config command**.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice acm enable** or **config 802.11 {a | b} cac video acm enable** commands.

This example shows how to process the response to TSPEC inactivity timeout messages received from an access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11a cac video tspec-inactivity-timeout enable
```

This example shows how to ignore the response to TSPEC inactivity timeout messages received from an access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11a cac video tspec-inactivity-timeout ignore
```

#### Related Commands

**config 802.11 cac video acm**  
**config 802.11 cac video max-bandwidth**  
**config 802.11 cac video roam-bandwidth**

## config 802.11 cac voice acm

To enable or disable bandwidth-based voice Call Admission Control (CAC) for the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network, use the **config 802.11 cac voice acm** command.

```
config 802.11{ a | b } cac voice acm { enable | disable }
```

#### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the bandwidth-based CAC.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the bandwidth-based CAC.

#### Command Default

The default bandwidth-based voice CAC for the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network id disabled.

#### Usage Guidelines

CAC commands require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Platinum.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable wlan\_id** command.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11**{ a | b } **disable network** command.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config command**.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11**{ a | b } **cac voice acm enable** or **config 802.11**{ a | b } **cac video acm enable** commands.

This example shows how to enable the bandwidth-based CAC:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11c cac voice acm enable
```

This example shows how to disable the bandwidth-based CAC:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11b cac voice acm disable
```

**Related Commands**    `config 802.11 cac video acm`

## config 802.11 cac voice max-bandwidth

To set the percentage of the maximum bandwidth allocated to clients for voice applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network, use the **config 802.11 cac voice max-bandwidth** command.

**config 802.11** { **a** | **b** } **cac voice max-bandwidth** *bandwidth*

Syntax Description		
	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<i>bandwidth</i>	Bandwidth percentage value from 5 to 85%.

**Command Default**    The default maximum bandwidth allocated to clients for voice applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network is 0%.

**Usage Guidelines**    The maximum radio frequency (RF) bandwidth cannot exceed 85% for voice and video. Once the client reaches the value specified, the access point rejects new calls on this network.

CAC commands require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Platinum.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable** *wlan\_id* command.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11** { **a** | **b** } **disable network** command.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config** command.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11** { **a** | **b** } **cac voice acm enable** or **config 802.11** { **a** | **b** } **cac video acm enable** commands.

The following example shows how to specify the percentage of the maximum allocated bandwidth for voice applications on the selected radio band:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11a cac voice max-bandwidth 50
```

**Related Commands**    `config 802.11 cac voice roam-bandwidth`

`config 802.11 cac voice stream-size`

`config 802.11 exp-bwreq`

`config 802.11 tsm`

`config wlan save`

`show wlan`

`show wlan summary`

**config 802.11 cac voice tspec-inactivity-timeout**

**config 802.11 cac voice load-based**

**config 802.11 cac video acm**

## config 802.11 cac voice roam-bandwidth

To configure the percentage of the Call Admission Control (CAC) maximum allocated bandwidth reserved for roaming voice clients on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network, use the **config 802.11 cac voice roam-bandwidth** command.

**config 802.11 { a | b } cac voice roam-bandwidth *bandwidth***

### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<i>bandwidth</i>	Bandwidth percentage value from 0 to 85%.

### Command Default

The default CAC maximum allocated bandwidth reserved for roaming voice clients on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network is 85%.

### Usage Guidelines

The maximum radio frequency (RF) bandwidth cannot exceed 85% for voice and video. The controller reserves the specified bandwidth from the maximum allocated bandwidth for roaming voice clients.



#### Note

If this parameter is set to zero (0), the controller assumes you do not want to allocate any bandwidth and therefore allows all bandwidth requests.

CAC commands require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Platinum.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable *wlan\_id*** command.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} disable network** command.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config** command.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice acm enable** or **config 802.11 {a | b} cac video acm enable** commands.

The following example shows how to configure the percentage of the maximum allocated bandwidth reserved for roaming voice clients on the selected radio band:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11 cac voice roam-bandwidth 10
```

### Related Commands

**config 802.11 cac voice acm**

**config 802.11 cac voice max-bandwidth**

**config 802.11 cac voice stream-size**

## config 802.11 cac voice tspec-inactivity-timeout

To process or ignore the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) traffic specifications (TSPEC) inactivity timeout received from an access point, use the **config 802.11 cac voice tspec-inactivity-timeout** command.

**config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice tspec-inactivity-timeout {enable | ignore}**

### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>enable</b>	Processes the TSPEC inactivity timeout messages.
<b>ignore</b>	Ignores the TSPEC inactivity timeout messages.

### Command Default

The default WMM TSPEC inactivity timeout received from an access point is disabled (ignore).

### Usage Guidelines

Call Admission Control (CAC) commands require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Platinum.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable wlan\_id** command.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} disable network** command.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config** command.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice acm enable** or **config 802.11 {a | b} cac video acm enable** commands.

The following example shows how to enable the voice TSPEC inactivity timeout messages received from an access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11 cac voice tspec-inactivity-timeout enable
```

### Related Commands

**config 802.11 cac voice load-based**

**config 802.11 cac voice roam-bandwidth**

**config 802.11 cac voice acm**

**config 802.11 cac voice max-bandwidth**

**config 802.11 cac voice stream-size**

## config 802.11 cac voice load-based

To enable or disable load-based Call Admission Control (CAC) for the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network, use the **config 802.11 cac voice load-based** command.

**config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice load-based {enable | disable}**

Syntax Description		
<b>a</b>		Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>		Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>enable</b>		Enables load-based CAC.
<b>disable</b>		Disables load-based CAC.

**Command Default** The default load-based CAC for the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network is disabled.

**Usage Guidelines** CAC commands require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Platinum.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable wlan\_id command**.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} disable network command**.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config command**.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice acm enable** or **config 802.11 {a | b} cac video acm enable** commands.

The following example shows how to enable the voice load-based CAC parameters:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11a cac voice load-based enable
```

The following example shows how to disable the voice load-based CAC parameters:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11a cac voice load-based disable
```

**Related Commands**

- config 802.11 cac voice tspec-inactivity-timeout**
- config 802.11 cac video max-bandwidth**
- config 802.11 cac video acm**
- config 802.11 cac voice stream-size**

## config 802.11 cac voice max-calls



**Note** Do not use the **config 802.11 cac voice max-calls** command if the SIP call snooping feature is disabled and if the SIP based Call Admission Control (CAC) requirements are not met.

To configure the maximum number of voice call supported by the radio, use the **config 802.11 cac voice max-calls** command.

**config 802.11** {a | b} **cac voice max-calls** *number*

### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<i>number</i>	Number of calls to be allowed per radio.

### Command Default

The default maximum number of voice call supported by the radio is 0, which means that there is no maximum limit check for the number of calls.

### Usage Guidelines

CAC commands require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Platinum.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable** *wlan\_id* command.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11** {a | b} **disable network** command.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config** command.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11** {a | b} **cac voice acm enable** or **config 802.11** {a | b} **cac video acm enable** commands.

The following example shows how to configure the maximum number of voice calls supported by radio:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11 cac voice max-calls 10
```

### Related Commands

**config 802.11 cac voice roam-bandwidth**  
**config 802.11 cac voice stream-size**  
**config 802.11 exp-bwreq**  
**config 802.11 cac voice tspec-inactivity-timeout**  
**config 802.11 cac voice load-based**  
**config 802.11 cac video acm**

## config 802.11 cac voice sip bandwidth



**Note** SIP bandwidth and sample intervals are used to compute per call bandwidth for the SIP-based Call Admission Control (CAC).

To configure the bandwidth that is required per call for the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network, use the **config 802.11 cac voice sip bandwidth** command.

**config 802.11 { a | b } cac voice sip bandwidth *bw\_kbps* sample-interval *number\_msecs***

### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<i>bw_kbps</i>	Bandwidth in kbps.
<b>sample-interval</b>	Specifies the packetization interval for SIP codec.
<i>number_msecs</i>	Packetization sample interval in msecs. The sample interval for SIP codec is 20 seconds.

### Command Default

None

### Usage Guidelines

CAC commands require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Platinum.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable *wlan\_id*** command.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} disable** network command.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config** command.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice acm enable** or **config 802.11 {a | b} cac video acm enable** commands.

The following example shows how to configure the bandwidth and voice packetization interval for a SIP codec:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11 cac voice sip bandwidth 10 sample-interval 40
```

### Related Commands

**config 802.11 cac voice acm**  
**config 802.11 cac voice load-based**  
**config 802.11 cac voice max-bandwidth**  
**config 802.11 cac voice roam-bandwidth**  
**config 802.11 cac voice tspec-inactivity-timeout**

**config 802.11 exp-bwreq**

## config 802.11 cac voice sip codec

To configure the Call Admission Control (CAC) codec name and sample interval as parameters and to calculate the required bandwidth per call for the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network, use the **config 802.11 cac voice sip codec** command.

**config 802.11** {a | b} **cac voice sip codec** {g711 | g729} **sample-interval** *number\_msecs*

Syntax Description		
<b>a</b>		Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>		Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>g711</b>		Specifies CAC parameters for the SIP G711 codec.
<b>g729</b>		Specifies CAC parameters for the SIP G729 codec.
<b>sample-interval</b>		Specifies the packetization interval for SIP codec.
<i>number_msecs</i>		Packetization interval in msecs. The sample interval for SIP codec value is 20 seconds.

**Command Default** The default CAC codec parameter is g711.

**Usage Guidelines** CAC commands require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Platinum.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable** *wlan\_id* command.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11** {a | b} **disable** network command.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config** command.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11** {a | b} **cac voice acm enable** or **config 802.11** {a | b} **cac video acm enable** commands.

The following example shows how to configure the codec name and sample interval as parameters for SIP G711 codec:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11a cac voice sip codec g711 sample-interval 40
```

This example shows how to configure the codec name and sample interval as parameters for SIP G729 codec:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11a cac voice sip codec g729 sample-interval 40
```

**Related Commands** **config 802.11 cac voice acm**

**config 802.11 cac voice load-based**  
**config 802.11 cac voice max-bandwidth**  
**config 802.11 cac voice roam-bandwidth**  
**config 802.11 cac voice tspec-inactivity-timeout**  
**config 802.11 exp-bwreq**

## config 802.11 cac voice stream-size

To configure the number of aggregated voice Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) traffic specification (TSPEC) streams at a specified data rate for the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network, use the **config 802.11 cac voice stream-size** command.

**config 802.11** { **a** | **b** } **cac voice stream-size** *stream\_size number mean\_datarate max-streams mean\_datarate*

### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>stream-size</b>	Configures the maximum data rate for the stream.
<i>stream_size</i>	Range of stream size is between 84000 and 92100.
<i>number</i>	Number (1 to 5) of voice streams.
<b>mean_datarate</b>	Configures the mean data rate.
<b>max-streams</b>	Configures the mean data rate of a voice stream.
<i>mean_datarate</i>	Mean data rate (84 to 91.2 kbps) of a voice stream.

### Command Default

The default number of streams is 2 and the mean data rate of a stream is 84 kbps.

### Usage Guidelines

Call Admission Control (CAC) commands require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Platinum.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable wlan\_id** command.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11** { **a** | **b** } **disable** network command.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config** command.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11** { **a** | **b** } **cac voice acm enable** or **config 802.11** { **a** | **b** } **cac video acm enable** commands.

The following example shows how to configure the number of aggregated voice traffic specifications stream with the stream size 5 and the mean data rate of 85000 kbps:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11 cac voice stream-size 5 max-streams size 85
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<p><code>config 802.11 cac voice acm</code></p> <p><code>config 802.11 cac voice load-based</code></p> <p><code>config 802.11 cac voice max-bandwidth</code></p> <p><code>config 802.11 cac voice roam-bandwidth</code></p> <p><code>config 802.11 cac voice tspec-inactivity-timeout</code></p> <p><code>config 802.11 exp-bwreq</code></p>
-------------------------	--

## config 802.11 disable

To disable radio transmission for an entire 802.11 network or for an individual Cisco radio, use the `config 802.11 disable` command.

```
config 802.11 {a | b} disable {network | cisco_ap}
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>a</b>	Configures the 802.11a radio.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<b>network</b>	Disables transmission for the entire 802.11a network.
	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Individual Cisco lightweight access point radio.

**Command Default** The transmission is enabled for the entire network by default.

**Usage Guidelines**

- You must use this command to disable the network before using many config 802.11 commands.
- This command can be used any time that the CLI interface is active.

The following example shows how to disable the entire 802.11a network:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11a disable network
```

The following example shows how to disable access point AP01 802.11b transmissions:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11b disable AP01
```

## config 802.11 dtpc

To enable or disable the Dynamic Transmit Power Control (DTPC) setting for an 802.11 network, use the `config 802.11 dtpc` command.

```
config 802.11 {a | b} dtpc {enable | disable}
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
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<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the support for this command.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the support for this command.

**Command Default**

The default DTPC setting for an 802.11 network is enabled.

The following example shows how to disable DTPC for an 802.11a network:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11a dtpc disable
```

**config 802.11 enable**

To enable radio transmission for an entire 802.11 network or for an individual Cisco radio, use the **config 802.11 enable** command.

```
config 802.11 { a | b } enable { network | cisco_ap }
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>a</b>	Configures the 802.11a radio
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>network</b>	Disables transmission for the entire 802.11a network.
<i>cisco_ap</i>	Individual Cisco lightweight access point radio.

**Command Default**

The transmission is enabled for the entire network by default.

**Usage Guidelines**

Use this command with the **config 802.11 disable** command when configuring 802.11 settings.

This command can be used any time that the CLI interface is active.

The following example shows how to enable radio transmission for the entire 802.11a network:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11a enable network
```

The following example shows how to enable radio transmission for AP1 on an 802.11b network:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11b enable AP1
```

**Related Commands**

```
show sysinfo show 802.11a
config wlan radio
config 802.11a disable
config 802.11b disable
config 802.11b enable
```

**config 802.11b 11gSupport enable**

**config 802.11b 11gSupport disable**

## config 802.11 fragmentation

To configure the fragmentation threshold on an 802.11 network, use the **config 802.11 fragmentation** command.

**config 802.11** { **a** | **b** } **fragmentation** *threshold*



**Note** This command can only be used when the network is disabled using the **config 802.11 disable** command.

Syntax Description		
<b>a</b>		Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>		Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<i>threshold</i>		Number between 256 and 2346 bytes (inclusive).

**Command Default** None.

This example shows how to configure the fragmentation threshold on an 802.11a network with the threshold number of 6500 bytes:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11a fragmentation 6500
```

**Related Commands**

- config 802.11b fragmentation**
- show 802.11b**
- show ap auto-rtf**

## config 802.11 l2roam rf-params

To configure 802.11a or 802.11b/g Layer 2 client roaming parameters, use the **config 802.11 l2roam rf-params** command.

**config 802.11** { **a** | **b** } **l2roam rf-params** { **default** | **custom** *min\_rssi roam\_hyst scan\_thresh trans\_time* }

Syntax Description		
<b>a</b>		Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>		Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>default</b>		Restores Layer 2 client roaming RF parameters to default values.
<b>custom</b>		Configures custom Layer 2 client roaming RF parameters.

<i>min_rssi</i>	Minimum received signal strength indicator (RSSI) that is required for the client to associate to the access point. If the client's average received signal power dips below this threshold, reliable communication is usually impossible. Clients must already have found and roamed to another access point with a stronger signal before the minimum RSSI value is reached. The valid range is -80 to -90 dBm, and the default value is -85 dBm.
<i>roam_hyst</i>	How much greater the signal strength of a neighboring access point must be in order for the client to roam to it. This parameter is intended to reduce the amount of roaming between access points if the client is physically located on or near the border between the two access points. The valid range is 2 to 4 dB, and the default value is 2 dB.
<i>scan_thresh</i>	Minimum RSSI that is allowed before the client should roam to a better access point. When the RSSI drops below the specified value, the client must be able to roam to a better access point within the specified transition time. This parameter also provides a power-save method to minimize the time that the client spends in active or passive scanning. For example, the client can scan slowly when the RSSI is above the threshold and scan more rapidly when the RSSI is below the threshold. The valid range is -70 to -77 dBm, and the default value is -72 dBm.
<i>trans_time</i>	Maximum time allowed for the client to detect a suitable neighboring access point to roam to and to complete the roam, whenever the RSSI from the client's associated access point is below the scan threshold. The valid range is 1 to 10 seconds, and the default value is 5 seconds.  <b>Note</b> For high-speed client roaming applications in outdoor mesh environments, we recommend that you set the transition time to 1 second.

**Command Default**

The default minimum RSSI is -85 dBm. The default signal strength of a neighboring access point is 2 dB. The default scan threshold value is -72 dBm. The default time allowed for the client to detect a suitable neighboring access point to roam to and to complete the roam is 5 seconds.

**Usage Guidelines**

For high-speed client roaming applications in outdoor mesh environments, we recommend that you set the *trans\_time* to 1 second.

The following example shows how to configure custom Layer 2 client roaming parameters on an 802.11a network:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11 l2roam rf-params custom -80 2 -70 7
```

**Related Commands**

- show advanced 802.11 l2roam
- show l2tp

## config 802.11 max-clients

To configure the maximum number of clients per access point, use the **config 802.11 max-clients** command.

```
config 802.11 { a | b } max-clients max-clients
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<b>max-clients</b>	Configures the maximum number of client connections per access point.
	<i>max-clients</i>	Maximum number of client connections per access point. The range is from 1 to 200.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to set the maximum number of clients at 22:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11 max-clients 22
```

**Related Commands**

- show ap config 802.11a
- config 802.11b rate

## config 802.11 multicast data-rate

To configure the minimum multicast data rate, use the **config 802.11 multicast data-rate** command.

```
config 802.11 { a | b } multicast data-rate data_rate [ ap ap_name | default ]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>data_rate</i>	Minimum multicast data rates. The options are 6, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, 54. Enter 0 to specify that APs will dynamically adjust the number of the buffer allocated for multicast.
	<i>ap_name</i>	Specific AP radio in this data rate.
	<b>default</b>	Configures all APs radio in this data rate.

**Command Default** The default is 0 where the configuration is disabled and the multicast rate is the lowest mandatory data rate and unicast client data rate.

**Usage Guidelines**

When you configure the data rate without the AP name or **default** keyword, you globally reset all the APs to the new value and update the controller global default with this new data rate value. If you configure the data rate with **default** keyword, you only update the controller global default value and do not reset the value of the APs that are already joined to the controller. The APs that join the controller after the new data rate value is set receives the new data rate value.

The following example shows how to configure minimum multicast data rate settings:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11 multicast data-rate 12
```

**config 802.11 rate**

To set mandatory and supported operational data rates for an 802.11 network, use the **config 802.11 rate** command.

```
config 802.11{a | b} rate {disabled | mandatory | supported} rate
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>disabled</b>	Disables a specific data rate.
<b>mandatory</b>	Specifies that a client supports the data rate in order to use the network.
<b>supported</b>	Specifies to allow any associated client that supports the data rate to use the network.
<i>rate</i>	Rate value of 6, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, or 54 Mbps.

**Command Default**

None

**Usage Guidelines**

The data rates set with this command are negotiated between the client and the Cisco wireless LAN controller. If the data rate is set to **mandatory**, the client must support it in order to use the network. If a data rate is set as **supported** by the Cisco wireless LAN controller, any associated client that also supports that rate may communicate with the Cisco lightweight access point using that rate. It is not required that a client is able to use all the rates marked **supported** in order to associate.

The following example shows how to set the 802.11b transmission at a mandatory rate at 12 Mbps:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11b rate mandatory 12
```

**Related Commands**

**show ap config 802.11a**  
**config 802.11b rate**

## config 802.11 tsm

To enable or disable the video Traffic Stream Metric (TSM) option for the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network, use the **config 802.11 tsm** command.

```
config 802.11 {a | b} tsm {enable | disable}
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables the video TSM settings.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the video TSM settings.

**Command Default** By default, the TSM for the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network is disabled.

The following example shows how to enable the video TSM option for the 802.11b/g network:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11b tsm enable
```

The following example shows how to disable the video TSM option for the 802.11b/g network:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11b tsm disable
```

**Related Commands**

- show ap stats
- show client tsm

## config advanced 802.11 7920VSIEConfig

To configure the Cisco unified wireless IP phone 7920 VISE parameters, use the **config advanced 802.11 7920VSIEConfig** command.

```
config advanced 802.11 {a | b} 7920VSIEConfig {call-admission-limit limit | G711-CU-Quantum quantum}
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<b>call-admission-limit</b>	Configures the call admission limit for the 7920s.
	<b>G711-CU-Quantum</b>	Configures the value supplied by the infrastructure indicating the current number of channel utilization units that would be used by a single G.711-20ms call.
	<i>limit</i>	Call admission limit (from 0 to 255). The default value is 105.

---

<i>quantum</i>	G711 quantum value. The default value is 15.
----------------	--

---

**Command Default**

None

This example shows how to configure the call admission limit for 7920 VISE parameters:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced 802.11 7920VISEconfig call-admission-limit 4
```

## config advanced 802.11 edca-parameters

To enable a specific Enhanced Distributed Channel Access (EDCA) profile on a 802.11a network, use the **config advanced 802.11 edca-parameters** command.

```
config advanced 802.11{a | b} edca-parameters {wmm-default | svp-voice | optimized-voice |
optimized-video-voice | custom-voice | | custom-set { QoS Profile Name } { aifsAP-value
(0-16) Client value (0-16) | ecwmax AP-Value (0-10) Client value (0-10) | ecwmin AP-Value (0-10)
Client value (0-10) | txop AP-Value (0-255) Client value (0-255) } }
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>wmm-default</b>	Enables the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) default parameters. Choose this option if voice or video services are not deployed on your network.
<b>svp-voice</b>	Enables Spectralink voice-priority parameters. Choose this option if Spectralink phones are deployed on your network to improve the quality of calls.
<b>optimized-voice</b>	Enables EDCA voice-optimized profile parameters. Choose this option if voice services other than Spectralink are deployed on your network.
<b>optimized-video-voice</b>	Enables EDCA voice-optimized and video-optimized profile parameters. Choose this option when both voice and video services are deployed on your network.
	<b>Note</b> If you deploy video services, admission control must be disabled.
<b>custom-voice</b>	Enables custom voice EDCA parameters for 802.11a. The EDCA parameters under this option also match the 6.0 WMM EDCA parameters when this profile is applied.

---

<b>custom-set</b>	<p>Enables customization of EDCA parameters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>aifs</b>—Configures the Arbitration Inter-Frame Space. AP Value (0-16) Client value (0-16)</li> <li>• <b>ecwmax</b>—Configures the maximum Contention Window. AP Value(0-10) Client Value (0-10)</li> <li>• <b>ecwmin</b>—Configures the minimum Contention Window. AP Value(0-10) Client Value(0-10)</li> <li>• <b>txop</b>—Configures the Arbitration Transmission Opportunity Limit. AP Value(0-255) Client Value(0-255)</li> </ul> <p>QoS Profile Name - Enter the QoS profile name:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bronze</li> <li>• silver</li> <li>• gold</li> <li>• platinum</li> </ul>
-------------------	---

**Command Default**

The default EDCA parameter is **wmm-default**.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to enable Spectralink voice-priority parameters:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11 edca-parameters svp-voice
```

**Related Commands**

<b>config advanced 802.11b edca-parameters</b>	Enables a specific Enhanced Distributed Channel Access (EDCA) profile on the 802.11a network.
<b>show 802.11a</b>	Displays basic 802.11a network settings.

**Related Topics**

[config advanced 802.11 coverage fail-rate](#), on page 597

[config advanced 802.11 channel update](#), on page 595

## config band-select cycle-count

To set the band select probe cycle count, use the **config band-select cycle-count** command.

**config band-select cycle-count** *count*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>count</i>	Value for the cycle count between 1 to 10.
---------------------------	--------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following example shows how to set the probe cycle count for band select to 8:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config band-select cycle-count 8
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>config band-select cycle-threshold</b> <b>config band-select expire</b> <b>config band-select client-rssi</b>
-------------------------	--

## config band-select cycle-threshold

To set the time threshold for a new scanning cycle, use the **config band-select cycle-threshold** command.

**config band-select cycle-threshold** *threshold*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>threshold</i>	Value for the cycle threshold between 1 and 1000 milliseconds.
---------------------------	------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following example shows how to set the time threshold for a new scanning cycle with threshold value of 700 milliseconds:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config band-select cycle-threshold 700
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>config band-select cycle-count</b> <b>config band-select expire</b> <b>config band-select client-rssi</b>
-------------------------	--

## config band-select expire

To set the entry expire for band select, use the **config band-select expire** command.

**config band-select expire** {**suppression** | **dual-band**} *seconds*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>suppression</b>	Sets the suppression expire to the band select.
	<b>dual-band</b>	Sets the dual band expire to the band select.

---

<i>seconds</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Value for suppression between 10 to 200 seconds.</li> <li>• Value for a dual-band between 10 to 300 seconds.</li> </ul>
----------------	--

---



---

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to set the suppression expire to 70 seconds:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config band-select expire suppression 70
```

---

**Related Commands**

**config band-select cycle-threshold**  
**config band-select client-rssi**  
**config band-select cycle-count**

## config band-select client-rssi

To set the client received signal strength indicator (RSSI) threshold for band select, use the **config band-select client-rssi** command.

```
config band-select client-rssi rssi
```

---

**Syntax Description**

<i>rssi</i>	Minimum dBm of a client RSSI to respond to probe between 20 and 90.
-------------	---

---



---

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to set the RSSI threshold for band select to 70:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config band-select client-rssi 70
```

---

**Related Commands**

**config band-select cycle-threshold**  
**config band-select expire**  
**config band-select cycle-count**

## config boot

To change a Cisco wireless LAN controller boot option, use the **config boot** command.

```
config boot {primary | backup}
```

---

**Syntax Description**

<b>primary</b>	Sets the primary image as active.
<b>backup</b>	Sets the backup image as active.

---

**Command Default** The default boot option is **primary**.

**Usage Guidelines** Each Cisco wireless LAN controller can boot off the primary, last-loaded operating system image (OS) or boot off the backup, earlier-loaded OS image.

The following example shows how to set the primary image as active so that the LAN controller can boot off the primary, last loaded image:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config boot primary
```

The following example shows how to set the backup image as active so that the LAN controller can boot off the backup, earlier loaded OS image:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config boot backup
```

**Related Commands** **show boot**

## config cdp

To configure the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) on the controller, use the **config cdp** command.

```
config cdp {enable | disable | advertise-v2 {enable | disable} | timerseconds | holdtime holdtime_interval}
```

Syntax Description	Description
<b>enable</b>	Enables CDP on the controller.
<b>disable</b>	Disables CDP on the controller.
<b>advertise-v2</b>	Configures CDP version 2 advertisements.
<b>timer</b>	Configures the interval at which CDP messages are to be generated.
<i>seconds</i>	Time interval at which CDP messages are to be generated. The range is from 5 to 254 seconds.
<b>holdtime</b>	Configures the amount of time to be advertised as the time-to-live value in generated CDP packets.
<i>holdtime_interval</i>	Maximum hold timer value. The range is from 10 to 255 seconds.

**Command Default** The default value for CDP timer is 60 seconds.

The default value for CDP holdtime is 180 seconds.

The following example shows how to configure the CDP maximum hold timer to 150 seconds:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config cdp timer 150
```

**Related Commands**

- `config ap cdp`
- `show cdp`
- `show ap cdp`

## config certificate

To configure Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) certificates, use the **config certificate** command.

```
config certificate {generate {webadmin | webauth} | compatibility {on | off}}
```

Syntax Description		
<b>generate</b>		Specifies authentication certificate generation settings.
<b>webadmin</b>		Generates a new web administration certificate.
<b>webauth</b>		Generates a new web authentication certificate.
<b>compatibility</b>		Specifies the compatibility mode for inter-Cisco wireless LAN controller IPsec settings.
<b>on</b>		Enables the compatibility mode.
<b>off</b>		Disables the compatibility mode.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to generate a new web administration SSL certificate:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config certificate generate webadmin
Creating a certificate may take some time. Do you wish to continue? (y/n)
```

The following example shows how to configure the compatibility mode for inter-Cisco wireless LAN controller IPsec settings:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config certificate compatibility
```

**Related Commands**

- `config certificate lsc`
- `show certificate compatibility`
- `show certificate lsc`
- `show certificate summary`
- `show local-auth certificates`

## config certificate use-device-certificate webadmin

To use a device certificate for web administration, use the **config certificate use-device-certificate webadmin** command.

**config certificate use-device-certificate webadmin**


---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to use a device certificate for web administration:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config certificate use-device-certificate webadmin
Use device certificate for web administration. Do you wish to continue? (y/n) y
Using device certificate for web administration.
Save configuration and restart controller to use new certificate.
```

---

**Related Commands**

- config certificate**
- show certificate compatibility**
- show certificate lsc**
- show certificate ssc**
- show certificate summary**
- show local-auth certificates**

## config coredump

To enable or disable the controller to generate a core dump file following a crash, use the **config coredump** command.

**config coredump** {enable | disable}

---

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>enable</b>	Enables the controller to generate a core dump file.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the controller to generate a core dump file.

---



---

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable the controller to generate a core dump file following a crash:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config coredump enable
```

---

**Related Commands**

- config coredump ftp**
- config coredump username**
- show coredump summary**

## config coredump ftp

To automatically upload a controller core dump file to an FTP server after experiencing a crash, use the **config coredump ftp** command.

**config coredump ftp** *server\_ip\_address* *filename*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>server_ip_address</i>	IP address of the FTP server to which the controller sends its core dump file.
	<i>filename</i>	Name given to the controller core dump file.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** The controller must be able to reach the FTP server to use this command.

The following example shows how to configure the controller to upload a core dump file named *core\_dump\_controller* to an FTP server at network address *192.168.0.13*:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config coredump ftp 192.168.0.13 core_dump_controller
```

**Related Commands**

- config coredump**
- config coredump username**
- show coredump summary**

## config coredump username

To specify the FTP server username and password when uploading a controller core dump file after experiencing a crash, use the **config coredump username** command.

**config coredump username** *ftp\_username* **password** *ftp\_password*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>ftp_username</i>	FTP server login username.
	<i>ftp_password</i>	FTP server login password.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** The controller must be able to reach the FTP server to use this command.

The following example shows how to specify a FTP server username of *admin* and password *adminpassword* for the core dump file upload:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config coredump username admin password adminpassword
```

**Related Commands**

- config coredump ftp**

**config coredump**  
**show coredump summary**

## config custom-web ext-webauth-mode

To configure external URL web-based client authorization for the custom-web authentication page, use the **config custom-web ext-webauth-mode** command.

**config custom-web ext-webauth-mode** { **enable** | **disable** }

Syntax Description	enable	disable
	Enables the external URL web-based client authorization.	Disables the external URL we-based client authentication.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable the external URL web-based client authorization:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config custom-web ext-webauth-mode enable
```

**Related Commands**

- config custom-web redirectUrl**
- config custom-web weblogo**
- config custom-web webmessage**
- config custom-web webtitle**
- config custom-web ext-webauth-url show custom-web**

## config custom-web ext-webauth-url

To configure the complete external web authentication URL for the custom-web authentication page, use the **config custom-web ext-webauth-url** command.

**config custom-web ext-webauth-url** *URL*

Syntax Description	<i>URL</i>	URL used for web-based client authorization.
--------------------	------------	--

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure the complete external web authentication URL `http://www.AuthorizationURL.com/` for the web-based client authorization:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config custom-web ext-webauth-url http://www.AuthorizationURL.com/
```

**Related Commands**

- `config custom-web redirectUrl`
- `config custom-web weblogo`
- `config custom-web webmessage`
- `config custom-web webtitle`
- `config custom-web ext-webauth-mode show custom-web`

## config custom-web ext-webserver

To configure an external web server, use the **config custom-web ext-webserver** command.

```
config custom-web ext-webserver { add index IP_address | delete index }
```

Syntax Description	add	Adds an external web server.
	<i>index</i>	Index of the external web server in the list of external web server. The index must be a number between 1 and 20.
	<i>IP_address</i>	IP address of the external web server.
	<b>delete</b>	Deletes an external web server.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to add the index of the external web server 2 to the IP address of the external web server 192.23.32.19:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config custom-web ext-webserver add 2 192.23.32.19
```

**Related Commands**

- `config custom-web redirectUrl`
- `config custom-web weblogo`
- `config custom-web webmessage`
- `config custom-web webtitle`
- `config custom-web ext-webauth-mode`
- `config custom-web ext-webauth-url`
- `show custom-web`

## config custom-web logout-popup

To enable or disable the custom web authentication logout popup, use the **config custom-web logout-popup** command.

```
config custom-web logout-popup { enable | disable }
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>enable</b>	Enables the custom web authentication logout popup. This page appears after a successful login or a redirect of the custom web authentication page.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the custom web authentication logout popup.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to disable the custom web authentication logout popup:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config custom-web logout-popup disable
```

**Related Commands**

- config custom-web redirectUrl
- config custom-web weblogo
- config custom-web webmessage
- config custom-web webtitle
- config custom-web ext-webauth-url show custom-web

## config custom-web redirectUrl

To configure the redirect URL for the custom-web authentication page, use the **config custom-web redirectUrl** command.

**config custom-web redirectUrl** *URL*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>URL</i>	URL that is redirected to the specified address.
---------------------------	------------	--

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure the URL that is redirected to abc.com:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config custom-web redirectUrl abc.com
```

**Related Commands**

- config custom-web weblogo
- config custom-web webmessage
- config custom-web webtitle
- config custom-web ext-webauth-mode
- config custom-web ext-webauth-url
- show custom-web

## config custom-web webauth-type

To configure the type of web authentication, use the **config custom-web webauth-type** command.

**config custom-web webauth-type** { **internal** | **customized** | **external** }

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>internal</b>	Configures the web authentication type to internal.
	<b>customized</b>	Configures the web authentication type to customized.
	<b>external</b>	Configures the web authentication type to external.

**Command Default** The default web authentication type is **internal**.

The following example shows how to configure the type of the web authentication type to internal:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config custom-web webauth-type internal
```

**Related Commands**

- config custom-web redirectUrl**
- config custom-web webmessage**
- config custom-web webtitle**
- config custom-web ext-webauth-mode**
- config custom-web ext-webauth-url**
- show custom-web**

## config custom-web weblogo

To configure the web authentication logo for the custom-web authentication page, use the **config custom-web weblogo** command.

**config custom-web weblogo** { **enable** | **disable** }

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>enable</b>	Enables the web authentication logo settings.
	<b>disable</b>	Enable or disable the web authentication logo settings.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable the web authentication logo:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config custom-web weblogo enable
```

**Related Commands**

- config custom-web redirectUrl**
- config custom-web webmessage**
- config custom-web webtitle**
- config custom-web ext-webauth-mode**
- config custom-web ext-webauth-url**

**show custom-web**

## config custom-web webmessage

To configure the custom web authentication message text for the custom-web authentication page, use the **config custom-web webmessage** command.

**config custom-web webmessage** *message*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>message</i>	Message text for web authentication.
---------------------------	----------------	--------------------------------------

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure the message text Thisistheplace for webauthentication:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config custom-web webmessage Thisistheplace
```

**Related Commands**

- config custom-web redirectUrl**
- config custom-web weblogo**
- config custom-web webtitle**
- config custom-web ext-webauth-mode**
- config custom-web ext-webauth-url**
- show custom-web**

## config custom-web webtitle

To configure the web authentication title text for the custom-web authentication page, use the **config custom-web webtitle** command.

**config custom-web webtitle** *title*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>title</i>	Custom title text for web authentication.
---------------------------	--------------	---

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to set the custom title text Helpdesk for web authentication:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config custom-web webtitle Helpdesk
```

**Related Commands**

- config custom-web redirectUrl**
- config custom-web weblogo**
- config custom-web webmessage**
- config custom-web ext-webauth-mode**

**config custom-web ext-webauth-url**  
**show custom-web**

## config guest-lan

To create, delete, enable or disable a wireless LAN, use the **config guest-lan** command.

**config guest-lan** {**create** | **delete**} *guest\_lan\_id interface\_name* | {**enable** | **disable**} *guest\_lan\_id*

Syntax Description		
<b>create</b>		Creates a wired LAN settings.
<b>delete</b>		Deletes a wired LAN settings:
<i>guest_lan_id</i>		LAN identifier between 1 and 5 (inclusive).
<i>interface_name</i>		Interface name up to 32 alphanumeric characters.
<b>enable</b>		Enables a wireless LAN.
<b>disable</b>		Disables a wireless LAN.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable a wireless LAN with the LAN ID 16:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config guest-lan enable 16
```

**Related Commands** **show wlan**

## config guest-lan custom-web ext-webauth-url

To redirect guest users to an external server before accessing the web login page, use the **config guest-lan custom-web ext-webauth-url** command.

**config guest-lan custom-web ext-webauth-url** *ext\_web\_url guest\_lan\_id*

Syntax Description		
<i>ext_web_url</i>		URL for the external server.
<i>guest_lan_id</i>		Guest LAN identifier between 1 and 5 (inclusive).

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable a wireless LAN with the LAN ID 16:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config guest-lan custom-web ext-webauth-url  
http://www.AuthorizationURL.com/ 1
```

**Related Commands** **config guest-lan**

**config guest-lan create**

**config guest-lan custom-web login\_page**

## config guest-lan custom-web global disable

To use a guest-LAN specific custom web configuration rather than a global custom web configuration, use the **config guest-lan custom-web global disable** command.

**config guest-lan custom-web global disable** *guest\_lan\_id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>guest_lan_id</i>	Guest LAN identifier between 1 and 5 (inclusive).
---------------------------	---------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None	
------------------------	------	--

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	If you enter the <b>config guest-lan custom-web global enable</b> <i>guest_lan_id</i> command, the custom web authentication configuration at the global level is used.	
-------------------------	---	--

The following example shows how to disable the global web configuration for guest LAN ID 1:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config guest-lan custom-web global disable 1
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<p><b>config guest-lan</b></p> <p><b>config guest-lan create</b></p> <p><b>config guest-lan custom-web ext-webauth-url</b></p> <p><b>config guest-lan custom-web login_page</b></p> <p><b>config guest-lan custom-web webauth-type</b></p>
-------------------------	--

## config guest-lan custom-web login\_page

To enable wired guest users to log into a customized web login page, use the **config guest-lan custom-web login\_page** command.

**config guest-lan custom-web login\_page** *page\_name* *guest\_lan\_id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>page_name</i>	Name of the customized web login page.
	<i>guest_lan_id</i>	Guest LAN identifier between 1 and 5 (inclusive).

<b>Command Default</b>	None	
------------------------	------	--

The following example shows how to customize a web login page custompage1 for guest LAN ID 1:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config guest-lan custom-web login_page custompage1 1
```

**Related Commands**

- `config guest-lan`
- `config guest-lan create`
- `config guest-lan custom-web ext-webauth-url`

## config guest-lan custom-web webauth-type

To define the web login page for wired guest users, use the **config guest-lan custom-web webauth-type** command.

```
config guest-lan custom-web webauth-type {internal | customized | external} guest_lan_id
```

Syntax Description		
<b>internal</b>		Displays the default web login page for the controller. This is the default value.
<b>customized</b>		Displays the custom web login page that was previously configured.
<b>external</b>		Redirects users to the URL that was previously configured.
<i>guest_lan_id</i>		Guest LAN identifier between 1 and 5 (inclusive).

**Command Default** The default web login page for the controller is internal.

The following example shows how to configure the guest LAN with the webauth-type as internal for guest LAN ID 1:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config guest-lan custom-web webauth-type internal 1
```

**Related Commands**

- `config guest-lan`
- `config guest-lan create`
- `config guest-lan custom-web ext-webauth-url`

## config guest-lan security

To configure the security policy for the wired guest LAN, use the **config guest-lan security** command.

```
config guest-lan security {web-auth {enable | disable | acl | server-precedence} guest_lan_id | web-passthrough {acl | email-input | disable | enable} guest_lan_id}
```

Syntax Description		
<b>web-auth</b>		Specifies web authentication.
<b>enable</b>		Enables the web authentication settings.
<b>disable</b>		Disables the web authentication settings.
<b>acl</b>		Configures an access control list.

<b>server-precedence</b>	Configures the authentication server precedence order for web authentication users.
<i>guest_lan_id</i>	LAN identifier between 1 and 5 (inclusive).
<b>web-passthrough</b>	Specifies the web captive portal with no authentication required.
<b>email-input</b>	Configures the web captive portal using an e-mail address.

**Command Default**

The default security policy for the wired guest LAN is web authentication.

The following example shows how to configure the security web authentication policy for guest LAN ID 1:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config guest-lan security web-auth enable 1
```

**Related Commands**

**config ingress-interface guest-lan**  
**config guest-lan create**  
**config interface guest-lan**

## config license agent

To configure the license agent on the Cisco 5500 Series Controller, use the **config license agent** command.

```
config license agent {default {disable | authenticate [none]}} {listener http {disable | {plaintext | encrypt} url authenticate [acl acl_name] {max-message size [none]}} {max-session sessions} {notify {disable | url} username password}
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>default</b>	Specifies the default license agent.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the feature.
<b>authenticate</b>	Enables authentication.
<b>none</b>	(Optional) Disables authentication.
<b>listener http</b>	Configures the license agent to receive license requests from the Cisco License Manager (CLM).
<b>plaintext</b>	Disables encryption (HTTP).
<b>encrypt</b>	Enables encryption (HTTPS).
<i>url</i>	URL where the license agent receives the requests.
<b>acl</b>	(Optional) Specifies the access control list.
<i>acl_name</i>	Specifies the access control list for license requests.

<b>max-message</b>	Specifies the maximum message size for license requests.
<i>size</i>	Maximum message size for license request is from 0 to 65535.
<b>max-session</b>	Specifies the maximum number of sessions allowed.
<i>sessions</i>	Maximum number of sessions allowed for the license agent is from 1 to 25.
<b>notify</b>	Configures the license agent to send license notifications to the CLM.
<i>username</i>	Username used in license agent notification.
<i>password</i>	Password used in license agent notification.

**Command Default**

The license agent is **disabled** by default.

The listener is **disabled** by default.

Notify is **disabled** by default.

The default maximum number of sessions is 9.

The default maximum message size is 0.

**Command History****Release Modification**

**7.6** This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

**Usage Guidelines**

If your network contains various Cisco licensed devices, you might consider using the CLM to manage all of the licenses using a single application. CLM is a secure client/server application that manages Cisco software licenses network wide.

The license agent is an interface module that runs on the controller and mediates between CLM and the controller's licensing infrastructure. CLM can communicate with the controller using various channels, such as HTTP, Telnet, and so on. If you want to use HTTP as the communication method, you must enable the license agent on the controller.

The license agent receives requests from the CLM and translates them into license commands. It also sends notifications to the CLM. It uses XML messages over HTTP or HTTPS to receive the requests and send the notifications. For example, if the CLM sends a **license clear** command, the agent notifies the CLM after the license expires.

**Note**

You can download the CLM software and access user documentation at this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/cloud-systems-management/license-manager/index.html>

The following example shows how to authenticate the default license agent settings:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config license agent default authenticate
```

The following example shows how to configure the license agent with the number of maximum sessions allowed as 5:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config license agent max-session 5
```

#### Related Commands

**license install**  
**show license agent**  
**clear license agent**

## config load-balancing

To globally configure aggressive load balancing on the controller, use the **config load-balancing** command.

```
config load-balancing { window client_count | status { enable | disable } | denial denial_count }
```

#### Syntax Description

<b>window</b>	Specifies the aggressive load balancing client window.
<i>client_count</i>	Aggressive load balancing client window with the number of clients from 1 to 20.
<b>status</b>	Sets the load balancing status.
<b>enable</b>	Enables load balancing feature.
<b>disable</b>	Disables load balancing feature.
<b>denial</b>	Specifies the number of association denials during load balancing.
<i>denial_count</i>	Maximum number of association denials during load balancing. from 0 to 10.

#### Command Default

By default, the aggressive load balancing is disabled.

#### Usage Guidelines

Load-balancing-enabled WLANs do not support time-sensitive applications like voice and video because of roaming delays.

When you use Cisco 7921 and 7920 Wireless IP Phones with controllers, make sure that aggressive load balancing is disabled on the voice WLANs for each controller. Otherwise, the initial roam attempt by the phone might fail, causing a disruption in the audio path.

The following example shows how to enable the aggressive load-balancing settings:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config load-balancing aggressive enable
```

**Related Commands**    `show load-balancing`  
                           `config wlan load-balance`

## config location

To configure a location-based system, use the **config location** command.

```
config location {algorithm {simple | rssi-average} | {rssi-half-life | expiry} [client |
calibrating-client | tags | rogue-aps] seconds | notify-threshold [client | tags | rogue-aps]
threshold | interface-mapping {add | delete} location wlan_id interface_name | plm {client
{enable | disable} burst_interval | calibrating {enable | disable} {uniband | multiband}}
```

Syntax Description		Note
<b>algorithm</b>		We recommend that you do not use or modify the <b>config location algorithm</b> command. It is set to optimal default values.
		Configures the algorithm used to average RSSI and SNR values.
<b>simple</b>		Specifies a faster algorithm that requires low CPU overhead but provides less accuracy.
<b>rss</b> <b>i-average</b>		Specifies a more accurate algorithm but requires more CPU overhead.
<b>rss</b> <b>i-half-life</b>		<b>Note</b> We recommend that you do not use or modify the <b>config location rss</b> <b>i-half-life</b> command. It is set to optimal default values.
		Configures the half-life when averaging two RSSI readings.
<b>expiry</b>		<b>Note</b> We recommend that you do not use or modify the <b>config location expiry</b> command. It is set to optimal default values.
		Configures the timeout for RSSI values.
<b>client</b>		(Optional) Specifies the parameter applies to client devices.
<b>calibrating-client</b>		(Optional) Specifies the parameter is used for calibrating client devices.
<b>tags</b>		(Optional) Specifies the parameter applies to radio frequency identification (RFID) tags.

<b>rogue-aps</b>	(Optional) Specifies the parameter applies to rogue access points.
<i>seconds</i>	Time value (0, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 60, 90, 120, 180, 300 seconds).
<b>notify-threshold</b>	<p><b>Note</b> We recommend that you do not use or modify the <b>config location notify-threshold</b> command. It is set to optimal default values.</p> <p>Specifies the NMSP notification threshold for RSSI measurements.</p>
<i>threshold</i>	Threshold parameter. The range is 0 to 10 dB, and the default value is 0 dB.
<b>interface-mapping</b>	Adds or deletes a new location, wireless LAN, or interface mapping element.
<i>wlan_id</i>	WLAN identification name.
<i>interface_name</i>	Name of interface to which mapping element applies.
<b>plm</b>	Specifies the path loss measurement (S60) request for normal clients or calibrating clients.
<b>client</b>	Specifies normal, noncalibrating clients.
<i>burst_interval</i>	Burst interval. The range is from 1 to 3600 seconds, and the default value is 60 seconds.
<b>calibrating</b>	Specifies calibrating clients.
<b>uniband</b>	Specifies the associated 802.11a or 802.11b/g radio (uniband).
<b>multiband</b>	Specifies the associated 802.11a/b/g radio (multiband).

**Command Default**

See the “Syntax Description” section for default values of individual arguments and keywords.

The following example shows how to specify the simple algorithm for averaging RSSI and SNR values on a location-based controller:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config location algorithm simple
```

**Related Commands**

**config location info rogue**  
**clear location rfid**  
**clear location statistics rfid**  
**show location**

`show location statistics rfid`

## config location info rogue

To configure info-notification for rogue service, use the **config location info rogue** command.

**config location info rogue** { **basic** | **extended** }

Syntax Description	
<b>basic</b>	Configures basic rogue parameters such as mode, class, containmentlevel, numclients, firsttime, lasttime, ssid, and so on, for rogue info-notification service.  <b>Note</b> Configure the basic parameters if the version of Cisco MSE is older than the version of the Cisco WLC.
<b>extended</b>	Configures extended rogue parameters, which is basic parameters plus security type, detecting LRAD type, and so on, for rogue info-notification service.

## config logging buffered

To set the severity level for logging messages to the controller buffer, use the **config logging buffered** command.

**config logging buffered** *security\_level*

Syntax Description	
<i>security_level</i>	Security level. Choose one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• emergencies—Severity level 0</li> <li>• alerts—Severity level 1</li> <li>• critical—Severity level 2</li> <li>• errors—Severity level 3</li> <li>• warnings—Severity level 4</li> <li>• notifications—Severity level 5</li> <li>• informational—Severity level 6</li> <li>• debugging—Severity level 7</li> </ul>

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to set the controller buffer severity level for logging messages to 4:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config logging buffered 4
```

**Related Commands** `config logging syslog facility`  
`config logging syslog level`

**show logging**

## config logging console

To set the severity level for logging messages to the controller console, use the **config logging console** command.

**config logging console** *security\_level*

---

### Syntax Description

*security\_level*

Severity level. Choose one of the following:

- emergencies—Severity level 0
- alerts—Severity level 1
- critical—Severity level 2
- errors—Severity level 3
- warnings—Severity level 4
- notifications—Severity level 5
- informational—Severity level 6
- debugging—Severity level 7

---

### Command Default

None

The following example shows how to set the controller console severity level for logging messages to 3:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config logging console 3
```

---

### Related Commands

**config logging syslog facility**

**config logging syslog level**

**show logging**

## config logging debug

To save debug messages to the controller buffer, the controller console, or a syslog server, use the **config logging debug** command.

**config logging debug** { **buffered** | **console** | **syslog** } { **enable** | **disable** }

---

### Syntax Description

**buffered**

Saves debug messages to the controller buffer.

**console**

Saves debug messages to the controller console.

**syslog**

Saves debug messages to the syslog server.

---

<b>enable</b>	Enables logging of debug messages.
<b>disable</b>	Disables logging of debug messages.

**Command Default**

The **console** command is enabled and the **buffered** and **syslog** commands are disabled by default.

The following example shows how to save the debug messages to the controller console:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config logging debug console enable
```

**Related Commands**

**show logging**

## config logging fileinfo

To cause the controller to include information about the source file in the message logs or to prevent the controller from displaying this information, use the **config logging fileinfo** command.

**config logging fileinfo** { **enable** | **disable** }

**Syntax Description**

<b>enable</b>	Includes information about the source file in the message logs.
<b>disable</b>	Prevents the controller from displaying information about the source file in the message logs.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to enable the controller to include information about the source file in the message logs:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config logging fileinfo enable
```

**Related Commands**

**show logging**

## config logging procinfo

To cause the controller to include process information in the message logs or to prevent the controller from displaying this information, use the **config logging procinfo** command.

**config logging procinfo** { **enable** | **disable** }

**Syntax Description**

<b>enable</b>	Includes process information in the message logs.
<b>disable</b>	Prevents the controller from displaying process information in the message logs.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to enable the controller to include the process information in the message logs:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config logging procinfo enable
```

**Related Commands**    `show logging`

## config logging traceinfo

To cause the controller to include traceback information in the message logs or to prevent the controller from displaying this information, use the **config logging traceinfo** command.

**config logging traceinfo** { **enable** | **disable** }

Syntax Description	enable	disable
	Includes traceback information in the message logs.	Prevents the controller from displaying traceback information in the message logs.

**Command Default**    None

The following example shows how to disable the controller to include the traceback information in the message logs:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config logging traceinfo disable
```

**Related Commands**    `show logging`

## config logging syslog host

To configure a remote host for sending syslog messages, use the **config logging syslog host** command.

**config logging syslog host** *ip\_addr*

Syntax Description	<i>ip_addr</i>
	IP address for the remote host.

**Command Default**    None

### Usage Guidelines

- To configure a remote host for sending syslog messages, use the **config logging syslog host** *ip\_addr* command.
- To remove a remote host that was configured for sending syslog messages, use the **config logging syslog host** *ip\_addr* **delete** command.
- To display the configured syslog servers on the controller, use the **show logging** command.

The following example shows how to configure two remote hosts 10.92.125.52 and 2001:9:6:40::623 for sending the syslog messages and displaying the configured syslog servers on the controller:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config logging syslog host 10.92.125.52
System logs will be sent to 10.92.125.52 from now on

(Cisco Controller) > config logging syslog host 2001:9:6:40::623
System logs will be sent to 2001:9:6:40::623 from now on

(Cisco Controller) > show logging
Logging to buffer :
- Logging of system messages to buffer :
  - Logging filter level..... errors
  - Number of system messages logged..... 1316
  - Number of system messages dropped..... 6892
- Logging of debug messages to buffer ..... Disabled
  - Number of debug messages logged..... 0
  - Number of debug messages dropped..... 0
- Cache of logging ..... Disabled
- Cache of logging time(mins) ..... 10080
- Number of over cache time log dropped ..... 0
Logging to console :
- Logging of system messages to console :
  - Logging filter level..... disabled
  - Number of system messages logged..... 0
  - Number of system messages dropped..... 8243
- Logging of debug messages to console ..... Enabled
  - Number of debug messages logged..... 0
  - Number of debug messages dropped..... 0
Logging to syslog :
- Syslog facility..... local0
- Logging of system messages to console :
  - Logging filter level..... disabled
  - Number of system messages logged..... 0
  - Number of system messages dropped..... 8208
- Logging of debug messages to console ..... Enabled
  - Number of debug messages logged..... 0
  - Number of debug messages dropped..... 0
- Logging of system messages to syslog :
  - Logging filter level..... errors
  - Number of system messages logged..... 1316
  - Number of system messages dropped..... 6892
- Logging of debug messages to syslog ..... Disabled
  - Number of debug messages logged..... 0
  - Number of debug messages dropped..... 0
- Number of remote syslog hosts..... 2
- syslog over tls..... Disabled
  - Host 0..... 10.92.125.52
  - Host 1..... 2001:9:6:40::623
  - Host 2.....
Logging of RFC 5424..... Disabled
Logging of Debug messages to file :
- Logging of Debug messages to file..... Disabled
- Number of debug messages logged..... 0
- Number of debug messages dropped..... 0
Logging of traceback..... Enabled
```

The following example shows how to remove two remote hosts 10.92.125.52 and 2001:9:6:40::623 that were configured for sending syslog messages and displaying that the configured syslog servers were removed from the controller:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config logging syslog host 10.92.125.52 delete
System logs will not be sent to 10.92.125.52 anymore
```

```
(Cisco Controller) > config logging syslog host 2001:9:6:40::623 delete
System logs will not be sent to 2001:9:6:40::623 anymore
```

```
(Cisco Controller) > show logging
```

```
Logging to buffer :
- Logging of system messages to buffer :
  - Logging filter level..... errors
  - Number of system messages logged..... 1316
  - Number of system messages dropped..... 6895
- Logging of debug messages to buffer ..... Disabled
  - Number of debug messages logged..... 0
  - Number of debug messages dropped..... 0
- Cache of logging ..... Disabled
  - Cache of logging time(mins) ..... 10080
  - Number of over cache time log dropped ..... 0
Logging to console :
- Logging of system messages to console :
  - Logging filter level..... disabled
  - Number of system messages logged..... 0
  - Number of system messages dropped..... 8211
- Logging of debug messages to console ..... Enabled
  - Number of debug messages logged..... 0
  - Number of debug messages dropped..... 0
Logging to syslog :
- Syslog facility..... local0
- Logging of system messages to syslog :
  - Logging filter level..... errors
  - Number of system messages logged..... 1316
  - Number of system messages dropped..... 6895
- Logging of debug messages to syslog ..... Disabled
  - Number of debug messages logged..... 0
  - Number of debug messages dropped..... 0
- Number of remote syslog hosts..... 0
- syslog over tls..... Disabled
  - Host 0.....
  - Host 1.....
  - Host 2.....
Logging of RFC 5424..... Disabled
Logging of Debug messages to file :
- Logging of Debug messages to file..... Disabled
  - Number of debug messages logged..... 0
  - Number of debug messages dropped..... 0
Logging of traceback..... Enabled
- Traceback logging level..... errors
Logging of source file informational..... Enabled
Timestamping of messages.....
- Timestamping of system messages..... Enabled
  - Timestamp format..... Date and Time
```

### Related Topics

[show logging](#), on page 28

## config logging syslog facility

To set the facility for outgoing syslog messages to the remote host, use the **config logging syslog facility** command.

**config logging syslog facility** *facility\_code***Syntax Description***facility\_code*

Facility code. Choose one of the following:

- authorization—Authorization system. Facility level—4.
- auth-private—Authorization system (private). Facility level—10.
- cron—Cron/at facility. Facility level—9.
- daemon—System daemons. Facility level—3.
- ftp—FTP daemon. Facility level—11.
- kern—Kernel. Facility level—0.
- local0—Local use. Facility level—16.
- local1—Local use. Facility level—17.
- local2—Local use. Facility level—18.
- local3—Local use. Facility level—19.
- local4—Local use. Facility level—20.
- local5—Local use. Facility level—21.
- local6—Local use. Facility level—22.
- local7—Local use. Facility level—23.
- lpr—Line printer system. Facility level—6.
- mail—Mail system. Facility level—2.
- news—USENET news. Facility level—7.
- sys12—System use. Facility level—12.
- sys13—System use. Facility level—13.
- sys14—System use. Facility level—14.
- sys15—System use. Facility level—15.
- syslog—The syslog itself. Facility level—5.
- user—User process. Facility level—1.
- uucp—UNIX-to-UNIX copy system. Facility level—8.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to set the facility for outgoing syslog messages to authorization:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config logging syslog facility authorization
```

---

**Related Commands**

- config logging syslog host
- config logging syslog level
- show logging

## config logging syslog facility client

To configure the syslog facility to AP, use the **config logging syslog facility client** { **assocfail Dot11** | **associate Dot11** | **authentication** | **authfail Dot11** | **deauthenticate Dot11** | **disassociate Dot11** | **exclude**} { **enable** | **disable**} command.

**config logging syslog facility** *Client*

---

### Syntax Description

*Client*

Facility Client. Has the following functions:

- **assocfail Dot11**—Association fail syslog for clients
- **associate Dot11**—Association syslog for clients
- **authentication**—Authentication success syslog for clients
- **authfail Dot11**—Authentication fail syslog for clients
- **deauthenticate Dot11**—Deauthentication syslog for clients
- **disassociate Dot11**—Disassociation syslog for clients
- **excluded**—Excluded syslog for clients

---

### Command Default

None

The following example shows how to set the facility syslog facility for client:

```
cisco controller config logging syslog facility client
```

---

**Related Commands**    **show logging flags client**

## config logging syslog facility ap

To configure the syslog facility to AP, use the **config logging syslog facility ap** { **associate** | **disassociate**} { **enable** | **disable**} command.

**config logging syslog facility** *AP*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>AP</i>	Facility AP. Has the following functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• associate—Association syslog for AP</li> <li>• disassociate—Disassociation syslog for AP</li> </ul>
---------------------------	-----------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following example shows how to configure syslog facility for AP:

```
cisco controller config logging syslog facility ap
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>show logging flags ap</b>
-------------------------	------------------------------

## config logging syslog level

To set the severity level for filtering syslog messages to the remote host, use the **config logging syslog level** command.

**config logging syslog level** *severity\_level*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>severity_level</i>	Severity level. Choose one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• emergencies—Severity level 0</li> <li>• alerts—Severity level 1</li> <li>• critical—Severity level 2</li> <li>• errors—Severity level 3</li> <li>• warnings—Severity level 4</li> <li>• notifications—Severity level 5</li> <li>• informational—Severity level 6</li> <li>• debugging—Severity level 7</li> </ul>
---------------------------	-----------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following example shows how to set the severity level for syslog messages to 3:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config logging syslog level 3
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>config logging syslog host</b> <b>config logging syslog facility</b> <b>show logging</b>
-------------------------	---

## config loginsession close

To close all active Telnet sessions, use the **config loginsession close** command.

**config loginsession close** {*session\_id* | **all**}

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>session_id</i>	ID of the session to close.
	<b>all</b>	Closes all Telnet sessions.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to close all active Telnet sessions:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config loginsession close all
```

**Related Commands** **show loginsession**

## config memory monitor errors

To enable or disable monitoring for memory errors and leaks, use the **config memory monitor errors** command.

**config memory monitor errors** {**enable** | **disable**}



**Caution**

The **config memory monitor** commands can be disruptive to your system and should be run only when you are advised to do so by the Cisco TAC.

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>enable</b>	Enables the monitoring for memory settings.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the monitoring for memory settings.

**Command Default** Monitoring for memory errors and leaks is disabled by default.

**Usage Guidelines** Be cautious about changing the defaults for the **config memory monitor** command unless you know what you are doing, you have detected a problem, or you are collecting troubleshooting information.

The following example shows how to enable monitoring for memory errors and leaks for a controller:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config memory monitor errors enable
```

**Related Commands** **config memory monitor leaks**  
**debug memory**  
**show memory monitor**

## config memory monitor leaks

To configure the controller to perform an auto-leak analysis between two memory thresholds, use the **config memory monitor leaks** command.

**config memory monitor leaks** *low\_thresh high\_thresh*



### Caution

The **config memory monitor** commands can be disruptive to your system and should be run only when you are advised to do so by the Cisco TAC.

### Syntax Description

*low\_thresh*

Value below which free memory cannot fall without crashing. This value cannot be set lower than 10000 KB.

*high\_thresh*

Value below which the controller enters auto-leak-analysis mode. See the “Usage Guidelines” section.

### Command Default

The default value for *low\_thresh* is 10000 KB; the default value for *high\_thresh* is 30000 KB.

### Usage Guidelines



### Note

Be cautious about changing the defaults for the **config memory monitor** command unless you know what you are doing, you have detected a problem, or you are collecting troubleshooting information.

Use this command if you suspect that a memory leak has occurred.

If the free memory is lower than the *low\_thresh* threshold, the system crashes, generating a crash file. The default value for this parameter is 10000 KB, and you cannot set it below this value.

Set the *high\_thresh* threshold to the current free memory level or higher so that the system enters auto-leak-analysis mode. After the free memory reaches a level lower than the specified *high\_thresh* threshold, the process of tracking and freeing memory allocation begins. As a result, the **debug memory events enable** command shows all allocations and frees, and the **show memory monitor detail** command starts to detect any suspected memory leaks.

The following example shows how to set the threshold values for auto-leak-analysis mode to 12000 KB for the low threshold and 35000 KB for the high threshold:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config memory monitor leaks 12000 35000
```

### Related Commands

**config memory monitor leaks**

**debug memory**

**show memory monitor**

## config mgmtuser add

To add a local management user to the controller, use the **config mgmtuser add** command.

**config mgmtuser add** *username password* { **lobby-admin** | **read-write** | **read-only** } [*description*]

### Syntax Description

<i>username</i>	Account username. The username can be up to 24 alphanumeric characters.
<i>password</i>	Account password. The password can be up to 24 alphanumeric characters.
<b>read-write</b>	Creates a management user with read-write access.
<b>read-only</b>	Creates a management user with read-only access.
<i>description</i>	(Optional) Description of the account. The description can be up to 32 alphanumeric characters within double quotes.

### Command Default

None

The following example shows how to create a management user account with read-write access.

```
(Cisco Controller) > config mgmtuser add admin admin read-write "Main account"
```

### Related Commands

**show mgmtuser**

## config mgmtuser delete

To delete a management user from the controller, use the **config mgmtuser delete** command.

**config mgmtuser delete** *username*

### Syntax Description

<i>username</i>	Account username. The username can be up to 24 alphanumeric characters.
-----------------	---

### Command Default

The management user is not deleted by default.

The following example shows how to delete a management user account admin from the controller.

```
(Cisco Controller) > config mgmtuser delete admin
```

```
Deleted user admin
```

### Related Commands

**show mgmtuser**

## config mgmtuser description

To add a description to an existing management user login to the controller, use the **config mgmtuser description** command.

**config mgmtuser description** *username description*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>username</i>	Account username. The username can be up to 24 alphanumeric characters.
	<i>description</i>	Description of the account. The description can be up to 32 alphanumeric characters within double quotes.

**Command Default** No description is added to the management user.

The following example shows how to add a description “master-user” to the management user “admin”:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config mgmtuser description admin "master user"
```

**Related Commands**

- config mgmtuser add**
- config mgmtuser delete**
- config mgmtuser password**
- show mgmtuser**

## config mgmtuser password

To configure a management user password, use the **config mgmtuser password** command.

**config mgmtuser password** *username password*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>username</i>	Account username. The username can be up to 24 alphanumeric characters.
	<i>password</i>	Account password. The password can be up to 24 alphanumeric characters.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to change the password of the management user “admin” with the new password 5rTfm:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config mgmtuser password admin 5rTfm
```

**Related Commands**

- show mgmtuser**

## config netuser add

To add a guest user on a WLAN or wired guest LAN to the local user database on the controller, use the **config netuser add** command.

**config netuser add** *username password* { **wlan** *wlan\_id* | **guestlan** *guestlan\_id* } **userType** **guest** **lifetime** *lifetime* **description** *description*

### Syntax Description

<i>username</i>	Guest username. The username can be up to 50 alphanumeric characters.
<i>password</i>	User password. The password can be up to 24 alphanumeric characters.
<b>wlan</b>	Specifies the wireless LAN identifier to associate with or zero for any wireless LAN.
<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier assigned to the user. A zero value associates the user with any wireless LAN.
<b>guestlan</b>	Specifies the guest LAN identifier to associate with or zero for any wireless LAN.
<i>guestlan_id</i>	Guest LAN ID.
<b>userType</b>	Specifies the user type.
<b>guest</b>	Specifies the guest for the guest user.
<b>lifetime</b>	Specifies the lifetime.
<i>lifetime</i>	Lifetime value (60 to 259200 or 0) in seconds for the guest user. <b>Note</b> A value of 0 indicates an unlimited lifetime.
<i>description</i>	Short description of user. The description can be up to 32 characters enclosed in double-quotes.

### Command Default

None

### Usage Guidelines

Local network usernames must be unique because they are stored in the same database.

The following example shows how to add a permanent username Jane to the wireless network for 1 hour:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config netuser add jane able2 1 wlan_id 1 userType permanent
```

The following example shows how to add a guest username George to the wireless network for 1 hour:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config netuser add george able1 guestlan 1 3600
```

**Related Commands**    `show netuser`  
                           `config netuser delete`

## config netuser delete

To delete an existing user from the local network, use the **config netuser delete** command.

```
config netuser delete username
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>username</i>	Network username. The username can be up to 24 alphanumeric characters.
---------------------------	-----------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Local network usernames must be unique because they are stored in the same database.
-------------------------	--

The following example shows how to delete an existing username named able1 from the network:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config netuser delete able1
Deleted user able1
```

**Related Commands**    `show netuser`

## config netuser description

To add a description to an existing net user, use the **config netuser description** command.

```
config netuser description username description
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>username</i>	Network username. The username can contain up to 24 alphanumeric characters.
	<i>description</i>	(Optional) User description. The description can be up to 32 alphanumeric characters enclosed in double quotes.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following example shows how to add a user description "HQ1 Contact" to an existing network user named able 1:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config netuser description able1 "HQ1 Contact"
```

**Related Commands**    `show netuser`

## config netuser guest-lan-id

To configure a wired guest LAN ID for a network user, use the **config netuser guest-lan-id** command.

**config netuser guest-lan-id** *username lan\_id*

Syntax Description		
<i>username</i>		Network username. The username can be 24 alphanumeric characters.
<i>lan_id</i>		Wired guest LAN identifier to associate with the user. A zero value associates the user with any wired LAN.

**Command Default**    None

The following example shows how to configure a wired LAN ID 2 to associate with the user named aire1:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config netuser guest-lan-id aire1 2
```

**Related Commands**    `show netuser`

`show wlan summary`

## config netuser lifetime

To configure the lifetime for a guest network user, use the **config netuser lifetime** command.

**config netuser lifetime** *username time*

Syntax Description		
<i>username</i>		Network username. The username can be up to 50 alphanumeric characters.
<i>time</i>		Lifetime between 60 to 31536000 seconds or 0 for no limit.

**Command Default**    None

The following example shows how to configure lifetime for a guest network user:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config netuser lifetime guestuser1 22450
```

**Related Commands**    `show netuser`

`show wlan summary`

## config netuser maxUserLogin

To configure the maximum number of login sessions allowed for a network user, use the **config netuser maxUserLogin** command.

**config netuser maxUserLogin** *count*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>count</i>	Maximum number of login sessions for a single user. The allowed values are from 0 (unlimited) to 8.
---------------------------	--------------	---

**Command Default** By default, the maximum number of login sessions for a single user is 0 (unlimited).

The following example shows how to configure the maximum number of login sessions for a single user to 8:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config netuser maxUserLogin 8
```

**Related Commands** `show netuser`

## config netuser password

To change a local network user password, use the **config netuser password** command.

**config netuser password** *username password*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>username</i>	Network username. The username can be up to 24 alphanumeric characters.
	<i>password</i>	Network user password. The password can contain up to 24 alphanumeric characters.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to change the network user password from aire1 to aire2:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config netuser password aire1 aire2
```

**Related Commands** `show netuser`

## config netuser wlan-id

To configure a wireless LAN ID for a network user, use the **config netuser wlan-id** command.

**config netuser wlan-id** *username wlan\_id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>username</i>	Network username. The username can be 24 alphanumeric characters.
---------------------------	-----------------	---

<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier to associate with the user. A zero value associates the user with any wireless LAN.
----------------	---

**Command Default**

None

**Examples**

The following example shows how to configure a wireless LAN ID 2 to associate with the user named aire1:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config netuser wlan-id aire1 2
```

**Related Commands**

**show netuser**

**show wlan summary**

## config network ap-fallback

To configure Cisco lightweight access point fallback, use the **config network ap-fallback** command.

**config network ap-fallback** {enable | disable}

**Syntax Description**

<b>enable</b>	Enables the Cisco lightweight access point fallback.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the Cisco lightweight access point fallback.

**Command Default**

The Cisco lightweight access point fallback is enabled.

The following example shows how to enable the Cisco lightweight access point fallback:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config network ap-fallback enable
```

## config network ap-priority

To enable or disable the option to prioritize lightweight access points so that after a controller failure they reauthenticate by priority rather than on a first-come-until-full basis, use the **config network ap-priority** command.

**config network ap-priority** {enable | disable}

**Syntax Description**

<b>enable</b>	Enables the lightweight access point priority reauthentication.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the lightweight access point priority reauthentication.

**Command Default**

The lightweight access point priority reauthentication is disabled.

The following example shows how to enable the lightweight access point priority reauthorization:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config network ap-priority enable
```

## config network broadcast

To enable or disable broadcast packet forwarding, use the **config network broadcast** command.

```
config network broadcast { enable | disable }
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>enable</b>	Enables the broadcast packet forwarding.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the broadcast packet forwarding.

**Command Default** The broadcast packet forwarding is disabled by default.

**Usage Guidelines** This command allows you to enable or disable broadcasting. You must enable multicast mode before enabling broadcast forwarding. Use the **config network multicast mode command** to configure multicast mode on the controller.



**Note** The default multicast mode is unicast in case of all controllers. The broadcast packets and multicast packets can be independently controlled. If multicast is off and broadcast is on, broadcast packets still reach the access points, based on the configured multicast mode.

The following example shows how to enable broadcast packet forwarding:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config network broadcast enable
```

**Related Commands**

- show network summary**
- config network multicast global**
- config network multicast mode**

## config network fast-ssid-change

To enable or disable fast Service Set Identifier (SSID) changing for mobile stations, use the **config network fast-ssid-change** command.

```
config network fast-ssid-change { enable | disable }
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>enable</b>	Enables the fast SSID changing for mobile stations
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the fast SSID changing for mobile stations.

---

**Command Default** None

---

**Usage Guidelines** When you enable the Fast SSID Change feature, the controller allows clients to move between SSIDs. When the client sends a new association for a different SSID, the client entry in the controller connection table is cleared before the client is added to the new SSID.

When you disable the FastSSID Change feature, the controller enforces a delay before clients are allowed to move to a new SSID.

The following example shows how to enable the fast SSID changing for mobile stations:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config network fast-ssid-change enable
```

---

**Related Commands** `show network summary`

## config network mgmt-via-wireless

To enable Cisco wireless LAN controller management from an associated wireless client, use the **config network mgmt-via-wireless** command.

**config network mgmt-via-wireless** { **enable** | **disable** }

---

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>enable</b>	Enables the switch management from a wireless interface.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the switch management from a wireless interface.

---



---

**Command Default** The switch management from a wireless interface is disabled by default.

---

**Usage Guidelines** This feature allows wireless clients to manage only the Cisco wireless LAN controller associated with the client and the associated Cisco lightweight access point. That is, clients cannot manage another Cisco wireless LAN controller with which they are not associated.

This example shows how to configure switch management from a wireless interface:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config network mgmt-via-wireless enable
```

---

**Related Commands** `show network summary`

## config network multicast global

To enable or disable multicasting on the controller, use the **config network multicast global** command.

**config network multicast global** { **enable** | **disable** }

---

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>enable</b>	Enables the multicast global support.
---------------------------	---------------	---------------------------------------

---

---

<b>disable</b>	Disables the multicast global support.
----------------	--

---

**Command Default** Multicasting on the controller is disabled by default.

**Usage Guidelines** The **config network broadcast {enable | disable}** command allows you to enable or disable broadcasting without enabling or disabling multicasting as well. This command uses the multicast mode configured on the controller (by using the **config network multicast mode command**) to operate.

The following example shows how to enable the global multicast support:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config network multicast global enable
```

**Related Commands**

- show network summary**
- config network broadcast**
- config network multicast mode**

## config network multicast igmp query interval

To configure the IGMP query interval, use the **config network multicast igmp query interval** command.

**config network multicast igmp query interval** *value*

---

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>value</i>	Frequency at which controller sends IGMP query messages. The range is from 15 to 2400 seconds.
---------------------------	--------------	--

---

**Command Default** The default IGMP query interval is 20 seconds.

**Usage Guidelines** To configure IGMP query interval, ensure that you do the following:

- Enable the global multicast by entering the **config network multicast global enable** command.
- Enable IGMP snooping by entering the **config network multicast igmp snooping enable** command.

The following example shows how to configure the IGMP query interval at 20 seconds:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config network multicast igmp query interval 20
```

**Related Commands**

- config network multicast global**
- config network multicast igmp snooping**
- config network multicast igmp timeout**

## config network multicast igmp snooping

To enable or disable IGMP snooping, use the **config network multicast igmp snooping** command.

**config network multicast igmp snooping** {enable | disable}

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>enable</b>	Enables IGMP snooping.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables IGMP snooping.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable internet IGMP snooping settings:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config network multicast igmp snooping enable
```

**Related Commands**

- config network multicast global**
- config network multicast igmp query interval**
- config network multicast igmp timeout**

## config network multicast igmp timeout

To set the IGMP timeout value, use the **config network multicast igmp timeout** command.

**config network multicast igmp timeout** *value*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>value</i>	Timeout range from 30 to 7200 seconds.
---------------------------	--------------	--

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines**

You can enter a timeout value between 30 and 7200 seconds. The controller sends three queries in one timeout value at an interval of timeout/3 to see if any clients exist for a particular multicast group. If the controller does not receive a response through an IGMP report from the client, the controller times out the client entry from the MGID table. When no clients are left for a particular multicast group, the controller waits for the IGMP timeout value to expire and then deletes the MGID entry from the controller. The controller always generates a general IGMP query (to destination address 224.0.0.1) and sends it on all WLANs with an MGID value of 1.

The following example shows how to configure the timeout value 50 for IGMP network settings:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config network multicast igmp timeout 50
```

**Related Commands**

- config network multicast global**
- config network igmp snooping**
- config network multicast igmp query interval**

## config network multicast l2mcast

To configure the Layer 2 multicast on an interface or all interfaces, use the **config network multicast l2mcast** command.

**config network multicast l2mcast** {enable | disable {all | *interface-name*}

Syntax Description		
<b>enable</b>		Enables Layer 2 multicast.
<b>disable</b>		Disables Layer 2 multicast.
<b>all</b>		Applies to all interfaces.
<i>interface-name</i>		Interface name for which the Layer 2 multicast is to enabled or disabled.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable Layer 2 multicast for all interfaces:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config network multicast l2mcast enable all
```

**Related Commands**

- config network multicast global**
- config network multicast igmp snooping**
- config network multicast igmp query interval**
- config network multicast mld**

## config network multicast mode multicast

To configure the controller to use the multicast method to send broadcast or multicast packets to an access point, use the **config network multicast mode multicast** command.

**config network multicast mode multicast**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure the multicast mode to send a single copy of data to multiple receivers:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config network multicast mode multicast
```

**Related Commands**

- config network multicast global**
- config network broadcast**
- config network multicast mode unicast**

## config network multicast mode unicast

To configure the controller to use the unicast method to send broadcast or multicast packets to an access point, use the **config network multicast mode unicast** command.

**config network multicast mode unicast**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure the controller to use the unicast mode:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config network multicast mode unicast
```

---

**Related Commands** **config network multicast global**  
**config network broadcast**  
**config network multicast mode multicast**

## config network rf-network-name

To set the RF-Network name, use the **config network rf-network-name** command.

**config network rf-network-name** *name*

---

**Syntax Description** *name* RF-Network name. The name can contain up to 19 characters.

---



---

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to set the RF-network name to travelers:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config network rf-network-name travelers
```

---

**Related Commands** **show network summary**

**Related Topics**

[debug airewave-director](#)

## config network secureweb

To change the state of the secure web (https is http and SSL) interface for management users, use the **config network secureweb** command.

**config network secureweb** {**enable** | **disable**}

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>enable</b>	Enables the secure web interface for management users.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the secure web interface for management users.

**Command Default** The secure web interface for management users is enabled by default.

**Usage Guidelines** This command allows management users to access the controller GUI using an http://ip-address. Web mode is not a secure connection.

The following example shows how to enable the secure web interface settings for management users:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config network secureweb enable
You must reboot for the change to take effect.
```

**Related Commands**

- config network secureweb cipher-option
- show network summary

## config network secureweb cipher-option

To enable or disable secure web mode with increased security, or to enable or disable Secure Sockets Layer (SSL v2) for web administration and web authentication, use the **config network secureweb cipher-option** command.

**config network secureweb cipher-option** { **high** | **sslv2** | **rc4-preference** } { **enable** | **disable** }

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>high</b>	Configures whether or not 128-bit ciphers are required for web administration and web authentication.
	<b>sslv2</b>	Configures SSLv2 for both web administration and web authentication.
	<b>rc4-preference</b>	Configures preference for RC4-SHA (Rivest Cipher 4-Secure Hash Algorithm) cipher suites (over CBC cipher suites) for web authentication and web administration.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables the secure web interface.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the secure web interface.

**Command Default** The default is **disable** for secure web mode with increased security and **enable** for SSL v2.

---

## Usage Guidelines



**Note** The **config network secureweb cipher-option** command allows users to access the controller GUI using an http://ip-address but only from browsers that support 128-bit (or larger) ciphers.

When cipher-option sslv2 is disabled, users cannot connect using a browser configured with SSLv2 only. They must use a browser that is configured to use a more secure protocol such as SSLv3 or later.

In RC4-SHA based cipher suites, RC4 is used for encryption and SHA is used for message authentication.

The following example shows how to enable secure web mode with increased security:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config network secureweb cipher-option
```

The following example shows how to disable SSL v2:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config network secureweb cipher-option sslv2 disable
```

---

**Related Commands** **config network secureweb**  
**show network summary**

## config network ssh

To allow or disallow new Secure Shell (SSH) sessions, use the **config network ssh** command.

```
config network ssh {enable | disable}
```

---

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>enable</b>	Allows the new SSH sessions.
	<b>disable</b>	Disallows the new SSH sessions.

---

**Command Default** The default value for the new SSH session is **disable**.

The following example shows how to enable the new SSH session:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config network ssh enable
```

---

**Related Commands** **show network summary**

## config network telnet

To allow or disallow new Telnet sessions, use the **config network telnet** command.

```
config network telnet {enable | disable}
```

---

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>enable</b>	Allows new Telnet sessions.
---------------------------	---------------	-----------------------------

---

---

<b>disable</b>	Disallows new Telnet sessions.
----------------	--------------------------------

---

**Command Default** By default, the new Telnet session is disallowed and the value is **disable**.

**Usage Guidelines** Telnet is not supported on Cisco Aironet 1830 and 1850 Series Access Points.

The following example shows how to configure the new Telnet sessions:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config network telnet enable
```

**Related Commands**

- `config ap telnet`
- `show network summary`

## config network usertimeout

To change the timeout for idle client sessions, use the **config network usertimeout** command.

**config network usertimeout** *seconds*

---

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>seconds</i>	Timeout duration in seconds. The minimum value is 90 seconds. The default value is 300 seconds.
---------------------------	----------------	---

---

**Command Default** The default timeout value for idle client session is 300 seconds.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to set the idle client session duration on the Cisco wireless LAN controller. The minimum duration is 90 seconds.

The following example shows how to configure the idle session timeout to 1200 seconds:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config network usertimeout 1200
```

**Related Commands**

- `show network summary`

## config network web-auth captive-bypass

To configure the controller to support bypass of captive portals at the network level, use the **config network web-auth captive-bypass** command.

**config network web-auth captive-bypass** { **enable** | **disable** }

---

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>enable</b>	Allows the controller to support bypass of captive portals.
	<b>disable</b>	Disallows the controller to support bypass of captive portals.

---

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure the controller to support bypass of captive portals:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config network web-auth captive-bypass enable
```

**Related Commands** `show network summary`  
`config network web-auth cmcc-support`

## config network web-auth secureweb

To configure the secure web (https) authentication for clients, use the **config network web-auth secureweb** command.

```
config network web-auth secureweb {enable | disable}
```

Syntax Description	enable	Allows secure web (https) authentication for clients.
	disable	Disallows secure web (https) authentication for clients. Enables http web authentication for clients.

**Command Default** The default secure web (https) authentication for clients is enabled.

**Usage Guidelines** If you configure the secure web (https) authentication for clients using the **config network web-auth secureweb disable** command, then you must reboot the Cisco WLC to implement the change.

The following example shows how to enable the secure web (https) authentication for clients:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config network web-auth secureweb enable
```

**Related Commands** `show network summary`

## config network web-auth https-redirect

To configure https redirect support for web authentication clients, use the **config network web-auth https-redirect** command.

```
config network web-auth https-redirect {enable | disable}
```

Syntax Description	enable	Enables the secure redirection(https) for web-authentication clients.
	disable	Disables the secure redirection(https) for web-authentication clients.

**Command Default** This command is by default disabled.

The following example shows how to enable proxy redirect support for web authentication clients:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config network web-auth https-redirect enable
```

**Related Commands**    `show network summary`

## config network webmode

To enable or disable the web mode, use the **config network webmode** command.

```
config network webmode {enable | disable}
```

Syntax Description	enable	Disables the web interface.
	enable	Enables the web interface.
	disable	Disables the web interface.

**Command Default**    The default value for the web mode is **enable**.

The following example shows how to disable the web interface mode:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config network webmode disable
```

**Related Commands**    `show network summary`

## config network web-auth

To configure the network-level web authentication options, use the **config network web-auth** command.

```
config network web-auth {port port-number} | {proxy-redirect {enable | disable}}
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>port</b>	Configures additional ports for web authentication redirection.
	<i>port-number</i>	Port number (between 0 and 65535).
	<b>proxy-redirect</b>	Configures proxy redirect support for web authentication clients.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables proxy redirect support for web authentication clients.  <b>Note</b> Web-auth proxy redirection will be enabled for ports 80, 8080, and 3128, along with user defined port 345.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables proxy redirect support for web authentication clients.

**Command Default** The default network-level web authentication value is disabled.

**Usage Guidelines** You must reset the system for the configuration to take effect.

The following example shows how to enable proxy redirect support for web authentication clients:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config network web-auth proxy-redirect enable
```

**Related Commands** `show network summary`

`show run-config`

`config qos protocol-type`

## config nmsp notify-interval measurement

To modify the Network Mobility Services Protocol (NMSP) notification interval value on the controller to address latency in the network, use the **config nmsp notify-interval measurement** command.

```
config nmsp notify-interval measurement {client | rfid | rogue} interval
```

Syntax Description		
<b>client</b>		Modifies the interval for clients.
<b>rfid</b>		Modifies the interval for active radio frequency identification (RFID) tags.
<b>rogue</b>		Modifies the interval for rogue access points and rogue clients.
<i>interval</i>		Time interval. The range is from 1 to 30 seconds.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** The TCP port (16113) that the controller and location appliance communicate over must be open (not blocked) on any firewall that exists between the controller and the location appliance for NMSP to function.

The following example shows how to modify the NMSP notification interval for the active RFID tags to 25 seconds:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config nmsp notify-interval measurement rfid 25
```

**Related Commands** `clear locp statistics`

`clear nmsp statistics`

`show nmsp notify-interval summary`

`show nmsp statistics`

`show nmsp status`

## config paging

To enable or disable scrolling of the page, use the **config paging** command.

**config paging** {enable | disable}

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>enable</b>	Enables the scrolling of the page.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the scrolling of the page.

**Command Default** By default, scrolling of the page is enabled.

**Usage Guidelines** Commands that produce a huge number of lines of output with the scrolling of the page disabled might result in the termination of SSH/Telnet connection or user session on the console.

The following example shows how to enable scrolling of the page:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config paging enable
```

**Related Commands** **show run-config**

## config passwd-cleartext

To enable or disable temporary display of passwords in plain text, use the **config passwd-cleartext** command.

**config passwd-cleartext** {enable | disable}

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>enable</b>	Enables the display of passwords in plain text.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the display of passwords in plain text.

**Command Default** By default, temporary display of passwords in plain text is disabled.

**Usage Guidelines** This command must be enabled if you want to see user-assigned passwords displayed in clear text when using the **show run-config** command.

To execute this command, you must enter an admin password. This command is valid only for this particular session. It is not saved following a reboot.

The following example shows how to enable display of passwords in plain text:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config passwd-cleartext enable
The way you see your passwds will be changed
You are being warned.
Enter admin password:
```

**Related Commands** **show run-config**

## config prompt

To change the CLI system prompt, use the **config prompt** command.

**config prompt** *prompt*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>prompt</i>	New CLI system prompt enclosed in double quotes. The prompt can be up to 31 alphanumeric characters and is case sensitive.
---------------------------	---------------	--

**Command Default** The system prompt is configured using the startup wizard.

**Usage Guidelines** Because the system prompt is a user-defined variable, it is omitted from the rest of this documentation.

The following example shows how to change the CLI system prompt to Cisco 4400:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config prompt "Cisco 4400"
```

## config qos description

To change the profile description, use the **config qos description** command.

**config qos description** {**bronze** | **silver** | **gold** | **platinum**} *description*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>bronze</b>	Specifies the QoS profile description for the queue bronze.
	<b>silver</b>	Specifies the QoS profile description for the queue silver.
	<b>gold</b>	Specifies the QoS profile description for the queue gold.
	<b>platinum</b>	Specifies the QoS profile description for the queue platinum.
	<i>description</i>	QoS profile description.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure the QoS profile description “description” for the queue gold:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config qos description gold abc
```

**Related Commands**

- show qos average-data-rate**
- config qos burst-data-rate**

**config qos average-realtime-rate**

**config qos burst-realtime-rate**

**config qos max-rf-usage**

## config qos max-rf-usage

To specify the maximum percentage of RF usage per access point, use the **config qos max-rf-usage** command.

**config qos max-rf-usage** { **bronze** | **silver** | **gold** | **platinum** } *usage\_percentage*

Syntax Description		
	<b>bronze</b>	Specifies the maximum percentage of RF usage for the queue bronze.
	<b>silver</b>	Specifies the maximum percentage of RF usage for the queue silver.
	<b>gold</b>	Specifies the maximum percentage of RF usage for the queue gold.
	<b>platinum</b>	Specifies the maximum percentage of RF usage for the queue platinum.
	<i>usage-percentage</i>	Maximum percentage of RF usage.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to specify the maximum percentage of RF usage for the queue gold:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config qos max-rf-usage gold 20
```

**Related Commands**

- show qos description**
- config qos average-data-rate**
- config qos burst-data-rate**
- config qos average-realtime-rate**
- config qos burst-realtime-rate**

## config qos priority

To define the maximum and default QoS levels for unicast and multicast traffic when you assign a QoS profile to a WLAN, use the **config qos priority** command.

**config qos priority** { **bronze** | **silver** | **gold** | **platinum** } { *maximum-priority* | *default-unicast-priority* | *default-multicast-priority* }

Syntax Description		
	<b>bronze</b>	Specifies a Bronze profile of the WLAN.

<b>silver</b>	Specifies a Silver profile of the WLAN.
<b>gold</b>	Specifies a Gold profile of the WLAN.
<b>platinum</b>	Specifies a Platinum profile of the WLAN.
<i>maximum-priority</i>	Maximum QoS priority as one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• besteffort</li> <li>• background</li> <li>• video</li> <li>• voice</li> </ul>
<i>default-unicast-priority</i>	Default unicast priority as one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• besteffort</li> <li>• background</li> <li>• video</li> <li>• voice</li> </ul>
<i>default-multicast-priority</i>	Default multicast priority as one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• besteffort</li> <li>• background</li> <li>• video</li> <li>• voice</li> </ul>

**Usage Guidelines**

The maximum priority level should not be lower than the default unicast and multicast priority levels.

The following example shows how to configure the QoS priority for a gold profile of the WLAN with voice as the maximum priority, video as the default unicast priority, and besteffort as the default multicast priority.

```
(Cisco Controller) > config qos priority gold voice video besteffort
```

**Related Commands** config qos protocol-type**config qos protocol-type**

To define the maximum value (0 to 7) for the priority tag associated with packets that fall within the profile, use the **config qos protocol-type** command.

```
config qos protocol-type {bronze | silver | gold | platinum} {none | dot1p}
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>bronze</b>	Specifies the QoS 802.1p tag for the queue bronze.
	<b>silver</b>	Specifies the QoS 802.1p tag for the queue silver.
	<b>gold</b>	Specifies the QoS 802.1p tag for the queue gold.
	<b>platinum</b>	Specifies the QoS 802.1p tag for the queue platinum.
	<b>none</b>	Specifies when no specific protocol is assigned.
	<i>dot1p</i>	Specifies when dot1p type protocol is assigned.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to configure the QoS protocol type silver:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config qos protocol-type silver dot1p
```

**Related Commands**

**show qos queue\_length all**  
**config qos dot1p-tag**

## config qos queue\_length

To specify the maximum number of packets that access points keep in their queues, use the **config qos queue\_length** command.

```
config qos queue_length {bronze | silver | gold | platinum} queue_length
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>bronze</b>	Specifies the QoS length for the queue bronze.
	<b>silver</b>	Specifies the QoS length for the queue silver.
	<b>gold</b>	Specifies the QoS length for the queue gold.
	<b>platinum</b>	Specifies the QoS length for the queue platinum.
	<i>queue_length</i>	Maximum queue length values (10 to 255).

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to configure the QoS length for the queue “gold” with the maximum queue length value as 12:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config qos queue_length gold 12
```

**Related Commands**

**show qos**

## config service timestamps

To enable or disable time stamps in message logs, use the **config service timestamps** command.

**config service timestamps** { **debug** | **log** } { **datetime** | **disable** }

Syntax Description		
<b>debug</b>		Configures time stamps in debug messages.
<b>log</b>		Configures time stamps in log messages.
<b>datetime</b>		Specifies to time-stamp message logs with the standard date and time.
<b>disable</b>		Specifies to prevent message logs being time-stamped.

**Command Default** By default, the time stamps in message logs are disabled.

The following example shows how to configure time-stamp message logs with the standard date and time:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config service timestamps log datetime
```

The following example shows how to prevent message logs being time-stamped:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config service timestamps debug disable
```

**Related Commands** **show logging**

## config sessions maxsessions

To configure the number of Telnet CLI sessions allowed by the Cisco wireless LAN controller, use the **config sessions maxsessions** command.

**config sessions maxsessions** *session\_num*

Syntax Description	<i>session_num</i>	Number of sessions from 0 to 5.
--------------------	--------------------	---------------------------------

**Command Default** The default number of Telnet CLI sessions allowed by the Cisco WLC is 5.

**Usage Guidelines** Up to five sessions are possible while a setting of zero prohibits any Telnet CLI sessions.

The following example shows how to configure the number of allowed CLI sessions to 2:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config sessions maxsessions 2
```

**Related Commands** **show sessions**

## config sessions timeout

To configure the inactivity timeout for Telnet CLI sessions, use the **config sessions timeout** command.

**config sessions timeout** *timeout*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>timeout</i>	Timeout of Telnet session in minutes (from 0 to 160). A value of 0 indicates no timeout.
---------------------------	----------------	--

**Command Default** The default inactivity timeout for Telnet CLI sessions is 5 minutes.

The following example shows how to configure the inactivity timeout for Telnet sessions to 20 minutes:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config sessions timeout 20
```

**Related Commands** `show sessions`

## config switchconfig strong-pwd

To enable or disable your controller to check the strength of newly created passwords, use the **config switchconfig strong-pwd** command.

**config switchconfig strong-pwd** { **case-check** | **consecutive-check** | **default-check** | **username-check** | **all-checks** } { **enable** | **disable** }

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>case-check</b>	Checks at least three combinations: lowercase characters, uppercase characters, digits, or special characters.
	<b>consecutive-check</b>	Checks the occurrence of the same character three times.
	<b>default-check</b>	Checks for default values or use of their variants.
	<b>username-check</b>	Checks whether the username is specified or not.
	<b>all-checks</b>	Checks all the cases.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables a strong password check for the access point and Cisco WLC.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables a strong password check for the access point and Cisco WLC.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable the Strong Password Check feature:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config switchconfig strong-pwd case-check enable
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>show switchconfig</b> <b>config switchconfig flowcontrol</b> <b>config switchconfig mode</b> <b>config switchconfig secret-obfuscation</b> <b>config switchconfig fips-prerequisite</b> <b>config switchconfig boot-break</b>
-------------------------	---

## config sysname

To set the Cisco wireless LAN controller system name, use the **config sysname** command.

**config sysname** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	System name. The name can contain up to 24 alphanumeric characters.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following example shows how to configure the system named Ent\_01:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config sysname Ent_01
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>show sysinfo</b>
-------------------------	---------------------

## config snmp community accessmode

To modify the access mode (read only or read/write) of an SNMP community, use the **config snmp community accessmode** command.

**config snmp community accessmode** { **ro** | **rw** } *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>ro</b>	Specifies a read-only mode.
	<b>rw</b>	Specifies a read/write mode.
	<i>name</i>	SNMP community name.

<b>Command Default</b>	Two communities are provided by default with the following settings:
------------------------	--

SNMP Community Name	Client IP Address	Client IP Mask	Access Mode	Status
public	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	Read Only	Enable
private	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	Read/Write	Enable

The following example shows how to configure read/write access mode for SNMP community:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config snmp community accessmode rw private
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>show snmp community</b> <b>config snmp community mode</b> <b>config snmp community create</b> <b>config snmp community delete</b> <b>config snmp community ipaddr</b>
-------------------------	--

## config snmp community create

To create a new SNMP community, use the **config snmp community create** command.

```
config snmp community create name
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	SNMP community name of up to 16 characters.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to create a new community with the default configuration.

The following example shows how to create a new SNMP community named test:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config snmp community create test
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>show snmp community</b> <b>config snmp community mode</b> <b>config snmp community accessmode</b> <b>config snmp community delete</b> <b>config snmp community ipaddr</b>
-------------------------	--

## config snmp community delete

To delete an SNMP community, use the **config snmp community delete** command.

```
config snmp community delete name
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	SNMP community name.
---------------------------	-------------	----------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following example shows how to delete an SNMP community named test:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config snmp community delete test
```

**Related Commands**

- `show snmp community`
- `config snmp community mode`
- `config snmp community accessmode`
- `config snmp community create`
- `config snmp community ipaddr`

## config snmp community ipaddr

To configure the IPv4 or IPv6 address of an SNMP community, use the **config snmp community ipaddr** command.

**config snmp community ipaddr** *IP addr IPv4 mask/IPv6 Prefix length* *name*

Syntax Description		
<i>IP addr</i>		SNMP community IPv4 or IPv6 address.
<i>IPv4 mask/IPv6 Prefix length</i>		SNMP community IP mask (IPv4 mask or IPv6 Prefix length). The IPv6 prefix length is from 0 to 128.
<i>name</i>		SNMP community name.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines**

- This command is applicable for both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.
- This command is not applicable for default SNMP community (public, private).

The following example shows how to configure an SNMP community with the IPv4 address 10.10.10.10, IPv4 mask 255.255.255.0, and SNMP community named comaccess:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config snmp community ipaddr 10.10.10.10 255.255.255.0 comaccess
```

The following example shows how to configure an SNMP community with the IPv6 address 2001:9:2:16::1, IPv6 prefix length 64, and SNMP community named comaccess:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config snmp community ipaddr 2001:9:2:16::1 64 comaccess
```

### Related Topics

- [show snmpcommunity](#), on page 39
- [config snmp community accessmode](#), on page 138
- [config snmp community create](#), on page 139
- [config snmp community delete](#), on page 139
- [config snmp community mode](#), on page 141

## config snmp community mode

To enable or disable an SNMP community, use the **config snmp community mode** command.

**config snmp community mode** {enable | disable} *name*

Syntax Description		
	<b>enable</b>	Enables the community.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the community.
	<i>name</i>	SNMP community name.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable the SNMP community named public:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config snmp community mode disable public
```

**Related Commands**

- show snmp community
- config snmp community delete
- config snmp community accessmode
- config snmp community create
- config snmp community ipaddr

## config snmp engineID

To configure the SNMP engine ID, use the **config snmp engineID** command.

**config snmp engineID** {*engine\_id* | default}

Syntax Description		
	<i>engine_id</i>	Engine ID in hexadecimal characters (a minimum of 10 and a maximum of 24 characters are allowed).
	<b>default</b>	Restores the default engine ID.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** The SNMP engine ID is a unique string used to identify the device for administration purposes. You do need to specify an engine ID for the device because a default string is automatically generated using Cisco's enterprise number and the MAC address of the first interface on the device.

If you change the engine ID, then a reboot is required for the change to take effect.

**Caution** If you change the value of the SNMP engine ID, then the password of the user entered on the command line is converted to an MD5 (Message-Digest algorithm 5) or SHA (Secure Hash Algorithm) security digest. This digest is based on both the password and the local engine ID. The command line password is then deleted. Because of this deletion, if the local value of the engine ID changes, the security digests of the SNMP users will become invalid, and the users will have to be reconfigured.

The following example shows how to configure the SNMP engine ID with the value ffffffff:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config snmp engineID ffffffff
```

**Related Commands**    `show snmpengineID`

## config snmp syscontact

To set the SNMP system contact name, use the **config snmp syscontact** command.

**config snmp syscontact** *contact*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>contact</i>	SNMP system contact name. Valid value can be up to 255 printable characters.
---------------------------	----------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following example shows how to set the SMNP system contact named Cisco WLAN Solution\_administrator:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config snmp syscontact Cisco WLAN Solution_administrator
```

## config snmp syslocation

To configure the SNMP system location name, use the **config snmp syslocation** command.

**config snmp syslocation** *location*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>location</i>	SNMP system location name. Valid value can be up to 255 printable characters.
---------------------------	-----------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following example shows how to configure the SNMP system location name to Building\_2a:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config snmp syslocation Building_2a
```

## config snmp trapreceiver create

To configure a server to receive SNMP traps, use the **config snmp trapreceiver create** command.

**config snmp trapreceiver create** *name IP addr*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	SNMP community name. The name contain up to 31 characters.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<i>IP addr</i>	Configure the IPv4 or IPv6 address of where to send SNMP traps.
----------------	---

**Command Default**

None

**Usage Guidelines**

The IPv4 or IPv6 address must be valid for the command to add the new server.

The following example shows how to add a new SNMP trap receiver with the SNMP trap receiver named test and IP address 10.1.1.1:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config snmp trapreceiver create test 10.1.1.1
```

The following example shows how to add a new SNMP trap receiver with the SNMP trap receiver named test and IP address 2001:10:1:1::1:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config snmp trapreceiver create test 2001:10:1:1::1
```

**Related Topics**

[show snmptrap](#), on page 40

## config snmp trapreceiver delete

To delete a server from the trap receiver list, use the **config snmp trapreceiver delete** command.

**config snmp trapreceiver delete** *name*

**Syntax Description**

<i>name</i>	SNMP community name. The name can contain up to 16 characters.
-------------	--

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to delete a server named test from the SNMP trap receiver list:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config snmp trapreceiver delete test
```

**Related Commands**

**show snmp trap**

## config snmp trapreceiver mode

To send or disable sending traps to a selected server, use the **config snmp trapreceiver mode** command.

**config snmp trapreceiver mode** {**enable** | **disable**} *name*

**Syntax Description**

<b>enable</b>	Enables an SNMP trap receiver.
<b>disable</b>	Disables an SNMP trap receiver.
<i>name</i>	SNMP community name.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** This command enables or disables the Cisco wireless LAN controller from sending the traps to the selected server.

The following example shows how to disable an SNMP trap receiver from sending traps to a server named server1:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config snmp trapreceiver mode disable server1
```

**Related Commands** show snmp trap

## config snmp v3user create

To create a version 3 SNMP user, use the **config snmp v3user create** command.

```
config snmp v3user create username {ro | rw} {none | hmacmd5 | hmacsha} {none | des | aescfb128} [auth_key] [encrypt_key]
```

Syntax Description	Description
<i>username</i>	Version 3 SNMP username.
<b>ro</b>	Specifies a read-only user privilege.
<b>rw</b>	Specifies a read-write user privilege.
<b>none</b>	Specifies if no authentication is required.
<b>hmacmd5</b>	Specifies Hashed Message Authentication Coding Message Digest 5 (HMAC-MD5) for authentication.
<b>hmacsha</b>	Specifies Hashed Message Authentication Coding-Secure Hashing Algorithm (HMAC-SHA) for authentication.
<b>none</b>	Specifies if no encryption is required.
<b>des</b>	Specifies to use Cipher Block Chaining-Digital Encryption Standard (CBC-DES) encryption.
<b>aescfb128</b>	Specifies to use Cipher Feedback Mode-Advanced Encryption Standard-128 (CFB-AES-128) encryption.
<i>auth_key</i>	(Optional) Authentication key for the HMAC-MD5 or HMAC-SHA authentication protocol.
<i>encrypt_key</i>	(Optional) Encryption key for the CBC-DES or CFB-AES-128 encryption protocol.

**Command Default** SNMP v3 username AccessMode Authentication Encryption

```
-----
default          Read/Write      HMAC-SHA       CFB-AES
```

The following example shows how to add an SNMP username named test with read-only privileges and no encryption or authentication:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config snmp v3user create test ro none none
```

**Related Commands**    `show snmpv3user`

## config snmp v3user delete

To delete a version 3 SNMP user, use the **config snmp v3user delete** command.

```
config snmp v3user delete username
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>username</i>	Username to delete.
---------------------------	-----------------	---------------------

**Command Default**    None

The following example shows how to remove an SNMP user named test:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config snmp v3user delete test
```

**Related Commands**    `show snmp v3user`

## config snmp version

To enable or disable selected SNMP versions, use the **config snmp version** command.

```
config snmp version {v1 | v2 | v3} {enable | disable}
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>v1</b>	Specifies an SNMP version to enable or disable.
	<b>v2</b>	Specifies an SNMP version to enable or disable.
	<b>v3</b>	Specifies an SNMP version to enable or disable.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables a specified version.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables a specified version.

**Command Default**    By default, all the SNMP versions are enabled.

The following example shows how to enable SNMP version v1:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config snmp version v1 enable
```

**Related Commands** `show snmpversion`

## config time manual

To set the system time, use the **config time manual** command.

**config time manual** *MM* | *DD* | *YY* *HH:MM:SS*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>MM/DD/YY</i>	Date.
	<i>HH:MM:SS</i>	Time.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure the system date to 04/04/2010 and time to 15:29:00:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config time manual 04/04/2010 15:29:00
```

**Related Commands** `show time`

## config time ntp

To set the Network Time Protocol (NTP), use the **config time ntp** command.

**config time ntp** {**auth** {**enable** *server-index* *key-index* | **disable** *server-index*} | **interval** *interval* | **key-auth** {**add** *key-index* **md5** {**ascii** | **hex**} *key*} | **delete** *key-index*} | **server** *index* *IP Address*}

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>auth</b>	Configures the NTP authentication.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables the NTP authentication.
	<i>server-index</i>	NTP server index.
	<i>key-index</i>	Key index between 1 and 4294967295.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the NTP authentication.
	<b>interval</b>	Configures the NTP version 3 polling interval.
	<i>interval</i>	NTP polling interval in seconds. The range is from 3600 and 604800 seconds.
	<b>key-auth</b>	Configures the NTP authentication key.
	<b>add</b>	Adds an NTP authentication key.
	<b>md5</b>	Specifies the authentication protocol.
	<b>ascii</b>	Specifies the ASCII key type.
	<b>hex</b>	Specifies the hexadecimal key type.

<i>key</i>	Specifies the ASCII key format with a maximum of 16 characters or the hexadecimal key format with a maximum of 32 digits.
<b>delete</b>	Deletes an NTP server.
<b>server</b>	Configures the NTP servers.
<i>IP Address</i>	NTP server's IP address. Use 0.0.0.0 or :: to delete entry.

**Command Default**

None

**Usage Guidelines**

- To add the NTP server to the controller, use the **config time ntp server index IP Address** command.
- To delete the NTP server (IPv4) from the controller, use the **config time ntp server index 0.0.0.0** command.  
To delete the NTP server (IPv6) from the controller, use the **config time ntp server index ::** command.
- To display configured NTP server on the controller, use the **show time** command.

The following example shows how to configure the NTP polling interval to 7000 seconds:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config time ntp interval 7000
```

The following example shows how to enable NTP authentication where the server index is 4 and the key index is 1:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config time ntp auth enable 4 1
```

The following example shows how to add an NTP authentication key of value ff where the key format is in hexadecimal characters and the key index is 1:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config time ntp key-auth add 1 md5 hex ff
```

The following example shows how to add an NTP authentication key of value ff where the key format is in ASCII characters and the key index is 1:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config time ntp key-auth add 1 md5 ascii ciscokey
```

The following example shows how to add NTP servers and display the servers configured to controllers:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config time ntp server 1 10.92.125.52
(Cisco Controller) > config time ntp server 2 2001:9:6:40::623
(Cisco Controller) > show time
Time..... Fri May 23 12:04:18 2014

Timezone delta..... 0:0
Timezone location..... (GMT +5:30) Colombo, New Delhi, Chennai,
Kolkata
```

```
NTP Servers
NTP Polling Interval..... 3600
```

```
Index NTP Key Index  NTP Server NTP      Msg Auth Status
-----
1          1      10.92.125.52    AUTH SUCCESS
2          1      2001:9:6:40::623  AUTH SUCCESS
```

The following example shows how to delete NTP servers and verify that the servers are deleted removed from the NTP server list:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config time ntp server 1 0.0.0.0
(Cisco Controller) > config time ntp server 2 ::
(Cisco Controller) > show time
Time..... Fri May 23 12:04:18 2014

Timezone delta..... 0:0
Timezone location..... (GMT +5:30) Colombo, New Delhi, Chennai,
Kolkata

NTP Servers
NTP Polling Interval..... 3600

Index NTP Key Index  NTP Server NTP      Msg Auth Status
-----
```

### Related Topics

[show time](#), on page 42

[show ntp-keys](#), on page 36

## config time timezone

To configure the system time zone, use the **config time timezone** command.

```
config time timezone {enable | disable} delta_hours delta_mins
```

### Syntax Description

<b>enable</b>	Enables daylight saving time.
<b>disable</b>	Disables daylight saving time.
<i>delta_hours</i>	Local hour difference from the Universal Coordinated Time (UCT).
<i>delta_mins</i>	Local minute difference from UCT.

### Command Default

None

The following example shows how to enable the daylight saving time:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config time timezone enable 2 0
```

---

**Related Commands**    show time

## config time timezone location

To set the location of the time zone in order to have daylight saving time set automatically when it occurs, use the **config time timezone location** command.

**config time timezone location** *location\_index*

---

Syntax	Description
<i>location_index</i>	

Number representing the time zone required. The time zones are as follows:

- (GMT-12:00) International Date Line West
- (GMT-11:00) Samoa
- (GMT-10:00) Hawaii
- (GMT-9:00) Alaska
- (GMT-8:00) Pacific Time (US and Canada)
- (GMT-7:00) Mountain Time (US and Canada)
- (GMT-6:00) Central Time (US and Canada)
- (GMT-5:00) Eastern Time (US and Canada)
- (GMT-4:00) Atlantic Time (Canada)
- (GMT-3:00) Buenos Aires (Argentina)
- (GMT-2:00) Mid-Atlantic
- (GMT-1:00) Azores
- (GMT) London, Lisbon, Dublin, Edinburgh (default value)
- (GMT +1:00) Amsterdam, Berlin, Rome, Vienna
- (GMT +2:00) Jerusalem
- (GMT +3:00) Baghdad
- (GMT +4:00) Muscat, Abu Dhabi
- (GMT +4:30) Kabul
- (GMT +5:00) Karachi, Islamabad, Tashkent
- (GMT +5:30) Colombo, Kolkata, Mumbai, New Delhi
- (GMT +5:45) Katmandu
- (GMT +6:00) Almaty, Novosibirsk
- (GMT +6:30) Rangoon
- (GMT +7:00) Saigon, Hanoi, Bangkok, Jakarta
- (GMT +8:00) Hong Kong, Beijing, Chongqing
- (GMT +9:00) Tokyo, Osaka, Sapporo
- (GMT +9:30) Darwin
- (GMT+10:00) Sydney, Melbourne, Canberra
- (GMT+11:00) Magadan, Solomon Is., New

Caledonia

- (GMT+12:00) Kamchatka, Marshall Is., Fiji
- (GMT+12:00) Auckland (New Zealand)

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to set the location of the time zone in order to set the daylight saving time to location index 10 automatically:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config time timezone location 10
```

**Related Commands**

show time

## config trapflags 802.11-Security

To enable or disable sending 802.11 security-related traps, use the **config trapflags 802.11-Security** command.

```
config trapflags 802.11-Security wepDecryptError {enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>enable</b>	Enables sending 802.11 security-related traps.
<b>disable</b>	Disables sending 802.11 security-related traps.

**Command Default**

By default, sending the 802.11 security-related traps is enabled.

The following example shows how to disable the 802.11 security related traps:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config trapflags 802.11-Security wepDecryptError disable
```

**Related Commands**

show trapflags

## config trapflags aaa

To enable or disable the sending of AAA server-related traps, use the **config trapflags aaa** command.

```
config trapflags aaa {auth | servers} {enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>auth</b>	Enables trap sending when an AAA authentication failure occurs for management user, net user, or MAC filter.
<b>servers</b>	Enables trap sending when no RADIUS servers are responding.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the sending of AAA server-related traps.

---

<b>disable</b>	Disables the sending of AAA server-related traps.
----------------	---

---

**Command Default** By default, the sending of AAA server-related traps is enabled.

The following example shows how to enable the sending of AAA server-related traps:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config trapflags aaa auth enable
```

**Related Commands** `show watchlist`

## config trapflags adjchannel-rogueap

To configure trap notifications when a rogue access point is detected at the adjacent channel, use the **config trapflags adjchannel-rogueap** command.

**config trapflags adjchannel-rogueap** {enable | disable}

---

**Syntax Description** **enable** Enables trap notifications when a rogue access point is detected at the adjacent channel.

---

**disable** Disables trap notifications when a rogue access point is detected at the adjacent channel.

---

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable trap notifications when a rogue access point is detected at the adjacent channel:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config trapflags adjchannel-rogueap enable
```

**Related Commands** `config trapflags 802.11-Security`

`config trapflags aaa`

`config trapflags ap`

`config trapflags authentication`

`config trapflags client`

`config trapflags configsave`

`config trapflags IPsec`

`config trapflags linkmode`

`config trapflags multiusers`

`config trapflags mesh`

`config trapflags strong-pwdcheck`

`config trapflags rfid`

`config trapflags rogueap`

**show trapflags**

## config trapflags ap

To enable or disable the sending of Cisco lightweight access point traps, use the **config trapflags ap** command.

**config trapflags ap** {register | interfaceUp} {enable | disable}

Syntax Description	register	interfaceUp	enable	disable
	Enables sending a trap when a Cisco lightweight access point registers with Cisco switch.			
		Enables sending a trap when a Cisco lightweight access point interface (A or B) comes up.		
			Enables sending access point-related traps.	
				Disables sending access point-related traps.

**Command Default** By default, the sending of Cisco lightweight access point traps is enabled.

The following example shows how to prevent traps from sending access point-related traps:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config trapflags ap register disable
```

**Related Commands** **show trapflags**

## config trapflags authentication

To enable or disable sending traps with invalid SNMP access, use the **config trapflags authentication** command.

**config trapflags authentication** {enable | disable}

Syntax Description	enable	disable
	Enables sending traps with invalid SNMP access.	
		Disables sending traps with invalid SNMP access.

**Command Default** By default, the sending traps with invalid SNMP access is enabled.

The following example shows how to prevent sending traps on invalid SNMP access:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config trapflags authentication disable
```

**Related Commands** **show trapflags**

## config trapflags client

To enable or disable the sending of client-related DOT11 traps, use the **config trapflags client** command.

**config trapflags client** {**802.11-associate** **802.11-disassociate** | **802.11-deauthenticate** | **802.11-authfail** | **802.11-assocfail** | **authentication** | **excluded**} {**enable** | **disable**}

Syntax Description		
<b>802.11-associate</b>		Enables the sending of Dot11 association traps to clients.
<b>802.11-disassociate</b>		Enables the sending of Dot11 disassociation traps to clients.
<b>802.11-deauthenticate</b>		Enables the sending of Dot11 deauthentication traps to clients.
<b>802.11-authfail</b>		Enables the sending of Dot11 authentication fail traps to clients.
<b>802.11-assocfail</b>		Enables the sending of Dot11 association fail traps to clients.
<b>authentication</b>		Enables the sending of authentication success traps to clients.
<b>excluded</b>		Enables the sending of excluded trap to clients.
<b>enable</b>		Enables sending of client-related DOT11 traps.
<b>disable</b>		Disables sending of client-related DOT11 traps.

**Command Default** By default, the sending of client-related DOT11 traps is disabled.

The following example shows how to enable the sending of Dot11 disassociation trap to clients:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config trapflags client 802.11-disassociate enable
```

**Related Commands** `show trapflags`

## config trapflags configsave

To enable or disable the sending of configuration-saved traps, use the **config trapflags configsave** command.

**config trapflags configsave** {**enable** | **disable**}

Syntax Description		
<b>enable</b>		Enables sending of configuration-saved traps.
<b>disable</b>		Disables the sending of configuration-saved traps.

**Command Default** By default, the sending of configuration-saved traps is enabled.

The following example shows how to enable the sending of configuration-saved traps:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config trapflags configsave enable
```

**Related Commands**    `show trapflags`

## config trapflags multiusers

To enable or disable the sending of traps when multiple logins are active, use the **config trapflags multiusers** command.

```
config trapflags multiusers {enable | disable}
```

Syntax Description	enable	Disables the sending of traps when multiple logins are active.
	enable	Enables the sending of traps when multiple logins are active.
	disable	Disables the sending of traps when multiple logins are active.

**Command Default**    By default, the sending of traps when multiple logins are active is enabled.

The following example shows how to disable the sending of traps when multiple logins are active:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config trapflags multiusers disable
```

**Related Commands**    `show trapflags`

## config trapflags rogueap

To enable or disable sending rogue access point detection traps, use the **config trapflags rogueap** command.

```
config trapflags rogueap {enable | disable}
```

Syntax Description	enable	Disables the sending of rogue access point detection traps.
	enable	Enables the sending of rogue access point detection traps.
	disable	Disables the sending of rogue access point detection traps.

**Command Default**    By default, the sending of rogue access point detection traps is enabled.

The following example shows how to disable the sending of rogue access point detection traps:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config trapflags rogueap disable
```

**Related Commands**    `config rogue ap classify`

**config rogue ap friendly**  
**config rogue ap rldp**  
**config rogue ap ssid**  
**config rogue ap timeout**  
**config rogue ap valid-client**  
**show rogue ap clients**  
**show rogue ap detailed**  
**show rogue ap summary**  
**show rogue ap friendly summary**  
**show rogue ap malicious summary**  
**show rogue ap unclassified summary**  
**show trapflags**

## config trapflags rrm-params

To enable or disable the sending of Radio Resource Management (RRM) parameters traps, use the **config trapflags rrm-params** command.

**config trapflags rrm-params** {**tx-power** | **channel** | **antenna**} {**enable** | **disable**}

Syntax Description		
	<b>tx-power</b>	Enables trap sending when the RF manager automatically changes the tx-power level for the Cisco lightweight access point interface.
	<b>channel</b>	Enables trap sending when the RF manager automatically changes the channel for the Cisco lightweight access point interface.
	<b>antenna</b>	Enables trap sending when the RF manager automatically changes the antenna for the Cisco lightweight access point interface.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables the sending of RRM parameter-related traps.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the sending of RRM parameter-related traps.

**Command Default** By default, the sending of RRM parameters traps is enabled.

The following example shows how to enable the sending of RRM parameter-related traps:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config trapflags rrm-params tx-power enable
```

**Related Commands** **show trapflags**

## config trapflags rrm-profile

To enable or disable the sending of Radio Resource Management (RRM) profile-related traps, use the **config trapflags rrm-profile** command.

**config trapflags rrm-profile** {load | noise | interference | coverage} {enable | disable}

Syntax Description		
	<b>load</b>	Enables trap sending when the load profile maintained by the RF manager fails.
	<b>noise</b>	Enables trap sending when the noise profile maintained by the RF manager fails.
	<b>interference</b>	Enables trap sending when the interference profile maintained by the RF manager fails.
	<b>coverage</b>	Enables trap sending when the coverage profile maintained by the RF manager fails.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables the sending of RRM profile-related traps.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the sending of RRM profile-related traps.

**Command Default** By default, the sending of RRM profile-related traps is enabled.

The following example shows how to disable the sending of RRM profile-related traps:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config trapflags rrm-profile load disable
```

**Related Commands** `show trapflags`

## config trapflags strong-pwdcheck

To configure trap notifications for strong password checks, use the **config trapflags strong-pwdcheck** command.

**config trapflags strong-pwdcheck** {enable | disable}

Syntax Description		
	<b>enable</b>	Enables trap notifications for strong password checks.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables trap notifications for strong password checks.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable trap notifications for strong password checks:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config trapflags strong-pwdcheck enable
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<code>config trapflags 802.11-Security</code> <code>config trapflags aaa</code> <code>config trapflags ap</code> <code>config trapflags adjchannel-rogueap</code> <code>config trapflags authentication</code> <code>config trapflags client</code> <code>config trapflags configsave</code> <code>config trapflags IPsec</code> <code>config trapflags linkmode</code> <code>config trapflags multiusers</code> <code>config trapflags mesh</code> <code>config trapflags rfid</code> <code>config trapflags rogueap</code> <code>show trapflags</code>
-------------------------	---

## save config

To save the controller configurations, use the **save config** command.

**save config**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following example shows how to save the controller settings:

```
(Cisco Controller) > save config
Are you sure you want to save? (y/n) y
Configuration Saved!
```

### Related Topics

[show sysinfo](#), on page 41

# Timeout Commands

This section lists the timeout commands of the controller:

## config 802.11 cac video tspec-inactivity-timeout

To process or ignore the Call Admission Control (CAC) Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) traffic specifications (TSPEC) inactivity timeout received from an access point, use the **config 802.11 cac video tspec-inactivity-timeout** command.

**config 802.11 { a | b } cac video tspec-inactivity-timeout { enable | ignore }**

Syntax Description		
<b>a</b>		Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>ab</b>		Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>enable</b>		Processes the TSPEC inactivity timeout messages.
<b>ignore</b>		Ignores the TSPEC inactivity timeout messages.

**Command Default** The default CAC WMM TSPEC inactivity timeout received from an access point is disabled (ignore).

**Usage Guidelines** CAC commands require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Platinum.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable wlan\_id** command.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} disable network** command.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config command**.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice acm enable** or **config 802.11 {a | b} cac video acm enable** commands.

This example shows how to process the response to TSPEC inactivity timeout messages received from an access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11a cac video tspec-inactivity-timeout enable
```

This example shows how to ignore the response to TSPEC inactivity timeout messages received from an access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11a cac video tspec-inactivity-timeout ignore
```

**Related Commands**

- config 802.11 cac video acm**
- config 802.11 cac video max-bandwidth**

**config 802.11 cac video roam-bandwidth**

## config 802.11 cac voice tspec-inactivity-timeout

To process or ignore the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) traffic specifications (TSPEC) inactivity timeout received from an access point, use the **config 802.11 cac voice tspec-inactivity-timeout** command.

**config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice tspec-inactivity-timeout {enable | ignore}**

Syntax Description		
	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<b>enable</b>	Processes the TSPEC inactivity timeout messages.
	<b>ignore</b>	Ignores the TSPEC inactivity timeout messages.

**Command Default** The default WMM TSPEC inactivity timeout received from an access point is disabled (ignore).

**Usage Guidelines** Call Admission Control (CAC) commands require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Platinum.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable wlan\_id** command.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} disable network** command.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config** command.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice acm enable** or **config 802.11 {a | b} cac video acm enable** commands.

The following example shows how to enable the voice TSPEC inactivity timeout messages received from an access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11 cac voice tspec-inactivity-timeout enable
```

**Related Commands**

- config 802.11 cac voice load-based**
- config 802.11 cac voice roam-bandwidth**
- config 802.11 cac voice acm**
- config 802.11 cac voice max-bandwidth**
- config 802.11 cac voice stream-size**

## config advanced timers

To configure an advanced system timer, use the **config advanced timers** command.

```
config advanced timers { ap-coverage-report seconds | ap-discovery-timeout discovery-timeout |
ap-fast-heartbeat {local | flexconnect | all} {enable | disable} fast_heartbeat_seconds |
ap-heartbeat-timeout heartbeat_seconds | ap-primary-discovery-timeout primary_discovery_timeout
| ap-primed-join-timeout primed_join_timeout | auth-timeout auth_timeout | pkt-fwd-watchdog
{enable | disable} {watchdog_timer | default} | eap-identity-request-delay
eap_identity_request_delay | eap-timeout eap_timeout }
```

### Syntax Description

<b>ap-coverage-report</b>	Configures RRM coverage report interval for all APs.
<i>seconds</i>	Configures the ap coverage report interval in seconds. The range is between 60 and 90 seconds. Default is 90 seconds.
<b>ap-discovery-timeout</b>	Configures the Cisco lightweight access point discovery timeout value.
<i>discovery-timeout</i>	Cisco lightweight access point discovery timeout value, in seconds. The range is from 1 to 10.
<b>ap-fast-heartbeat</b>	Configures the fast heartbeat timer, which reduces the amount of time it takes to detect a controller failure in access points.
<b>local</b>	Configures the fast heartbeat interval for access points in local mode.
<b>flexconnect</b>	Configures the fast heartbeat interval for access points in FlexConnect mode.
<b>all</b>	Configures the fast heartbeat interval for all the access points.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the fast heartbeat interval.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the fast heartbeat interval.
<i>fast_heartbeat_seconds</i>	Small heartbeat interval, which reduces the amount of time it takes to detect a controller failure, in seconds. The range is from 1 to 10.
<b>ap-heartbeat-timeout</b>	Configures Cisco lightweight access point heartbeat timeout value.
<i>heartbeat_seconds</i>	Configures the Cisco lightweight access point heartbeat timeout value, in seconds. The range is from 1 to 30. This value should be at least three times larger than the fast heartbeat timer.

<b>ap-primary-discovery-timeout</b>	Configures the access point primary discovery request timer.
<i>primary_discovery_timeout</i>	Access point primary discovery request time, in seconds. The range is from 30 to 3600.
<b>ap-primed-join-timeout</b>	Configures the access point primed discovery timeout value.
<i>primed_join_timeout</i>	Access point primed discovery timeout value, in seconds. The range is from 120 to 43200.
<b>auth-timeout</b>	Configures the authentication timeout.
<i>auth_timeout</i>	Authentication response timeout value, in seconds. The range is from 10 to 600.
<b>pkt-fwd-watchdog</b>	Configures the packet forwarding watchdog timer to protect from fastpath deadlock.
<i>watchdog_timer</i>	Packet forwarding watchdog timer, in seconds. The range is from 60 to 300.
<b>default</b>	Configures the watchdog timer to the default value of 240 seconds.
<b>eap-identity-request-delay</b>	Configures the advanced Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) identity request delay, in seconds.
<i>eap_identity_request_delay</i>	Advanced EAP identity request delay, in seconds. The range is from 0 to 10.
<b>eap-timeout</b>	Configures the EAP expiration timeout.
<i>eap_timeout</i>	EAP timeout value, in seconds. The range is from 8 to 120.

**Command Default**

- The default access point discovery timeout is 10 seconds.
- The default access point heartbeat timeout is 30 seconds.
- The default access point primary discovery request timer is 120 seconds.
- The default authentication timeout is 10 seconds.
- The default packet forwarding watchdog timer is 240 seconds.

**Usage Guidelines**

The Cisco lightweight access point discovery timeout indicates how often a Cisco WLC attempts to discover unconnected Cisco lightweight access points.

The Cisco lightweight access point heartbeat timeout controls how often the Cisco lightweight access point sends a heartbeat keepalive signal to the Cisco Wireless LAN Controller.

The following example shows how to configure an access point discovery timeout with a timeout value of 20:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced timers ap-discovery-timeout 20
```

The following example shows how to enable the fast heartbeat interval for an access point in FlexConnect mode:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced timers ap-fast-heartbeat flexconnect enable 8
```

The following example shows how to configure the authentication timeout to 20 seconds:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced timers auth-timeout 20
```

## config network usertimeout

To change the timeout for idle client sessions, use the **config network usertimeout** command.

**config network usertimeout** *seconds*

### Syntax Description

*seconds*

Timeout duration in seconds. The minimum value is 90 seconds. The default value is 300 seconds.

### Command Default

The default timeout value for idle client session is 300 seconds.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the idle client session duration on the Cisco wireless LAN controller. The minimum duration is 90 seconds.

The following example shows how to configure the idle session timeout to 1200 seconds:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config network usertimeout 1200
```

### Related Commands

**show network summary**

## config radius acct retransmit-timeout

To change the default transmission timeout for a RADIUS accounting server for the Cisco wireless LAN controller, use the **config radius acct retransmit-timeout** command.

**config radius acct retransmit-timeout** *index timeout*

### Syntax Description

*index*

RADIUS server index.

*timeout*

Number of seconds (from 2 to 30) between retransmissions.

### Command Default

None

The following example shows how to configure retransmission timeout value 5 seconds between the retransmission:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config radius acct retransmit-timeout 5
```

**Related Commands**    show radius acct statistics

## config radius auth mgmt-retransmit-timeout

To configure a default RADIUS server retransmission timeout for management users, use the **config radius auth mgmt-retransmit-timeout** command.

**config radius auth mgmt-retransmit-timeout** *index retransmit-timeout*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>index</i>	RADIUS server index.
	<i>retransmit-timeout</i>	Timeout value. The range is from 1 to 30 seconds.

**Command Default**    None

The following example shows how to configure a default RADIUS server retransmission timeout for management users:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config radius auth mgmt-retransmit-timeout 1 10
```

**Related Commands**    config radius auth management

## config radius auth retransmit-timeout

To change a default transmission timeout for a RADIUS authentication server for the Cisco wireless LAN controller, use the **config radius auth retransmit-timeout** command.

**config radius auth retransmit-timeout** *index timeout*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>index</i>	RADIUS server index.
	<i>timeout</i>	Number of seconds (from 2 to 30) between retransmissions.

**Command Default**    None

The following example shows how to configure a retransmission timeout of 5 seconds for a RADIUS authentication server:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config radius auth retransmit-timeout 5
```

**Related Commands**    `show radius auth statistics`

## config radius auth retransmit-timeout

To configure a retransmission timeout value for a RADIUS accounting server, use the **config radius auth server-timeout** command.

**config radius auth retransmit-timeout** *index timeout*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>index</i>	RADIUS server index.
	<i>timeout</i>	Timeout value. The range is from 2 to 30 seconds.

**Command Default**    The default timeout is 2 seconds.

The following example shows how to configure a server timeout value of 2 seconds for RADIUS authentication server index 10:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config radius auth retransmit-timeout 2 10
```

**Related Commands**    `show radius auth statistics`  
                           `show radius summary`

## config rogue ap timeout

To specify the number of seconds after which the rogue access point and client entries expire and are removed from the list, use the **config rogue ap timeout** command.

**config rogue ap timeout** *seconds*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>seconds</i>	Value of 240 to 3600 seconds (inclusive), with a default value of 1200 seconds.
---------------------------	----------------	---

**Command Default**    The default number of seconds after which the rogue access point and client entries expire is 1200 seconds.

The following example shows how to set an expiration time for entries in the rogue access point and client list to 2400 seconds:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config rogue ap timeout 2400
```

**Related Commands**    `config rogue ap classify`  
                           `config rogue ap friendly`  
                           `config rogue ap rldp`  
                           `config rogue ap ssid`  
                           `config rogue rule`

**config trapflags rogueap**  
**show rogue ap clients**  
**show rogue ap detailed**  
**show rogue ap summary**  
**show rogue ap friendly summary**  
**show rogue ap malicious summary**  
**show rogue ap unclassified summary**  
**show rogue ignore-list**  
**show rogue rule detailed**  
**show rogue rule summary**

## config tacacs athr mgmt-server-timeout

To configure a default TACACS+ authorization server timeout for management users, use the **config tacacs athr mgmt-server-timeout** command.

**config tacacs athr mgmt-server-timeout** *index timeout*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>index</i>	TACACS+ authorization server index.
	<i>timeout</i>	Timeout value. The range is 1 to 30 seconds.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	

The following example shows how to configure a default TACACS+ authorization server timeout for management users:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config tacacs athr mgmt-server-timeout 1 10
```

## config tacacs auth mgmt-server-timeout

To configure a default TACACS+ authentication server timeout for management users, use the **config tacacs auth mgmt-server-timeout** command.

**config tacacs auth mgmt-server-timeout** *index timeout*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>index</i>	TACACS+ authentication server index.
	<i>timeout</i>	Timeout value. The range is 1 to 30 seconds.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	

The following example shows how to configure a default TACACS+ authentication server timeout for management users:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config tacacs auth mgmt-server-timeout 1 10
```

**Related Commands**    `config tacacs auth`

## config wlan session-timeout

To change the timeout of wireless LAN clients, use the **config wlan session-timeout** command.

**config wlan session-timeout** {*wlan\_id* | **foreignAp**} *seconds*

### Syntax Description

<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.
<b>foreignAp</b>	Specifies third-party access points.
<i>seconds</i>	Timeout or session duration in seconds. A value of zero is equivalent to no timeout.

**Note**    The range of session timeout depends on the security type:

- Open system: 0-65535 (sec)
- 802.1x: 300-86400 (sec)
- static wep: 0-65535 (sec)
- cranite: 0-65535 (sec)
- fortress: 0-65535 (sec)
- CKIP: 0-65535 (sec)
- open+web auth: 0-65535 (sec)
- web pass-thru: 0-65535 (sec)
- wpa-psk: 0-65535 (sec)
- disable: To disable reauth/session-timeout timers.

### Command Default

None

### Usage Guidelines

For 802.1X client security type, which creates the PMK cache, the maximum session timeout that can be set is 86400 seconds when the session timeout is disabled. For other client security such as open, WebAuth, and PSK for which the PMK cache is not created, the session timeout value is shown as infinite when session timeout is disabled.

The following example shows how to configure the client timeout to 6000 seconds for WLAN ID 1:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config wlan session-timeout 1 6000
```

## config wlan usertimeout

To configure the timeout for idle client sessions for a WLAN, use the **config wlan usertimeout** command.

**config wlan usertimeout** *timeout wlan\_id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>timeout</i> Timeout for idle client sessions for a WLAN. If the client sends traffic less than the threshold, the client is removed on timeout. The range is from 15 to 100000 seconds.
	<i>wlan_id</i> Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.
<b>Command Default</b>	The default client session idle timeout is 300 seconds.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The timeout value that you configure here overrides the global timeout that you define using the command <b>config network usertimeout</b> .

The following example shows how to configure the idle client sessions for a WLAN:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan usertimeout 100 1
```

## config wlan security wpa akm ft

To configure authentication key-management using 802.11r fast transition 802.1X, use the **config wlan security wpa akm ft** command.

**config wlan security wpa akm ft** [**over-the-air** | **over-the-ds** | **psk** | [**reassociation-timeout** *seconds*]] {**enable** | **disable**} *wlan\_id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>over-the-air</b>	(Optional) Configures 802.11r fast transition roaming over-the-air support.
	<b>over-the-ds</b>	(Optional) Configures 802.11r fast transition roaming DS support.
	<b>psk</b>	(Optional) Configures 802.11r fast transition PSK support.
	<b>reassociation-timeout</b>	(Optional) Configures the reassociation deadline interval.  The valid range is between 1 to 100 seconds. The default value is 20 seconds.
	<i>seconds</i>	Reassociation deadline interval in seconds.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables 802.11r fast transition 802.1X support.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables 802.11r fast transition 802.1X support.
	<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure authentication key-management using 802.11r fast transition:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security wpa akm ft reassociation-timeout 25 1
```

## config wlan security ft

To configure 802.11r Fast Transition Roaming parameters, use the **config wlan security ft** command.

**config wlan security ft** { **enable** | **disable** | **reassociation-timeout** *timeout-in-seconds* } *wlan\_id*

### Syntax Description

<b>enable</b>	Enables 802.11r Fast Transition Roaming support.
<b>disable</b>	Disables 802.11r Fast Transition Roaming support.
<b>reassociation-timeout</b>	Configures reassociation deadline interval.
<i>timeout-in-seconds</i>	Reassociation timeout value, in seconds. The valid range is 1 to 100 seconds.
<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.

**Command Default** None

### Usage Guidelines

Ensure that you have disabled the WLAN before you proceed.

The following example shows how to enable 802.11r Fast Transition Roaming support on WLAN 2:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security ft enable 2
```

The following example shows how to set a reassociation timeout value of 20 seconds for 802.11r Fast Transition Roaming support on WLAN 2:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security ft reassociation-timeout 20 2
```

# Clearing Configurations, Log files, and Other Actions

Use the **clear** command to clear existing configurations, log files, and other functions.

## clear ap config

To clear (reset to the default values) a lightweight access point's configuration settings, use the **clear ap config** command.

```
clear ap config ap_name
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>ap_name</i>	Access point name.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Entering this command does not clear the static IP address of the access point.	

The following example shows how to clear the access point's configuration settings for the access point named ap1240\_322115:

```
(Cisco Controller) >clear ap config ap1240_322115
Clear ap-config will clear ap config and reboot the AP. Are you sure you want continue?
(y/n)
```

## clear ap eventlog

To delete the existing event log and create an empty event log file for a specific access point or for all access points joined to the controller, use the **clear ap eventlog** command.

```
clear ap eventlog {specific ap_name | all}
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>specific</b>	Specifies a specific access point log file.
	<i>ap_name</i>	Name of the access point for which the event log file is emptied.
	<b>all</b>	Deletes the event log for all access points joined to the controller.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	

The following example shows how to delete the event log for all access points:

```
(Cisco Controller) >clear ap eventlog all
This will clear event log contents for all APs. Do you want continue? (y/n) :y
All AP event log contents have been successfully cleared.
```

## clear ap join stats

To clear the join statistics for all access points or for a specific access point, use the **clear ap join stats** command.

**clear ap join stats** { **all** | *ap\_mac* }

### Syntax Description

<b>all</b>	Specifies all access points.
<i>ap_mac</i>	Access point MAC address.

### Command Default

None

The following example shows how to clear the join statistics of all the access points:

```
(Cisco Controller) >clear ap join stats all
```

## clear client tsm

To clear the Traffic Stream Metrics (TSM) statistics for a particular access point or all the access points to which this client is associated, use the **clear client tsm** command.

**clear client tsm** { **802.11a** | **802.11b** } *client\_mac* { *ap\_mac* | **all** }

### Syntax Description

<b>802.11a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>802.11b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b network.
<i>client_mac</i>	MAC address of the client.
<i>ap_mac</i>	MAC address of a Cisco lightweight access point.
<b>all</b>	Specifies all access points.

### Command Default

None

The following example shows how to clear the TSM for the MAC address 00:40:96:a8:f7:98:

```
(Cisco Controller) >clear client tsm 802.11a 00:40:96:a8:f7:98 all
```

### Related Commands

**clear upload start**

## clear config

To reset configuration data to factory defaults, use the **clear config** command.

**clear config**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to reset the configuration data to factory defaults:

```
(Cisco Controller) >clear config
Are you sure you want to clear the configuration? (y/n)
n
Configuration not cleared!
```

---

**Related Commands**

**clear transfer**  
**clear download datatype**  
**clear download filename**  
**clear download mode**  
**clear download serverip**  
**clear download start**  
**clear upload datatype**  
**clear upload filename**  
**clear upload mode**  
**clear upload path**  
**clear upload serverip**  
**clear upload start**  
**clear stats port**

## clear ext-webauth-url

To clear the external web authentication URL, use the **clear ext-webauth-url** command.

**clear ext-webauth-url**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to clear the external web authentication URL:

```
(Cisco Controller) >clear ext-webauth-url
URL cleared.
```

---

**Related Commands**

**clear transfer**  
**clear download datatype**  
**clear download filename**

**clear download mode**  
**clear download serverip**  
**clear download start**  
**clear upload datatype**  
**clear upload filename**  
**clear upload mode**  
**clear upload path**  
**clear upload serverip**  
**clear upload start**  
**clear stats port**

## clear license agent

To clear the license agent's counter or session statistics, use the **clear license agent** command.

**clear license agent** { **counters** | **sessions** }

### Syntax Description

<b>counters</b>	Clears the counter statistics.
<b>sessions</b>	Clears the session statistics.

### Command Default

None

The following example shows how to clear the license agent's counter settings:

```
(Cisco Controller) > clear license agent counters
```

### Related Commands

**config license agent**  
**show license agent**  
**license install**

## clear locp statistics

To clear the Location Protocol (LOCP) statistics, use the **clear locp statistics** command.

**clear locp statistics**

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

The following example shows how to clear the statistics related to LOCP:

```
(Cisco Controller) >clear locp statistics
```

---

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>clear nmsp statistics</b>
	<b>config nmsp notify-interval measurement</b>
	<b>show nmsp notify-interval summary</b>
	<b>show nmsp statistics</b>
	<b>show nmsp status</b>

## clear login-banner

To remove the login banner file from the controller, use the **clear login-banner** command.

**clear login-banner**

---

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following example shows how to clear the login banner file:

```
(Cisco Controller) >clear login-banner
```

---

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>transfer download datatype</b>
-------------------------	-----------------------------------

## clear lwapp private-config

To clear (reset to default values) an access point's current Lightweight Access Point Protocol (LWAPP) private configuration, which contains static IP addressing and controller IP address configurations, use the **clear lwapp private-config** command.

**clear lwapp private-config**

---

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

---

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Enter the command on the access point console port.
-------------------------	---

Prior to changing the FlexConnect configuration on an access point using the access point's console port, the access point must be in standalone mode (not connected to a Cisco WLC) and you must remove the current LWAPP private configuration by using the **clear lwapp private-config** command.



---

<b>Note</b>	The access point must be running Cisco Access Point IOS Release 12.3(11)JX1 or later releases.
-------------	--

---

The following example shows how to clear an access point's current LWAPP private configuration:

```
ap_console >clear lwapp private-config
removing the reap config file flash://lwapp_reap.cfg
```

## clear nmsp statistics

To clear the Network Mobility Services Protocol (NMSP) statistics, use the **clear nmsp statistics** command.

**clear nmsp statistics**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to delete the NMSP statistics log file:

```
(Cisco Controller) >clear nmsp statistics
```

**Related Commands**

- clear locp statistics**
- config nmsp notify-interval measurement**
- show nmsp notify-interval summary**
- show nmsp status**

## clear radius acct statistics

To clear the RADIUS accounting statistics on the controller, use the **clear radius acc statistics** command.

**clear radius acct statistics** [**index** | **all**]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>index</b>	(Optional) Specifies the index of the RADIUS accounting server.
	<b>all</b>	(Optional) Specifies all RADIUS accounting servers.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to clear the RADIUS accounting statistics:

```
(Cisco Controller) >clear radius acc statistics
```

**Related Commands** **show radius acct statistics**

## clear tacacs auth statistics

To clear the RADIUS authentication server statistics in the controller, use the **clear tacacs auth statistics** command.

**clear tacacs auth statistics** [**index** | **all**]

Syntax Description		
	<b>index</b>	(Optional) Specifies the index of the RADIUS authentication server.
	<b>all</b>	(Optional) Specifies all RADIUS authentication servers.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to clear the RADIUS authentication server statistics:

```
(Cisco Controller) >clear tacacs auth statistics
```

**Related Commands**

- show tacacs auth statistics**
- show tacacs summary**
- config tacacs auth**

## clear redirect-url

To clear the custom web authentication redirect URL on the Cisco Wireless LAN Controller, use the **clear redirect-url** command.

**clear redirect-url**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to clear the custom web authentication redirect URL:

```
(Cisco Controller) >clear redirect-url
URL cleared.
```

**Related Commands**

- clear transfer**
- clear download datatype**
- clear download filename**
- clear download mode**
- clear download path**
- clear download start**

**clear upload datatype**  
**clear upload filename**  
**clear upload mode**  
**clear upload path**  
**clear upload serverip**  
**clear upload start**

## clear stats ap wlan

To clear the WLAN statistics, use the **clear stats ap wlan** command.

**clear stats ap wlan** *cisco\_ap*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Selected configuration elements.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	

The following example shows how to clear the WLAN configuration elements of the access point *cisco\_ap*:

```
(Cisco Controller) >clear stats ap wlan cisco_ap
WLAN statistics cleared.
```

## clear stats local-auth

To clear the local Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) statistics, use the **clear stats local-auth** command.

**clear stats local-auth**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
<b>Command Default</b>	None

The following example shows how to clear the local EAP statistics:

```
(Cisco Controller) >clear stats local-auth
Local EAP Authentication Stats Cleared.
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>config local-auth active-timeout</b> <b>config local-auth eap-profile</b> <b>config local-auth method fast</b> <b>config local-auth user-credentials</b> <b>debug aaa local-auth</b> <b>show local-auth certificates</b>
-------------------------	--

**show local-auth config**  
**show local-auth statistics**

## clear stats port

To clear statistics counters for a specific port, use the **clear stats port** command.

**clear stats port** *port*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>port</i>	Physical interface port number.
---------------------------	-------------	---------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following example shows how to clear the statistics counters for port 9:

```
(Cisco Controller) >clear stats port 9
```

### Related Commands

**clear transfer**  
**clear download datatype**  
**clear download datatype**  
**clear download filename**  
**clear download mode**  
**clear download serverip**  
**clear download start**  
**clear upload datatype**  
**clear upload filename**  
**clear upload mode**  
**clear upload path**  
**clear upload serverip**  
**clear upload start**  
**clear stats port**

## clear stats radius

To clear the statistics for one or more RADIUS servers, use the **clear stats radius** command.

**clear stats radius** { **auth** | **acct** } { **index** | **all** }

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>auth</b>	Clears statistics regarding authentication.
	<b>acct</b>	Clears statistics regarding accounting.

<b>index</b>	Specifies the index number of the RADIUS server to be cleared.
<b>all</b>	Clears statistics for all RADIUS servers.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to clear the statistics for all RADIUS authentication servers:

```
(Cisco Controller) >clear stats radius auth all
```

**Related Commands**

**clear transfer**  
**clear download datatype**  
**clear download filename**  
**clear download mode**  
**clear download serverip**  
**clear download start**  
**clear upload datatype**  
**clear upload filename**  
**clear upload mode**  
**clear upload path**  
**clear upload serverip**  
**clear upload start**  
**clear stats port**

**clear stats tacacs**

To clear the TACACS+ server statistics on the controller, use the **clear stats tacacs** command.

```
clear stats tacacs [auth | athr | acct] [index | all]
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>auth</b>	(Optional) Clears the TACACS+ authentication server statistics.
<b>athr</b>	(Optional) Clears the TACACS+ authorization server statistics.
<b>acct</b>	(Optional) Clears the TACACS+ accounting server statistics.
<b>index</b>	(Optional) Specifies index of the TACACS+ server.
<b>all</b>	(Optional) Specifies all TACACS+ servers.

---

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to clear the TACACS+ accounting server statistics for index 1:

```
(Cisco Controller) >clear stats tacacs acct 1
```

---

**Related Commands** `show tacacs summary`

## clear transfer

To clear the transfer information, use the **clear transfer** command.

**clear transfer**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to clear the transfer information:

```
(Cisco Controller) >clear transfer
Are you sure you want to clear the transfer information? (y/n) y
Transfer Information Cleared.
```

---

**Related Commands**

- `transfer upload datatype`
- `transfer upload pac`
- `transfer upload password`
- `transfer upload port`
- `transfer upload path`
- `transfer upload username`
- `transfer upload datatype`
- `transfer upload serverip`
- `transfer upload start`

## clear traplog

To clear the trap log, use the **clear traplog** command.

**clear traplog**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to clear the trap log:

```
(Cisco Controller) >clear traplog
Are you sure you want to clear the trap log? (y/n) y
Trap Log Cleared.
```

**Related Commands**

**clear transfer**  
**clear download datatype**  
**clear download filename**  
**clear download mode**  
**clear download path**  
**clear download serverip**  
**clear download start**  
**clear upload filename**  
**clear upload mode**  
**clear upload path**  
**clear upload serverip**  
**clear upload start**

## clear webimage

To clear the custom web authentication image, use the **clear webimage** command.

**clear webimage**

**Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to clear the custom web authentication image:

```
(Cisco Controller) >clear webimage
```

**Related Commands**

**clear transfer**  
**clear download datatype**  
**clear download filename**  
**clear download mode**  
**clear download path**  
**clear download serverip**  
**clear download start**  
**clear upload filename**  
**clear upload mode**

**clear upload path**  
**clear upload serverip**  
**clear upload start**

## clear webmessage

To clear the custom web authentication message, use the **clear webmessage** command.

**clear webmessage**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to clear the custom web authentication message:

```
(Cisco Controller) >clear webmessage  
Message cleared.
```

---

**Related Commands**

- clear transfer**
- clear download datatype**
- clear download filename**
- clear download mode**
- clear download path**
- clear download serverip**
- clear download start**
- clear upload filename**
- clear upload mode**
- clear upload path**
- clear upload serverip**
- clear upload start**

## clear webtitle

To clear the custom web authentication title, use the **clear webtitle** command.

**clear webtitle**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to clear the custom web authentication title:

```
(Cisco Controller) >clear webtitle  
Title cleared.
```

---

**Related Commands**

- clear transfer**
- clear download datatype**
- clear download filename**
- clear download mode**
- clear download path**
- clear download serverip**
- clear download start**
- clear upload filename**
- clear upload mode**
- clear upload path**
- clear upload serverip**
- clear upload start**

# Resetting the System Reboot Time

Use the **reset** command to schedule a reboot of the controller and access points.

## reset system at

To reset the system at a specified time, use the **reset system at** command.

**reset system at YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS image {no-swap | swap} reset-aps [save-config]**

Syntax Description		
	<b>YYYY-MM-DD</b>	Specifies the date.
	<b>HH:MM:SS</b>	Specifies the time in a 24-hour format.
	<b>image</b>	Configures the image to be rebooted.
	<b>swap</b>	Changes the active boot image; boots the non-active image and sets the default flag on it on the next reboot.
	<b>no-swap</b>	Boots from the active image.
	<b>reset-aps</b>	Resets all access points during the system reset.
	<b>save-config</b>	(Optional) Saves the configuration before the system reset.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to reset the system at 2010-03-29 and 12:01:01 time:

```
(Cisco Controller) > reset system at 2010-03-29 12:01:01 image swap reset-aps save-config
```

### Related Topics

[reset system in](#), on page 185

[reset system notify-time](#), on page 186

## reset system in

To specify the amount of time delay before the devices reboot, use the **reset system in** command.

**reset system in HH:MM:SS image {swap | no-swap} reset-aps save-config**

Syntax Description		
	<b>HH:MM:SS</b>	Specifies a delay in duration.
	<b>image</b>	Configures the image to be rebooted.
	<b>swap</b>	Changes the active boot image; boots the non-active image and sets the default flag on it on the next reboot.

<b>no-swap</b>	Boots from the active image.
<b>reset-aps</b>	Resets all access points during the system reset.
<b>save-config</b>	Saves the configuration before the system reset.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to reset the system after a delay of 00:01:01:

```
(Cisco Controller) > reset system in 00:01:01 image swap reset-aps save-config
```

**Related Topics**

[reset system at](#), on page 185

[reset system notify-time](#), on page 186

## reset system cancel

To cancel a scheduled reset, use the **reset system cancel** command.

**reset system cancel****Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to cancel a scheduled reset:

```
(Cisco Controller) > reset system cancel
```

**Related Topics**

[reset system at](#), on page 185

[reset system in](#), on page 185

[reset system notify-time](#), on page 186

## reset system notify-time

To configure the trap generation prior to scheduled resets, use the **reset system notify-time** command.

**reset system notify-time *minutes*****Syntax Description***minutes*

Number of minutes before each scheduled reset at which to generate a trap.

**Command Default**

The default time period to configure the trap generation prior to scheduled resets is 10 minutes.

The following example shows how to configure the trap generation to 10 minutes before the scheduled resets:

```
(Cisco Controller) > reset system notify-time 55
```

**Related Topics**

[reset system at](#), on page 185

[reset system in](#), on page 185

# Uploading and Downloading Files and Configurations

Use the **transfer** command to transfer files to or from the Cisco Wireless LAN controller.

## transfer download certpassword

To set the password for the .PEM file so that the operating system can decrypt the web administration SSL key and certificate, use the **transfer download certpassword** command.

**transfer download certpassword** *private\_key\_password*

### Syntax Description

*private\_key\_password*

Certificate's private key password.

### Command Default

None

The following example shows how to transfer a file to the switch with the certificate's private key password certpassword:

```
(Cisco Controller) > transfer download certpassword
Clearing password
```

### Related Topics

- [clear transfer](#), on page 181
- [transfer download mode](#), on page 190
- [transfer download filename](#), on page 189
- [transfer download path](#), on page 191
- [transfer download serverip](#), on page 192
- [transfer download start](#), on page 193
- [transfer upload datatype](#), on page 196
- [transfer upload mode](#), on page 198
- [transfer upload filename](#), on page 198
- [transfer upload path](#), on page 200
- [transfer upload serverip](#), on page 201
- [transfer upload start](#), on page 202

## transfer download datatype

To set the download file type, use the **transfer download datatype** command.

**transfer download datatype** {code | config | eapdevcert | eapcert | icon | image | ipseccert | ipsecdevcert | login-banner | signature | webadmincert | webauthbundle | webauthcert }

### Syntax Description

code

Downloads an executable image to the system.

<b>config</b>	Downloads the configuration file.
<b>eapcacert</b>	Downloads an EAP ca certificate to the system.
<b>eapdevcert</b>	Downloads an EAP dev certificate to the system.
<b>icon</b>	Downloads an executable image to the system.
<b>image</b>	Downloads a web page login to the system.
<b>ipseccacert</b>	Downloads an IPSec Certificate Authority (CA) certificate to the system.
<b>ipsecdevcert</b>	Downloads an IPSec dev certificate to the system.
<b>login-banner</b>	Downloads the controller login banner. Only text file is supported with a maximum of 1500 bytes.
<b>signature</b>	Downloads a signature file to the system.
<b>webadmincert</b>	Downloads a certificate for web administration to the system.
<b>webauthbundle</b>	Downloads a custom webauth bundle to the system.
<b>webauthcert</b>	Downloads a web certificate for the web portal to the system.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to download an executable image to the system:

```
(Cisco Controller) > transfer download datatype code
```

**Related Topics**

- [clear transfer](#), on page 181
- [transfer download mode](#), on page 190
- [transfer download path](#), on page 191
- [transfer download serverip](#), on page 192
- [transfer download start](#), on page 193
- [transfer upload datatype](#), on page 196
- [transfer upload mode](#), on page 198
- [transfer upload filename](#), on page 198
- [transfer upload path](#), on page 200
- [transfer upload serverip](#), on page 201
- [transfer upload start](#), on page 202

## transfer download filename

To download a specific file, use the **transfer download filename** command.

**transfer download filename** *filename*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>filename</i>	Filename that contains up to 512 alphanumeric characters.
---------------------------	-----------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You cannot use special characters such as \ : * ? " < >   for the filename.
-------------------------	---

The following example shows how to transfer a file named build603:

```
(Cisco Controller) > transfer download filename build603
```

#### Related Topics

- [clear transfer](#), on page 181
- [transfer download certpassword](#), on page 188
- [transfer download mode](#), on page 190
- [transfer download path](#), on page 191
- [transfer download serverip](#), on page 192
- [transfer download start](#), on page 193
- [transfer upload datatype](#), on page 196
- [transfer upload mode](#), on page 198
- [transfer upload filename](#), on page 198
- [transfer upload path](#), on page 200
- [transfer upload serverip](#), on page 201
- [transfer upload start](#), on page 202

## transfer download mode

To set the transfer mode, use the **transfer download mode** command.

**transfer upload mode** {ftp | tftp}

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>ftp</b>	Sets the transfer mode to FTP.
	<b>tftp</b>	Sets the transfer mode to TFTP.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following example shows how to transfer a file using the TFTP mode:

```
(Cisco Controller) > transfer download mode tftp
```

#### Related Topics

- [clear transfer](#), on page 181
- [transfer download filename](#), on page 189

[transfer download certpasswor](#), on page 188  
[transfer download path](#), on page 191  
[transfer download serverip](#), on page 192  
[transfer download start](#), on page 193  
[transfer upload datatype](#), on page 196  
[transfer upload filename](#), on page 198  
[transfer upload path](#), on page 200  
[transfer upload serverip](#), on page 201  
[transfer upload start](#), on page 202

## transfer download password

To set the password for an FTP transfer, use the **transfer download password** command.

**transfer download password** *password*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>password</i>	Password.
---------------------------	-----------------	-----------

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to set the password for FTP transfer to pass01:

```
(Cisco Controller) > transfer download password pass01
```

### Related Topics

[transfer download mode](#), on page 190  
[transfer download port](#), on page 192  
[transfer upload username](#), on page 203

## transfer download path

To set a specific FTP or TFTP path, use the **transfer download path** command.

**transfer download path** *path*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>path</i>	Directory path.
---------------------------	-------------	-----------------

**Note** Path names on a TFTP or FTP server are relative to the server's default or root directory. For example, in the case of the Solarwinds TFTP server, the path is "/".

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** You cannot use special characters such as \ : \* ? " < > | for the file path.

The following example shows how to transfer a file to the path `c:\install\version2`:

```
(Cisco Controller) > transfer download path c:\install\version2
```

### Related Topics

- [clear transfer](#), on page 181
- [transfer download mode](#), on page 190
- [transfer download certpasswor](#), on page 188
- [transfer download filename](#), on page 189
- [transfer download serverip](#), on page 192
- [transfer download start](#), on page 193
- [transfer upload datatype](#), on page 196
- [transfer upload mode](#), on page 198
- [transfer upload filename](#), on page 198
- [transfer upload path](#), on page 200
- [transfer upload serverip](#), on page 201
- [transfer upload start](#), on page 202

## transfer download port

To specify the FTP port, use the **transfer download port** command.

**transfer download port** *port*

Syntax Description	<i>port</i>	FTP port.
--------------------	-------------	-----------

**Command Default** The default FTP *port* is 21.  
ch

The following example shows how to specify FTP port number 23:

```
(Cisco Controller) > transfer download port 23
```

### Related Topics

- [transfer download mode](#), on page 190
- [transfer download path](#), on page 191
- [transfer download username](#), on page 195

## transfer download serverip

To configure the IPv4 or IPv6 address of the TFTP server from which to download information, use the **transfer download serverip** command.

**transfer download serverip** *IP addr*

Syntax Description	<i>IP addr</i>	TFTP server IPv4 or IPv6 address.
--------------------	----------------	-----------------------------------

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure the IPv4 address of the TFTP server:

```
(Cisco Controller) > transfer download serverip 175.34.56.78
```

The following example shows how to configure the IPv6 address of the TFTP server:

```
(Cisco Controller) > transfer download serverip 2001:10:1:1::1
```

**Related Topics**

- [clear transfer](#), on page 181
- [transfer download mode](#), on page 190
- [transfer download filename](#), on page 189
- [transfer download path](#), on page 191
- [transfer download serverip](#), on page 192
- [transfer download start](#), on page 193
- [transfer upload datatype](#), on page 196
- [transfer upload mode](#), on page 198
- [transfer upload filename](#), on page 198
- [transfer upload path](#), on page 200
- [transfer upload serverip](#), on page 201
- [transfer upload start](#), on page 202

## transfer download start

To initiate a download, use the **transfer download start** command.

**transfer download start**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to initiate a download:

```
(Cisco Controller) > transfer download start
Mode..... TFTP
Data Type..... Site Cert
TFTP Server IP..... 172.16.16.78
TFTP Path..... directory path
TFTP Filename..... webadmincert_name
This may take some time.
Are you sure you want to start? (y/n) Y
TFTP Webadmin cert transfer starting.
Certificate installed.
Please restart the switch (reset system) to use the new certificate.
```

**Related Topics**

- [clear transfer](#), on page 181

[transfer download mode](#), on page 190  
[transfer download certpasswor](#), on page 188  
[transfer download filename](#), on page 189  
[transfer download path](#), on page 191  
[transfer download serverip](#), on page 192  
[transfer download password](#), on page 191  
[transfer upload datatype](#), on page 196  
[transfer upload mode](#), on page 198  
[transfer upload filename](#), on page 198  
[transfer upload path](#), on page 200  
[transfer upload serverip](#), on page 201  
[transfer upload start](#), on page 202

## transfer download tftpPktTimeout

To specify the TFTP packet timeout, use the **transfer download tftpPktTimeout** command.

**transfer download tftpPktTimeout** *timeout*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>timeout</i>	Timeout in seconds between 1 and 254.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	

The following example shows how to transfer a file with the TFTP packet timeout of 55 seconds:

```
(Cisco Controller) > transfer download tftpPktTimeout 55
```

### Related Topics

[clear transfer](#), on page 181  
[transfer download mode](#), on page 190  
[transfer download filename](#), on page 189  
[transfer download path](#), on page 191  
[transfer download serverip](#), on page 192  
[transfer download start](#), on page 193  
[transfer upload datatype](#), on page 196  
[transfer upload mode](#), on page 198  
[transfer upload filename](#), on page 198  
[transfer upload path](#), on page 200  
[transfer upload serverip](#), on page 201  
[transfer upload start](#), on page 202

## transfer download tftpMaxRetries

To specify the number of allowed TFTP packet retries, use the **transfer download tftpMaxRetries** command.

**transfer download tftpMaxRetries** *retries*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>retries</i>	Number of allowed TFTP packet retries between 1 and 254 seconds.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	

The following example shows how to set the number of allowed TFTP packet retries to 55:

```
(Cisco Controller) > transfer download tftpMaxRetries 55
```

**Related Topics**

- [clear transfer](#), on page 181
- [transfer download mode](#), on page 190
- [transfer download filename](#), on page 189
- [transfer download path](#), on page 191
- [transfer download serverip](#), on page 192
- [transfer download start](#), on page 193
- [transfer upload datatype](#), on page 196
- [transfer upload mode](#), on page 198
- [transfer upload filename](#), on page 198
- [transfer upload path](#), on page 200
- [transfer upload serverip](#), on page 201
- [transfer upload start](#), on page 202

## transfer download username

To specify the FTP username, use the **transfer download username** command.

**transfer download username** *username*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>username</i>	Username.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	

The following example shows how to set the FTP username to ftp\_username:

```
(Cisco Controller) > transfer download username ftp_username
```

**Related Topics**

- [transfer download mode](#), on page 190
- [transfer download path](#), on page 191
- [transfer download password](#), on page 191

## transfer encrypt

To configure encryption for configuration file transfers, use the **transfer encrypt** command.

**transfer encrypt** { **enable** | **disable** | **set-key** *key* }

### Syntax Description

<b>enable</b>	Enables the encryption settings.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the encryption settings.
<b>set-key</b>	Specifies the encryption key for configuration file transfers.
<i>key</i>	Encryption key for config file transfers.

### Command Default

None

The following example shows how to enable the encryption settings:

```
(Cisco Controller) > transfer encrypt enable
```

### Related Topics

- [clear transfer](#), on page 181
- [transfer download mode](#), on page 190
- [transfer download filename](#), on page 189
- [transfer download path](#), on page 191
- [transfer download serverip](#), on page 192
- [transfer download start](#), on page 193
- [transfer upload datatype](#), on page 196
- [transfer upload mode](#), on page 198
- [transfer upload filename](#), on page 198
- [transfer upload path](#), on page 200
- [transfer upload serverip](#), on page 201
- [transfer upload start](#), on page 202

## transfer upload datatype

To set the controller to upload specified log and crash files, use the **transfer upload datatype** command.

**transfer upload datatype** { **ap-crash-data** | **config** | **coredump** | **crashfile** | **debug-file** | **eapcert** | **eapdevcert** | **errorlog** | **invalid-config** | **pac** | **packet-capture** | **panic-crash-file** | **radio-core-dump** | **rrm-log** | **run-config** | **signature** | **systemtrace** | **traplog** | **watchdog-crash-file** | **webadmincert** | **webauthbundle** | **webauthcert** }

### Syntax Description

<b>ap-crash-data</b>	Uploads the AP crash files.
<b>config</b>	Uploads the system configuration file.

<b>coredump</b>	Uploads the core-dump file.
<b>crashfile</b>	Uploads the system crash file.
<b>debug-file</b>	Uploads the system's debug log file.
<b>eapcacert</b>	Uploads an EAP CA certificate.
<b>eapdevcert</b>	Uploads an EAP Dev certificate.
<b>errorlog</b>	Uploads the system error log file.
<b>invalid-config</b>	Uploads the system invalid-config file.
<b>pac</b>	Uploads a Protected Access Credential (PAC).
<b>packet-capture</b>	Uploads a packet capture file.
<b>panic-crash-file</b>	Uploads the kernel panic information file.
<b>radio-core-dump</b>	Uploads the system error log.
<b>rrm-log</b>	Uploads the system's trap log.
<b>run-config</b>	Upload the WLC's running configuration
<b>signature</b>	Uploads the system signature file.
<b>systemtrace</b>	Uploads the system trace file.
<b>traplog</b>	Uploads the system trap log.
<b>watchdog-crash-file</b>	Uploads a console dump file resulting from a software-watchdog-initiated controller reboot following a crash.
<b>webadmincert</b>	Uploads Web Admin certificate.
<b>webauthbundle</b>	Uploads a Web Auth bundle.
<b>webauthcert</b>	Upload a web certificate

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to upload the system error log file:

```
(Cisco Controller) > transfer upload datatype errorlog
```

**Related Topics**

- [clear transfer](#), on page 181
- [transfer upload filename](#), on page 198
- [transfer upload mode](#), on page 198
- [transfer upload pac](#), on page 199

[transfer upload password](#), on page 200

[transfer upload path](#), on page 200

[transfer upload port](#), on page 201

[transfer upload serverip](#), on page 201

[transfer upload start](#), on page 202

[transfer upload username](#), on page 203

## transfer upload filename

To upload a specific file, use the **transfer upload filename** command.

**transfer upload filename** *filename*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>filename</i>	Filename that contains up to 16 alphanumeric characters.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You cannot use special characters such as \ : * ? " < >   for the filename.	

The following example shows how to upload a file build603:

```
(Cisco Controller) > transfer upload filename build603
```

### Related Topics

[clear transfer](#), on page 181

[transfer upload datatype](#), on page 196

[transfer upload mode](#), on page 198

[transfer upload pac](#), on page 199

[transfer upload password](#), on page 200

[transfer upload path](#), on page 200

[transfer upload port](#), on page 201

[transfer upload serverip](#), on page 201

[transfer upload start](#), on page 202

[transfer upload username](#), on page 203

## transfer upload mode

To configure the transfer mode, use the **transfer upload mode** command.

**transfer upload mode** {ftp | tftp}

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>ftp</b>	Sets the transfer mode to FTP.
	<b>tftp</b>	Sets the transfer mode to TFTP.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to set the transfer mode to TFTP:

```
(Cisco Controller) > transfer upload mode tftp
```

**Related Topics**

- [clear transfer](#), on page 181
- [transfer upload datatype](#), on page 196
- [transfer upload filename](#), on page 198
- [transfer upload pac](#), on page 199
- [transfer upload password](#), on page 200
- [transfer upload path](#), on page 200
- [transfer upload port](#), on page 201
- [transfer upload serverip](#), on page 201
- [transfer upload start](#), on page 202
- [transfer upload username](#), on page 203

## transfer upload pac

To load a Protected Access Credential (PAC) to support the local authentication feature and allow a client to import the PAC, use the **transfer upload pac** command.

**transfer upload pac** *username validity password*

Syntax Description		
<i>username</i>		User identity of the PAC.
<i>validity</i>		Validity period (days) of the PAC.
<i>password</i>		Password to protect the PAC.

**Command Default** None**Usage Guidelines** The client upload process uses a TFTP or FTP server.

The following example shows how to upload a PAC with the username user1, validity period 53, and password pass01:

```
(Cisco Controller) > transfer upload pac user1 53 pass01
```

**Related Topics**

- [clear transfer](#), on page 181
- [transfer upload datatype](#), on page 196
- [transfer upload filename](#), on page 198
- [transfer upload mode](#), on page 198
- [transfer upload password](#), on page 200
- [transfer upload path](#), on page 200

[transfer upload port](#), on page 201  
[transfer upload serverip](#), on page 201  
[transfer upload start](#), on page 202  
[transfer upload username](#), on page 203

## transfer upload password

To configure the password for FTP transfer, use the **transfer upload password** command.

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>password</i>	Password needed to access the FTP server.
---------------------------	-----------------	---

**transfer upload password** *password*

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following example shows how to configure the password for the FTP transfer to pass01:

```
(Cisco Controller) > transfer upload password pass01
```

### Related Topics

[clear transfer](#), on page 181  
[transfer upload datatype](#), on page 196  
[transfer upload filename](#), on page 198  
[transfer upload mode](#), on page 198  
[transfer upload pac](#), on page 199  
[transfer upload port](#), on page 201  
[transfer upload path](#), on page 200  
[transfer upload serverip](#), on page 201  
[transfer upload start](#), on page 202  
[transfer upload username](#), on page 203

## transfer upload path

To set a specific upload path, use the **transfer upload path** command.

**transfer upload path** *path*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>path</i>	Server path to file.
---------------------------	-------------	----------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You cannot use special characters such as \ : * ? " < >   for the file path.
-------------------------	--

The following example shows how to set the upload path to c:\install\version2:

```
(Cisco Controller) > transfer upload path c:\install\version2
```

**Related Topics**

[clear transfer](#), on page 181  
[transfer upload datatype](#), on page 196  
[transfer upload filename](#), on page 198  
[transfer upload mode](#), on page 198  
[transfer upload pac](#), on page 199  
[transfer upload password](#), on page 200  
[transfer upload port](#), on page 201  
[transfer upload serverip](#), on page 201  
[transfer upload start](#), on page 202  
[transfer upload username](#), on page 203

## transfer upload port

To specify the FTP port, use the **transfer upload port** command.

**transfer upload port** *port*

**Syntax Description***port*

Port number.

**Command Default**

The default FTP port is 21.

The following example shows how to specify FTP port 23:

```
(Cisco Controller) > transfer upload port 23
```

**Related Topics**

[clear transfer](#), on page 181  
[transfer upload datatype](#), on page 196  
[transfer upload filename](#), on page 198  
[transfer upload mode](#), on page 198  
[transfer upload pac](#), on page 199  
[transfer upload password](#), on page 200  
[transfer upload path](#), on page 200  
[transfer upload serverip](#), on page 201  
[transfer upload start](#), on page 202  
[transfer upload username](#), on page 203

## transfer upload serverip

To configure the IPv4 or IPv6 address of the TFTP server to upload files to, use the **transfer upload serverip** command.

**transfer upload serverip** *IP addr*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>IP addr</i>	TFTP Server IPv4 or IPv6 address.
---------------------------	----------------	-----------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None	
------------------------	------	--

The following example shows how to set the IPv4 address of the TFTP server to 175.31.56.78:

```
(Cisco Controller) > transfer upload serverip 175.31.56.78
```

The following example shows how to set the IPv6 address of the TFTP server to 2001:10:1:1::1:

```
(Cisco Controller) > transfer upload serverip 2001:10:1:1::1
```

### Related Topics

[clear transfer](#), on page 181

[transfer upload datatype](#), on page 196

[transfer upload filename](#), on page 198

[transfer upload mode](#), on page 198

[transfer upload pac](#), on page 199

[transfer upload password](#), on page 200

[transfer upload path](#), on page 200

[transfer upload port](#), on page 201

[transfer upload start](#), on page 202

[transfer upload username](#), on page 203

## transfer upload start

To initiate an upload, use the **transfer upload start** command.

### transfer upload start

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following example shows how to initiate an upload of a file:

```
(Cisco Controller) > transfer upload start
Mode..... TFTP
TFTP Server IP..... 172.16.16.78
TFTP Path..... c:\find\off/
TFTP Filename..... wps_2_0_75_0.aes
Data Type..... Code
Are you sure you want to start? (y/n) n
Transfer Cancelled
```

### Related Topics

[clear transfer](#), on page 181

[transfer upload datatype](#), on page 196

[transfer upload filename](#), on page 198

[transfer upload mode](#), on page 198  
[transfer upload pac](#), on page 199  
[transfer upload password](#), on page 200  
[transfer upload path](#), on page 200  
[transfer upload port](#), on page 201  
[transfer upload serverip](#), on page 201  
[transfer upload username](#), on page 203

## transfer upload username

To specify the FTP username, use the **transfer upload username** command.

### transfer upload username

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>username</i>	Username required to access the FTP server. The username can contain up to 31 characters.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	

The following example shows how to set the FTP username to ftp\_username:

```
(Cisco Controller) > transfer upload username ftp_username
```

### Related Topics

[clear transfer](#), on page 181  
[transfer upload datatype](#), on page 196  
[transfer upload filename](#), on page 198  
[transfer upload mode](#), on page 198  
[transfer upload pac](#), on page 199  
[transfer upload password](#), on page 200  
[transfer upload path](#), on page 200  
[transfer upload port](#), on page 201  
[transfer upload serverip](#), on page 201  
[transfer upload start](#), on page 202

# Troubleshooting the Controller Settings

This section describes the **debug** and **config** commands that you can use to troubleshoot the controller.

## debug cac

To configure the debugging of Call Admission Control (CAC) options, use the **debug cac** command.

**debug cac** {all | event | packet} {enable | disable}

Syntax Description		
	<b>all</b>	Configures the debugging options for all CAC messages.
	<b>event</b>	Configures the debugging options for CAC events.
	<b>packet</b>	Configures the debugging options for selected CAC packets.
	<b>kts</b>	Configures the debugging options for KTS-based CAC messages.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables the debugging of CAC settings.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the debugging of CAC settings.

**Command Default** By default, the debugging of CAC options is disabled.

The following example shows how to enable debugging of CAC settings:

```
(Cisco Controller) > debug cac event enable
(Cisco Controller) > debug cac packet enable
```

- Related Commands**
- config 802.11 cac video acm**
  - config 802.11 cac video max-bandwidth**
  - config 802.11 video roam-bandwidth**
  - config 802.11 cac video tspec-inactivity-timeout**
  - config 802.11 cac voice load-based**
  - config 802.11 cac voice roam-bandwidth**
  - config 802.11cac voice stream-size**
  - config 802.11cac voice tspec-inactivity-timeout**

## debug cdp

To configure debugging of CDP, use the **debug cdp** command.

**debug cdp** {events | packets} {enable | disable}

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>events</b>	Configures debugging of the CDP events.
	<b>packets</b>	Configures debugging of the CDP packets.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables debugging of the CDP options.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables debugging of the CDP options.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable CDP event debugging in a Cisco controller:

```
(Cisco Controller) > debug cdp
```

#### Related Topics

[config cdp](#), on page 84

[show cdp](#), on page 16

## debug crypto

To configure the debugging of the hardware cryptographic options, use the **debug crypto** command.

**debug crypto** {all | sessions | trace | warning} {enable | disable}

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>all</b>	Configures the debugging of all hardware crypto messages.
	<b>sessions</b>	Configures the debugging of hardware crypto sessions.
	<b>trace</b>	Configures the debugging of hardware crypto sessions.
	<b>warning</b>	Configures the debugging of hardware crypto sessions.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables the debugging of hardware cryptographic sessions.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the debugging of hardware cryptographic sessions.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable the debugging of hardware crypto sessions:

```
(Cisco Controller) > debug crypto sessions enable
```

**Related Commands**

- debug disable-all**
- show sysinfo**

## debug dhcp

To configure the debugging of DHCP, use the **debug dhcp** command.

**debug dhcp** {message | packet} {enable | disable}

Syntax Description		
	<b>message</b>	Configures the debugging of DHCP error messages.
	<b>packet</b>	Configures the debugging of DHCP packets.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables the debugging DHCP messages or packets.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the debugging of DHCP messages or packets.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable the debugging of DHCP messages:

```
(Cisco Controller) >debug dhcp message enable
```

## debug disable-all

To disable all debug messages, use the **debug disable-all** command.

**debug disable-all**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** Disabled.

The following example shows how to disable all debug messages:

```
(Cisco Controller) > debug disable-all
```

## debug flexconnect avc

To debug a Flexconnect Application Visibility and Control (AVC) event, use the **debug flexconnect avc** command.

**debug flexconnect avc** {event | error | detail} {enable | disable}

Syntax Description		
	<b>event</b>	Debugs a FlexConnect AVC event.
	<b>error</b>	Debugs a FlexConnect AVC error.
	<b>detail</b>	Debugs a FlexConnect AVC details.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables debug.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables debug.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable a debug action for an event:

```
(Cisco Controller) >debug flexconnect avc event enable
```

## debug mac

To configure the debugging of the client MAC address, use the **debug mac** command.

```
debug mac {disable | addr MAC}
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>disable</b>	Disables the debugging of the client using the MAC address.
	<b>addr</b>	Configures the debugging of the client using the MAC address.
	<i>MAC</i>	MAC address of the client.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure the debugging of the client using the MAC address:

```
(Cisco Controller) > debug mac addr 00.0c.41.07.33.a6
```

**Related Commands** **debug disable-all**

## debug memory

To enable or disable the debugging of errors or events during the memory allocation of the Cisco WLC, use the **debug memory** command.

```
debug memory {errors | events} {enable | disable}
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>errors</b>	Configures the debugging of memory leak errors.
	<b>events</b>	Configures debugging of memory leak events.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables the debugging of memory leak events.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the debugging of memory leak events.

**Command Default** By default, the debugging of errors or events during the memory allocation of the Cisco WLC is disabled.

The following example shows how to enable the debugging of memory leak events:

```
(Cisco Controller) > debug memory events enable
```

**Related Commands**

- config memory monitor errors
- show memory monitor
- config memory monitor leaks

## debug nmsp

To configure the debugging of the Network Mobility Services Protocol (NMSP), use the **debug nmsp** command.

**debug nmsp** { **all** | **connection** | **detail** | **error** | **event** | **message** | **packet** }

Syntax Description		
<b>all</b>		Configures the debugging for all NMSP messages.
<b>connection</b>		Configures the debugging for NMSP connection events.
<b>detail</b>		Configures the debugging for NMSP events in detail.
<b>error</b>		Configures the debugging for NMSP error messages.
<b>event</b>		Configures the debugging for NMSP events.
<b>message</b>		Configures the debugging for NMSP transmit and receive messages.
<b>packet</b>		Configures the debugging for NMSP packet events.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure the debugging of NMSP connection events:

```
(Cisco Controller) > debug nmsp connection
```

**Related Commands**

- clear nmsp statistics
- debug disable-all
- config nmsp notify-interval measurement

## debug ntp

To configure the debugging of the Network Time Protocol (NTP), use the **debug ntp** command.

**debug ntp** { **detail** | **low** | **packet** } { **enable** | **disable** }

Syntax Description		
<b>detail</b>		Configures the debugging of detailed NTP messages.
<b>low</b>		Configures the debugging of NTP messages.
<b>packet</b>		Configures the debugging of NTP packets.

<b>enable</b>	Enables the NTP debugging.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the NTP debugging.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to enable the debugging of NTP settings:

```
(Cisco Controller) > debug ntp packet enable
```

**Related Commands****debug disable-all**

## debug snmp

To configure SNMP debug options, use the **debug snmp** command.

```
debug snmp {agent | all | mib | trap} {enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>agent</b>	Configures the debugging of the SNMP agent.
<b>all</b>	Configures the debugging of all SNMP messages.
<b>mib</b>	Configures the debugging of the SNMP MIB.
<b>trap</b>	Configures the debugging of SNMP traps.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the SNMP debugging.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the SNMP debugging.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to enable the SNMP debugging:

```
(Cisco Controller) > debug snmp trap enable
```

**Related Commands****debug disable-all**

## debug transfer

To configure transfer debug options, use the **debug transfer** command.

```
debug transfer {all | tftp | trace} {enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>all</b>	Configures the debugging of all transfer messages.
<b>tftp</b>	Configures the debugging of TFTP transfers.

<b>trace</b>	Configures the debugging of transfer messages.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the debugging of transfer messages.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the debugging of transfer messages.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to enable the debugging of transfer messages:

```
(Cisco Controller) > debug transfer trace enable
```

**Related Commands****debug disable-all**

## debug voice-diag

To trace call or packet flow, use the **debug voice-diag** command.

**debug voice-diag** {**enable** *client\_mac1* [*client\_mac2*] [**verbose**] | **disable**}

**Syntax Description**

<b>enable</b>	Enables the debugging of voice diagnostics for voice clients involved in a call.
<i>client_mac1</i>	MAC address of a voice client.
<i>client_mac2</i>	(Optional) MAC address of an additional voice client.
	<b>Note</b> Voice diagnostics can be enabled or disabled for a maximum of two voice clients at a time.
<b>verbose</b>	(Optional) Enables debug information to be displayed on the console.
	<b>Note</b> When voice diagnostics is enabled from the NCS or Prime Infrastructure, the verbose option is not available.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the debugging of voice diagnostics for voice clients involved in a call.

**Command Default**

None

**Usage Guidelines**

Follow these guidelines when you use the **debug voice-diag** command:

- When the command is entered, the validity of the clients is not checked.
- A few output messages of the command are sent to the NCS or Prime Infrastructure.
- The command expires automatically after 60 minutes.

- The command provides the details of the call flow between a pair of client MACs involved in an active call.



**Note** Voice diagnostics can be enabled for a maximum of two voice clients at a time.

The following example shows how to enable transfer/upgrade settings:

```
(Cisco Controller) > debug voice-diag enable 00:1a:a1:92:b9:5c 00:1a:a1:92:b5:9c verbose
```

**Related Commands**

- `show client voice-diag`
- `show client calls`

## show debug

To determine if the MAC address and other flag debugging is enabled or disabled, use the **show debug** command.

**show debug** [`packet`]

**Syntax Description**

**packet** Displays information about packet debugs.

**Command Default** None.

This example shows how to display if debugging is enabled:

```
> show debug
MAC debugging..... disabled
Debug Flags Enabled:
  arp error enabled.
  bcst error enabled.
```

This example shows how to display if debugging is enabled:

```
> show debug packet
Status..... disabled
Number of packets to display..... 0
Bytes/packet to display..... 0
Packet display format..... text2pcap
  Driver ACL:
    [1]: disabled
    [2]: disabled
    [3]: disabled
    [4]: disabled
    [5]: disabled
    [6]: disabled
  Ethernet ACL:
    [1]: disabled
    [2]: disabled
    [3]: disabled
    [4]: disabled
```

```

[5]: disabled
[6]: disabled
IP ACL:
[1]: disabled
[2]: disabled
[3]: disabled
[4]: disabled
[5]: disabled
[6]: disabled
EoIP-Ethernet ACL:
[1]: disabled
[2]: disabled
[3]: disabled
[4]: disabled
[5]: disabled
[6]: disabled
EoIP-IP ACL:
[1]: disabled
[2]: disabled
[3]: disabled
[4]: disabled
[5]: disabled
[6]: disabled
LWAPP-Dot11 ACL:
[1]: disabled
[2]: disabled
[3]: disabled
[4]: disabled
[5]: disabled
[6]: disabled
LWAPP-IP ACL:
[1]: disabled
[2]: disabled
[3]: disabled
[4]: disabled
[5]: disabled
[6]: disabled

```

**Related Commands**    `debug mac`

## show eventlog

To display the event log, use the **show eventlog** command.

### show eventlog

**Syntax Description**    This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default**    None

The following is a sample output of the **show eventlog** command:

```

(Cisco Controller) > show eventlog

          File      Line TaskID  Code      Time
          d h m s
EVENT> bootos.c   788 125CEBCC AAAAAAAA  0 0 0 6
EVENT> bootos.c   788 125CEBCC AAAAAAAA  0 0 0 6
EVENT> bootos.c   788 125C597C AAAAAAAA  0 0 0 6

```

```

EVENT> bootos.c 788 125C597C AAAAAAAAA 0 0 0 6
EVENT> bootos.c 788 125C597C AAAAAAAAA 0 0 0 6
EVENT> bootos.c 788 125C597C AAAAAAAAA 0 0 0 6
EVENT> bootos.c 788 125C597C AAAAAAAAA 0 0 0 6
EVENT> bootos.c 788 125C597C AAAAAAAAA 0 0 0 6
EVENT> bootos.c 788 1216C36C AAAAAAAAA 0 0 0 6
EVENT> bootos.c 788 1216C36C AAAAAAAAA 0 0 0 6
EVENT> bootos.c 788 1216C36C AAAAAAAAA 0 0 0 6
EVENT> bootos.c 788 1216C36C AAAAAAAAA 0 0 0 6
EVENT> bootos.c 788 1216C36C AAAAAAAAA 0 0 0 11

```

## show memory

To see system memory details, use the **show memory** command:

**show memory** {**history** | **pools summary** | **statistics** | **summary**}

Syntax Description	history	Displays system memory usage history statistics
	<b>pools summary</b>	Queries Memory pool per task allocations
	<b>statistics</b>	Displays system memory usage statistics
	<b>summary</b>	Displays summary of system memory usage statistics

This example shows a sample output of **show memory statistics** command:

```

(Cisco Controller) >show memory statistics

System Memory Statistics:
Total System Memory.....: 1027743744 bytes (980.20 MB)
Used System Memory.....: 487723008 bytes (465.16 MB)
Free System Memory.....: 540020736 bytes (515.04 MB)
Bytes allocated from RTOS.....: 27239228 bytes (25.97 MB)
Chunks Free.....: 8 bytes
Number of mmaped regions.....: 51
Total space in mmaped regions.: 319324160 bytes (304.55 MB)
Total allocated space.....: 26654548 bytes (25.42 MB)
Total non-inuse space.....: 584680 bytes (570.97 KB)
Top-most releasable space.....: 436888 bytes (426.64 KB)
Total allocated (incl mmap)....: 346563388 bytes (330.53 MB)
Total used (incl mmap).....: 345978708 bytes (329.97 MB)
Total free (incl mmap).....: 584680 bytes (570.97 KB)

```

## show memory monitor

To display a summary of memory analysis settings and any discovered memory issues, use the **show memory monitor** command.

**show memory monitor** [**detail**]

Syntax Description	detail	(Optional) Displays details of any memory leaks or corruption.
--------------------	--------	--

---

**Command Default**      None

---

**Usage Guidelines**      Be careful when changing the defaults for the **config memory monitor** command unless you know what you are doing, you have detected a problem, or you are collecting troubleshooting information.

The following is a sample output of the **show buffers** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show memory monitor
Memory Leak Monitor Status:
low_threshold(10000), high_threshold(30000), current status(disabled)
-----
Memory Error Monitor Status:
Crash-on-error flag currently set to (disabled)
No memory error detected.
```

The following is a sample output of the **show memory monitor detail** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show memory monitor detail
Memory error detected. Details:
-----
- Corruption detected at pmalloc entry address:          (0x179a7ec0)
- Corrupt entry:headerMagic(0xdeadf00d),trailer(0xabcd),poison(0xreadceef),
entrysize(128),bytes(100),thread(Unknown task name,task id = (332096592)),
file(pmalloc.c),line(1736),time(1027)
Previous 1K memory dump from error location.
-----
(179a7ac0): 00000000 00000000 00000000 ceeff00d readf00d 00000080 00000000 00000000
(179a7ae0): 17958b20 00000000 1175608c 00000078 00000000 readceef 179a7afc 00000001
(179a7b00): 00000003 00000006 00000001 00000004 00000001 00000009 00000009 0000020d
(179a7b20): 00000001 00000002 00000002 00000001 00000004 00000000 00000000 5d7b9aba
(179a7b40): cbddf004 192f465e 7791acc8 e5032242 5365788c a1b7cee6 00000000 00000000
(179a7b60): 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 ceeff00d readf00d 00000080
(179a7b80): 00000000 00000000 17958dc0 00000000 1175608c 00000078 00000000 readceef
(179a7ba0): 179a7ba4 00000001 00000003 00000006 00000001 00000004 00000001 00003763
(179a7c00): 1722246c 1722246c 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 ceeff00d
(179a7c20): readf00d 00000080 00000000 00000000 179a7b78 00000000 1175608c 00000078
...

```

### Related Topics

- [config memory monitor errors](#), on page 110
- [config memory monitor leaks](#), on page 111
- [debug memory](#), on page 207

## show run-config

To display a comprehensive view of the current Cisco controller configuration, use the `show run-config` command.

Syntax Description	all	Shows all the commands under the show run-config.
	<b>no-ap</b>	(Optional) Excludes access point configuration settings.
	<b>commands</b>	(Optional) Displays a list of user-configured commands on the controller.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** These commands have replaced the **show running-config** command.

The **show run-config all** command shows only values configured by the user. It does not show system-configured default values.

The following is a sample output of the command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show run-config all
Press Enter to continue...
System Inventory
Switch Description..... Cisco Controller
Machine Model.....
Serial Number..... FLS0923003B
Burned-in MAC Address..... xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx
Crypto Accelerator 1..... Absent
Crypto Accelerator 2..... Absent
Power Supply 1..... Absent
Power Supply 2..... Present, OK
Press Enter to continue Or <Ctl Z> to abort...
```

## show process

To display how various processes in the system are using the CPU at that instant in time, use the **show process** command.

**show process {cpu | memory}**

Syntax Description	cpu	memory
	Displays how various system tasks are using the CPU at that moment.	Displays the allocation and deallocation of memory from various processes in the system at that moment.

**Command Default** None.

**Usage Guidelines** This command is helpful in understanding if any single task is monopolizing the CPU and preventing other tasks from being performed.

This example shows how to display various tasks in the system that are using the CPU at a given moment:

```
> show process cpu
Name      Priority  CPU Use  Reaper
reaperWatcher ( 3/124)  0 %    ( 0/ 0)%  I
osapiReaper  (10/121)  0 %    ( 0/ 0)%  I
TempStatus  (255/ 1)  0 %    ( 0/ 0)%  I
emWeb      (255/ 1)  0 %    ( 0/ 0)%  T 300
cliWebTask  (255/ 1)  0 %    ( 0/ 0)%  I
UtilTask    (255/ 1)  0 %    ( 0/ 0)%  T 300
```

This example shows how to display the allocation and deallocation of memory from various processes at a given moment:

```
> show process memory
Name      Priority  BytesInUse  Reaper
reaperWatcher ( 3/124)    0 ( 0/ 0)%  I
osapiReaper  (10/121)    0 ( 0/ 0)%  I
TempStatus  (255/ 1)   308 ( 0/ 0)%  I
emWeb       (255/ 1)  294440 ( 0/ 0)%  T 300
cliWebTask  (255/ 1)    738 ( 0/ 0)%  I
UtilTask    (255/ 1)    308 ( 0/ 0)%  T 300
```

**Related Commands**    **debug memory**  
**transfer upload datatype**

## show tech-support

To display Cisco wireless LAN controller variables frequently requested by Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC), use the **show tech-support** command.

**show tech-support**

**Syntax Description**    This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default**        None.

This example shows how to display system resource information:

```
> show tech-support
Current CPU Load..... 0%
System Buffers
  Max Free Buffers..... 4608
  Free Buffers..... 4604
  Buffers In Use..... 4
Web Server Resources
  Descriptors Allocated..... 152
  Descriptors Used..... 3
  Segments Allocated..... 152
  Segments Used..... 3
System Resources
  Uptime..... 747040 Secs
  Total Ram..... 127552 Kbytes
  Free Ram..... 19540 Kbytes
  Shared Ram..... 0 Kbytes
  Buffer Ram..... 460 Kbytes
```

## config memory monitor errors

To enable or disable monitoring for memory errors and leaks, use the **config memory monitor errors** command.

**config memory monitor errors {enable | disable}**

**Caution**

The **config memory monitor** commands can be disruptive to your system and should be run only when you are advised to do so by the Cisco TAC.

**Syntax Description**

<b>enable</b>	Enables the monitoring for memory settings.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the monitoring for memory settings.

**Command Default**

Monitoring for memory errors and leaks is disabled by default.

**Usage Guidelines**

Be cautious about changing the defaults for the **config memory monitor** command unless you know what you are doing, you have detected a problem, or you are collecting troubleshooting information.

The following example shows how to enable monitoring for memory errors and leaks for a controller:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config memory monitor errors enable
```

**Related Commands**

**config memory monitor leaks**  
**debug memory**  
**show memory monitor**

## config memory monitor leaks

To configure the controller to perform an auto-leak analysis between two memory thresholds, use the **config memory monitor leaks** command.

**config memory monitor leaks** *low\_thresh high\_thresh*

**Caution**

The **config memory monitor** commands can be disruptive to your system and should be run only when you are advised to do so by the Cisco TAC.

**Syntax Description**

<i>low_thresh</i>	Value below which free memory cannot fall without crashing. This value cannot be set lower than 10000 KB.
<i>high_thresh</i>	Value below which the controller enters auto-leak-analysis mode. See the “Usage Guidelines” section.

**Command Default**

The default value for *low\_thresh* is 10000 KB; the default value for *high\_thresh* is 30000 KB.

---

**Usage Guidelines**


**Note** Be cautious about changing the defaults for the **config memory monitor** command unless you know what you are doing, you have detected a problem, or you are collecting troubleshooting information.

Use this command if you suspect that a memory leak has occurred.

If the free memory is lower than the *low\_thresh* threshold, the system crashes, generating a crash file. The default value for this parameter is 10000 KB, and you cannot set it below this value.

Set the *high\_thresh* threshold to the current free memory level or higher so that the system enters auto-leak-analysis mode. After the free memory reaches a level lower than the specified *high\_thresh* threshold, the process of tracking and freeing memory allocation begins. As a result, the **debug memory events enable** command shows all allocations and frees, and the **show memory monitor detail** command starts to detect any suspected memory leaks.

The following example shows how to set the threshold values for auto-leak-analysis mode to 12000 KB for the low threshold and 35000 KB for the high threshold:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config memory monitor leaks 12000 35000
```

---

**Related Commands**

**config memory monitor leaks**

**debug memory**

**show memory monitor**

## config msglog level critical

To reset the message log so that it collects and displays only critical (highest-level) messages, use the **config msglog level critical** command.

**config msglog level critical**

---

**Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default**

None

---

**Usage Guidelines**

The message log always collects and displays critical messages, regardless of the message log level setting.

The following example shows how to configure the message log severity level and display critical messages:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config msglog level critical
```

---

**Related Commands**

**show msglog**

## config msglog level error

To reset the message log so that it collects and displays both critical (highest-level) and error (second-highest) messages, use the **config msglog level error** command.

### **config msglog level error**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to reset the message log to collect and display critical and noncritical error messages:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config msglog level error
```

---

**Related Commands** **show msglog**

## config msglog level security

To reset the message log so that it collects and displays critical (highest-level), error (second-highest), and security (third-highest) messages, use the **config msglog level security** command.

### **config msglog level security**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to reset the message log so that it collects and display critical, noncritical, and authentication or security-related errors:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config msglog level security
```

---

**Related Commands** **show msglog**

## config msglog level verbose

To reset the message log so that it collects and displays all messages, use the **config msglog level verbose** command.

### **config msglog level verbose**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to reset the message logs so that it collects and display all messages:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config msglog level verbose
```

---

**Related Commands**    `show msglog`

## config msglog level warning

To reset the message log so that it collects and displays critical (highest-level), error (second-highest), security (third-highest), and warning (fourth-highest) messages, use the **config msglog level warning** command.

**config msglog level warning**

---

**Syntax Description**    This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default**    None

The following example shows how to reset the message log so that it collects and displays warning messages in addition to critical, noncritical, and authentication or security-related errors:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config msglog level warning
```

---

**Related Commands**    `show msglog`

## ping

To send ICMP echo packets to a specified IP address, use the ping command:

**ping** *ip-addr* *interface-name*

---

**Syntax Description**    *ip-addr*            IP address of the interface that you are trying to send ICMP echo packets to

---

*interface-name*    Name of the interface to which you are trying to send ICMP echo packets

---



---

**Command Default**    None

---

**Usage Guidelines**    When you run the **ping** command, the CPU spikes up to 98 percent in the “osapi\_ping\_rx process”. While the **ping** command is running, the terminal and web activity on the Cisco WLC is blocked.

### Example

The following example shows how to send ICMP echo packets to an interface:

```
(Cisco Controller) >ping 209.165.200.225 dyn-interface-1
```



## Ports and Interfaces Commands

---

- [show Commands, on page 222](#)
- [config Commands, on page 224](#)

# show Commands

This section lists the **show** commands that you can use to display information about the controller ports and interfaces.

## show port

To display the Cisco wireless LAN controller port settings on an individual or global basis, use the **show port** command.

**show port** {*port-number* | **summary** | **detailed-info** | **vlan**}

Syntax	Description
<i>port-number</i>	Port number of the physical interface.
<b>summary</b>	Displays a summary of all ports.
<b>detailed-info</b>	Displays detailed port information.
<b>vlan</b>	Displays VLAN port table summary.

The following example shows how to display information about an individual wireless LAN controller port:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show port 1
      STP      Admin  Physical  Physical  Link  Link  Mcast
Pr  Type  Stat  Mode    Mode    Status  Status  Trap  Appliance  POE
-----
-----
1  Normal  Disa  Enable  Auto    1000 Full  Down  Enable  Enable  N/A
```



**Note** Some WLAN controllers may not have multicast or Power over Ethernet (PoE) listed because they do not support those features.

The following example shows how to display a summary of all ports:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show port summary
      STP      Admin  Physical  Physical  Link  Link  Mcast
Pr  Type  Stat  Mode    Mode    Status  Status  Trap  Appliance  POE
SFPTYPE
-----
-----
1  Normal  Forw  Enable  Auto    1000 Full  Up    Enable  Enable  N/A
  NotPresent
2  Normal  Disa  Enable  Auto    1000 Full  Down  Enable  Enable  N/A
  NotPresent
```

```

3 Normal Disa Enable Auto      1000 Full Down  Enable  Enable  N/A
  NotPresent
4 Normal Disa Enable Auto      1000 Full Down  Enable  Enable  N/A
  NotPresent

```



**Note** Some WLAN controllers may have only one port listed because they have only one physical port.

#### Related Topics

[show stats port](#)  
[show stats switch](#)  
[config interface port](#)  
[config spanningtree port mode](#)  
[config spanningtree port pathcost](#)  
[config spanningtree port priority](#)

## show serial

To display the serial (console) port configuration, use the **show serial** command.

#### show serial

#### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

#### Command Default

The default values for Baud rate, Character, Flow Control, Stop Bits, Parity type of the port configuration are 9600, 8, off, 1, none.

The following example shows how to display EIA-232 parameters and the serial port inactivity timeout:

```

(Cisco Controller) > show serial
Serial Port Login Timeout (minutes)..... 45
Baud Rate..... 9600
Character Size..... 8
Flow Control:..... Disable
Stop Bits..... 1
Parity Type:..... none

```

#### Related Topics

[config serial baudrate](#)  
[config serial timeout](#)

# config Commands

This section lists the **config** commands to configure controller ports and interfaces.

## config interface address

To configure address information for an interface, use the **config interface address** command.

**config interface address** { **ap-manager** *IP\_address netmask gateway* | **management** *IP\_address netmask gateway* | **service-port** *IP\_address netmask* | **virtual** *IP\_address* | **dynamic-interface** *IP\_address dynamic\_interface netmask gateway* }

Syntax Description		
	<b>ap-manager</b>	Specifies the access point manager interface.
	<i>IP_address</i>	IP address— IPv4 only.
	<i>netmask</i>	Network mask.
	<i>gateway</i>	IP address of the gateway.
	<b>management</b>	Specifies the management interface.
	<b>service-port</b>	Specifies the out-of-band service port interface.
	<b>virtual</b>	Specifies the virtual gateway interface.
	<b>interface-name</b>	Specifies the interface identified by the <i>interface-name</i> parameter.
	<i>interface-name</i>	Interface name.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** The management interface acts like an AP-manager interface by default.

This command is applicable for IPv4 addresses only.

Ensure that the management interfaces of both controllers are in the same subnet. Ensure that the Redundant Management IP address for both controllers is the same. Likewise, ensure that the Peer Redundant Management IP address for both the controllers is the same.

The following example shows how to configure an access point manager interface with IP address 209.165.201.31, network mask 255.255.0.0, and gateway address 209.165.201.30:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config interface address ap-manager 209.165.201.31 255.255.0.0 209.165.201.30
```

**Related Commands** **show interface**

## config interface address peer-redundancy-management

To configure the management interface IP address of the peer controller, use the **config interface address peer-redundancy-management** command.

**config interface address peer-redundancy-management** *IP\_address*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>IP_address</i>	Management interface IP address of the peer controller.
---------------------------	-------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

**Usage Guidelines** You can use this command to check the Active-Standby reachability when the keep-alive fails.

The following example shows how to configure the management IP addresses of the peer controller:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config interface address peer-redundancy-management 209.165.201.30
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>config redundancy mobilitymac</b> <b>config redundancy interface address peer-service-port</b> <b>config redundancy peer-route</b> <b>config redundancy unit</b> <b>config redundancy timer</b> <b>show redundancy timers</b> <b>show redundancy summary</b> <b>debug rmgr</b> <b>debug rsyncmgr</b>
-------------------------	---

## config interface address

To configure interface addresses, use the **config interface address** command.

**config interface address** { **dynamic-interface** *dynamic\_interface netmask gateway* } *IP\_address*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>dynamic-interface</b>	Configures the dynamic interface of the controller.
	<i>dynamic_interface</i>	Dynamic interface of the controller.
	<i>IP_address</i>	IP address of the interface.
	<i>netmask</i>	Netmask of the interface.
	<i>gateway</i>	Gateway of the interface.

**Command Default** None

**Related Commands** `show interface group summary`  
`show interface summary`

## config port adminmode

To enable or disable the administrative mode for a specific controller port or for all ports, use the **config port adminmode** command.

**config port adminmode** { *all* | *port* } { **enable** | **disable** }

Syntax Description		
<b>all</b>		Configures all ports.
<i>port</i>		Number of the port.
<b>enable</b>		Enables the specified ports.
<b>disable</b>		Disables the specified ports.

**Command Default** Enabled

The following example shows how to disable port 8:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config port adminmode 8 disable
```

The following example shows how to enable all ports:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config port adminmode all enable
```

### Related Topics

- [config port autoneg](#)
- [config port linktrap](#)
- [config port multicast appliance](#)
- [config port power](#)
- [show port](#), on page 222

## config route add

To configure a network route from the service port to a dedicated workstation IP address range, use the **config route add** command.

**config route add** *ip\_address netmask gateway*

Syntax Description		
<i>ip_address</i>		Network IP address.
<i>netmask</i>		Subnet mask for the network.

---

<i>gateway</i>	IP address of the gateway for the route network.
----------------	--

---



---

**Command Default** None

---

**Usage Guidelines** *IP\_address* supports only IPv4 addresses.

The following example shows how to configure a network route to a dedicated workstation IP address 10.1.1.0, subnet mask 255.255.255.0, and gateway 10.1.1.1:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config route add 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.1.1
```

**Related Topics**

[config route delete](#), on page 227

## config route delete

To remove a network route from the service port, use the **config route delete** command.

**config route delete** *ip\_address*

---

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>ip_address</i>	Network IP address.
---------------------------	-------------------	---------------------

---



---

**Command Default** None

---

**Usage Guidelines** *IP\_address* supports only IPv4 addresses.

The following example shows how to delete a route from the network IP address 10.1.1.0:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config route delete 10.1.1.0
```

**Related Topics**

[config route add](#), on page 226





## VideoStream Commands

---

- [show Commands, on page 230](#)
- [config Commands, on page 235](#)

# show Commands

This section lists the **show** commands to display information about your VideoStream configuration settings.

## show 802.11

To display basic 802.11a, 802.11b/g, or 802.11h network settings, use the **show 802.11** command.

**show 802.11**{a | b | h}

Syntax Description		
	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<b>h</b>	Specifies the 802.11h network.

**Command Default** None.

This example shows to display basic 802.11a network settings:

```
> show 802.11a
802.11a Network..... Enabled
11nSupport..... Enabled
    802.11a Low Band..... Enabled
    802.11a Mid Band..... Enabled
    802.11a High Band..... Enabled
802.11a Operational Rates
    802.11a 6M Rate..... Mandatory
    802.11a 9M Rate..... Supported
    802.11a 12M Rate..... Mandatory
    802.11a 18M Rate..... Supported
    802.11a 24M Rate..... Mandatory
    802.11a 36M Rate..... Supported
    802.11a 48M Rate..... Supported
    802.11a 54M Rate..... Supported
802.11n MCS Settings:
    MCS 0..... Supported
    MCS 1..... Supported
    MCS 2..... Supported
    MCS 3..... Supported
    MCS 4..... Supported
    MCS 5..... Supported
    MCS 6..... Supported
    MCS 7..... Supported
    MCS 8..... Supported
    MCS 9..... Supported
    MCS 10..... Supported
    MCS 11..... Supported
    MCS 12..... Supported
    MCS 13..... Supported
    MCS 14..... Supported
    MCS 15..... Supported
802.11n Status:
    A-MPDU Tx:
        Priority 0..... Enabled
```

```

Priority 1..... Disabled
Priority 2..... Disabled
Priority 3..... Disabled
Priority 4..... Disabled
Priority 5..... Disabled
Priority 6..... Disabled
Priority 7..... Disabled
Beacon Interval..... 100
CF Pollable mandatory..... Disabled
CF Poll Request mandatory..... Disabled
--More-- or (q)uit
CFP Period..... 4
CFP Maximum Duration..... 60
Default Channel..... 36
Default Tx Power Level..... 0
DTPC Status..... Enabled
Fragmentation Threshold..... 2346
TI Threshold..... -50
Legacy Tx Beamforming setting..... Disabled
Traffic Stream Metrics Status..... Enabled
Expedited BW Request Status..... Disabled
World Mode..... Enabled
EDCA profile type..... default-wmm
Voice MAC optimization status..... Disabled
Call Admission Control (CAC) configuration
Voice AC:
  Voice AC - Admission control (ACM)..... Disabled
  Voice max RF bandwidth..... 75
  Voice reserved roaming bandwidth..... 6
  Voice load-based CAC mode..... Disabled
  Voice tspec inactivity timeout..... Disabled
  Voice Stream-Size..... 84000
  Voice Max-Streams..... 2
Video AC:
  Video AC - Admission control (ACM)..... Disabled
  Video max RF bandwidth..... Infinite
  Video reserved roaming bandwidth..... 0

```

This example shows how to display basic 802.11h network settings:

```

> show 802.11h
802.11h ..... powerconstraint : 0
802.11h ..... channelswitch : Disable
802.11h ..... channelswitch mode : 0

```

## Related Commands

```

show ap stats
show ap summary
show client summary
show network
show network summary
show port
show wlan

```

## show 802.11 media-stream

To display the multicast-direct configuration state, use the **show 802.11 media-stream** command.

**show 802.11** { **a** | **b** | **h** } **media-stream** *media\_stream\_name*

Syntax Description		
<b>a</b>		Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>		Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>h</b>		Specifies the 802.11h network.
<i>media_stream_name</i>		Specified media stream name.

**Command Default** None.

Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

This example shows how to display the media-stream configuration:

```
> show 802.11a media-stream rrc
Multicast-direct..... Enabled
Best Effort..... Disabled
Video Re-Direct..... Enabled
Max Allowed Streams Per Radio..... Auto
Max Allowed Streams Per Client..... Auto
Max Video Bandwidth..... 0
Max Voice Bandwidth..... 75
Max Media Bandwidth..... 85
Min PHY Rate..... 6000
Max Retry Percentage..... 80
```

**Related Commands** **show media-stream group summary**

## show media-stream client

To display the details for a specific media-stream client or a set of clients, use the **show media-stream client** command.

**show media-stream client** { *media-stream\_name* | **summary** }

Syntax Description		
<i>media-stream_name</i>		Name of the media-stream client of which the details is to be displayed.
<b>summary</b>		Displays the details for a set of media-stream clients.

**Command Default** None.

This example shows how to display a summary media-stream clients:

```
> show media-stream client summary
Number of Clients..... 1
Client Mac      Stream Name  Stream Type  Radio  WLAN  QoS   Status
-----
00:1a:73:dd:b1:12  mountainview  MC-direct   2.4   2     Video  Admitted
```

**Related Commands**    `show media-stream group summary`

## show media-stream group detail

To display the details for a specific media-stream group, use the **show media-stream group detail** command.

**show media-stream group detail** *media-stream\_name*

Syntax Description	<i>media-stream_name</i>	Name of the media-stream group.
--------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------------

Command Default	None.
-----------------	-------

This example shows how to display media-stream group configuration details:

```
> show media-stream group detail abc
Media Stream Name..... abc
Start IP Address..... 227.8.8.8
End IP Address..... 227.9.9.9
RRC Parameters
Avg Packet Size(Bytes)..... 1200
Expected Bandwidth(Kbps)..... 300
Policy..... Admit
RRC re-evaluation..... periodic
QoS..... Video
Status..... Multicast-direct
Usage Priority..... 5
Violation..... drop
```

**Related Commands**    `show media-stream group summary`

## show media-stream group summary

To display the summary of the media stream and client information, use the **show media-stream group summary** command.

**show media-stream group summary**

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
--------------------	--

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

This example shows how to display a summary of the media-stream group:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show media-stream group summary
Stream Name   Start IP      End IP        Operation Status
-----
abc           227.8.8.8    227.9.9.9    Multicast-direct
```

**Related Commands**

- show 802.11 media-stream client**
- show media-stream client**
- show media-stream group detail**

# config Commands

This section lists the **config** commands to configure VideoStream settings on the controller.

## config 802.11 cac video acm

To enable or disable video Call Admission Control (CAC) for the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network, use the **config 802.11 cac video acm** command.

**config 802.11** { **a** | **b** } **cac video acm** { **enable** | **disable** }

### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>enable</b>	Enables video CAC settings.
<b>disable</b>	Disables video CAC settings.

### Command Default

The default video CAC settings for the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network is disabled.

### Usage Guidelines

CAC commands require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Platinum.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable wlan\_id** command.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} disable network** command.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config** command.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice acm enable**, or **config 802.11 {a | b} cac video acm enable** commands.

The following example shows how to enable the video CAC for the 802.11a network:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11 cac video acm enable
```

The following example shows how to disable the video CAC for the 802.11b network:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11 cac video acm disable
```

### Related Commands

**config 802.11 cac video max-bandwidth**  
**config 802.11 cac video roam-bandwidth**  
**config 802.11 cac video tspec-inactivity-timeout**

## config 802.11 cac video cac-method

To configure the Call Admission Control (CAC) method for video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network, use the **config 802.11 cac video cac-method** command.

**config 802.11 {a | b} cac video cac-method {static | load-based}**

Syntax Description	
<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>static</b>	<p>Enables the static CAC method for video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network.</p> <p>Static or bandwidth-based CAC enables the client to specify how much bandwidth or shared medium time is required to accept a new video request and in turn enables the access point to determine whether it is capable of accommodating the request.</p>
<b>load-based</b>	<p>Enables the load-based CAC method for video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network.</p> <p>Load-based or dynamic CAC incorporates a measurement scheme that takes into account the bandwidth consumed by all traffic types from itself, from co-channel access points, and by collocated channel interference. Load-based CAC also covers the additional bandwidth consumption results from PHY and channel impairment. The access point admits a new call only if the channel has enough unused bandwidth to support that call.</p> <p>Load-based CAC is not supported if SIP-CAC is enabled.</p>

**Command Default** Static.

**Usage Guidelines** CAC commands for video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Gold.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable wlan\_id** command.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} disable network** command.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config** command.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice acm enable** or **config 802.11 {a | b} cac video acm enable** command.

Video CAC consists of two parts: Unicast Video-CAC and MC2UC CAC. If you need only Unicast Video-CAC, you must configure only static mode. If you need only MC2UC CAC, you must configure Static or Load-based CAC. Load-based CAC is not supported if SIP-CAC is enabled.

This example shows how to enable the static CAC method for video applications on the 802.11a network:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11 cac video cac-method static
```

### Related Commands

**show cac voice stats**  
**show cac voice summary**  
**show cac video stats**  
**show cac video summary**  
**config 802.11 cac video tspec-inactivity-timeout**  
**config 802.11 cac video max-bandwidth**  
**config 802.11 cac video acm**  
**config 802.11 cac video sip**  
**config 802.11 cac video roam-bandwidth**  
**config 802.11 cac load-based**  
**config 802.11 cac defaults**  
**config 802.11 cac media-stream**  
**config 802.11 cac multimedia**  
**debug cac**

## config 802.11 cac video load-based

To enable or disable load-based Call Admission Control (CAC) for video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network, use the **config 802.11 cac video load-based** command.

```
config 802.11 {a | b} cac video load-based {enable | disable}
```

### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>enable</b>	<p>Enables load-based CAC for video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network.</p> <p>Load-based or dynamic CAC incorporates a measurement scheme that takes into account the bandwidth consumed by all traffic types from itself, from co-channel access points, and by collocated channel interference. Load-based CAC also covers the additional bandwidth consumption results from PHY and channel impairment. The access point admits a new call only if the channel has enough unused bandwidth to support that call.</p>
<b>disable</b>	Disables load-based CAC method for video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network.

---

**Command Default** Disabled.

---

**Usage Guidelines** CAC commands for video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Gold.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable wlan\_id** command.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} disable network** command.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config** command.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice acm enable** or **config 802.11 {a | b} cac video acm enable** command.

Video CAC consists of two parts: Unicast Video-CAC and MC2UC CAC. If you need only Unicast Video-CAC, you must configure only static mode. If you need only MC2UC CAC, you must configure Static or Load-based CAC. Load-based CAC is not supported if SIP-CAC is enabled.




---

**Note** Load-based CAC is not supported if SIP-CAC is enabled.

---

This example shows how to enable load-based CAC method for video applications on the 802.11a network:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11 cac video load-based enable
```

---

**Related Commands**

**show cac voice stats**  
**show cac voice summary**  
**show cac video stats**  
**show cac video summary**  
**config 802.11 cac video tspec-inactivity-timeout**  
**config 802.11 cac video max-bandwidth**  
**config 802.11 cac video acm**  
**config 802.11 cac video sip**  
**config 802.11 cac video roam-bandwidth**  
**config 802.11 cac load-based**  
**config 802.11 cac defaults**  
**config 802.11 cac media-stream**  
**config 802.11 cac multimedia**  
**config 802.11 cac video cac-method**  
**debug cac**

## config 802.11 cac video max-bandwidth

To set the percentage of the maximum bandwidth allocated to clients for video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network, use the **config 802.11 cac video max-bandwidth** command.

**config 802.11 {a | b} cac video max-bandwidth** *bandwidth*

Syntax Description		
	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<i>bandwidth</i>	Bandwidth percentage value from 5 to 85%.

**Command Default** The default maximum bandwidth allocated to clients for video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network is 0%.

**Usage Guidelines** The maximum radio frequency (RF) bandwidth cannot exceed 85% for voice and video. Once the client reaches the value specified, the access point rejects new calls on this network.



**Note** If this parameter is set to zero (0), the controller assumes that you do not want to allocate any bandwidth and allows all bandwidth requests.

Call Admission Control (CAC) commands require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Platinum.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable** *wlan\_id* command.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} disable network** command.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config** command.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice acm enable**, or **config 802.11 {a | b} cac video acm enable** commands.

The following example shows how to specify the percentage of the maximum allocated bandwidth for video applications on the selected radio band:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11 cac video max-bandwidth 50
```

**Related Commands**

- config 802.11 cac video acm**
- config 802.11 cac video roam-bandwidth**
- config 802.11 cac voice stream-size**
- config 802.11 cac voice roam-bandwidth**

## config 802.11 cac media-stream

To configure media stream Call Admission Control (CAC) voice and video quality parameters for 802.11a and 802.11b networks, use the **config 802.11 cac media-stream** command.

**config 802.11 {a | b} cac media-stream multicast-direct {max-retry-percent *retry-percentage* | min-client-rate *dot11-rate*}**

Syntax Description		
<b>a</b>		Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>		Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>multicast-direct</b>		Configures CAC parameters for multicast-direct media streams.
<b>max-retry-percent</b>		Configures the percentage of maximum retries that are allowed for multicast-direct media streams.
<i>retry-percentage</i>		Percentage of maximum retries that are allowed for multicast-direct media streams.
<b>min-client-rate</b>		Configures the minimum transmission data rate to the client for multicast-direct media streams.
<i>dot11-rate</i>		Minimum transmission data rate to the client for multicast-direct media streams. Rate in kbps at which the client can operate.  If the transmission data rate is below this rate, either the video will not start or the client may be classified as a bad client. The bad client video can be demoted for better effort QoS or subject to denial. The available data rates are 6000, 9000, 12000, 18000, 24000, 36000, 48000, 54000, and 11n rates.

**Command Default** The default value for the maximum retry percent is 80. If it exceeds 80, either the video will not start or the client might be classified as a bad client. The bad client video will be demoted for better effort QoS or is subject to denial.

**Usage Guidelines** CAC commands for video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Gold.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable *wlan\_id*** command.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} disable network** command.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config** command.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice acm enable** or **config 802.11 {a | b} cac video acm enable** command.

The following example shows how to configure the maximum retry percent for multicast-direct media streams as 90 on a 802.11a network:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11 cac media-stream multicast-direct max-retry-percent 90
```

### Related Commands

```
show cac voice stats
show cac voice summary
show cac video stats
show cac video summary
config 802.11 cac video tspec-inactivity-timeout
config 802.11 cac video max-bandwidth
config 802.11 cac video acm
config 802.11 cac video sip
config 802.11 cac video roam-bandwidth
config 802.11 cac load-based
config 802.11 cac defaults
config 802.11 cac multimedia
debug cac
```

## config 802.11 cac multimedia

To configure the CAC media voice and video quality parameters for 802.11a and 802.11b networks, use the **config 802.11 cac multimedia** command.

```
config 802.11 {a | b} cac multimedia max-bandwidth bandwidth
```

### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>max-bandwidth</b>	Configures the percentage of maximum bandwidth allocated to Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) clients for voice and video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network.
<i>bandwidth</i>	Percentage of the maximum bandwidth allocated to WMM clients for voice and video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network. Once the client reaches the specified value, the access point rejects new calls on this radio band. The range is from 5 to 85%.

### Command Default

The default maximum bandwidth allocated to Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) clients for voice and video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network is 85%.

**Usage Guidelines**

Call Admission Control (CAC) commands for video applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Gold.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable** *wlan\_id* command.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} disable network** command.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config** command.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice acm enable** or **config 802.11 {a | b} cac video acm enable** command.

The following example shows how to configure the percentage of the maximum bandwidth allocated to WMM clients for voice and video applications on the 802.11a network:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11 cac multimedia max-bandwidth 80
```

**Related Commands**

**show cac voice stats**  
**show cac voice summary**  
**show cac video stats**  
**show cac video summary**  
**config 802.11 cac video tspec-inactivity-timeout**  
**config 802.11 cac video max-bandwidth**  
**config 802.11 cac video acm**  
**config 802.11 cac video sip**  
**config 802.11 cac video roam-bandwidth**  
**config 802.11 cac load-based**  
**config 802.11 cac defaults**  
**debug cac**

**config 802.11 cac video roam-bandwidth**

To configure the percentage of the maximum allocated bandwidth reserved for roaming video clients on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network, use the **config 802.11 cac video roam-bandwidth** command.

```
config 802.11 {a | b} cac video roam-bandwidth bandwidth
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<i>bandwidth</i>	Bandwidth percentage value from 5 to 85%.

**Command Default** The maximum allocated bandwidth reserved for roaming video clients on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network is 0%.

Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

**Usage Guidelines** The controller reserves the specified bandwidth from the maximum allocated bandwidth for roaming video clients.



**Note** If this parameter is set to zero (0), the controller assumes that you do not want to do any bandwidth allocation and, therefore, allows all bandwidth requests.

CAC commands require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Platinum.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable wlan\_id** command.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} disable network** command.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config command**.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice acm enable** or **config 802.11 {a | b} cac video acm enable** command.

For complete instructions, see the “Configuring Voice and Video Parameters” section in the “Configuring Controller Settings” chapter of the *Cisco Wireless LAN Controller Configuration Guide* for your release.

The following example shows how to specify the percentage of the maximum allocated bandwidth reserved for roaming video clients on the selected radio band:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11 cac video roam-bandwidth 10
```

**Related Commands**

- config 802.11 cac video tspec-inactivity-timeout**
- config 802.11 cac video max-bandwidth**
- config 802.11 cac video acm**
- config 802.11 cac video cac-method**
- config 802.11 cac video sip**
- config 802.11 cac video load-based**

## config 802.11 cac video tspec-inactivity-timeout

To process or ignore the Call Admission Control (CAC) Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) traffic specifications (TSPEC) inactivity timeout received from an access point, use the **config 802.11 cac video tspec-inactivity-timeout** command.

**config 802.11 {a | b} cac video tspec-inactivity-timeout {enable | ignore}**

### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>ab</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>enable</b>	Processes the TSPEC inactivity timeout messages.
<b>ignore</b>	Ignores the TSPEC inactivity timeout messages.

### Command Default

The default CAC WMM TSPEC inactivity timeout received from an access point is disabled (ignore).

### Usage Guidelines

CAC commands require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Platinum.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable wlan\_id** command.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} disable network** command.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config command**.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice acm enable** or **config 802.11 {a | b} cac video acm enable** commands.

This example shows how to process the response to TSPEC inactivity timeout messages received from an access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11a cac video tspec-inactivity-timeout enable
```

This example shows how to ignore the response to TSPEC inactivity timeout messages received from an access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11a cac video tspec-inactivity-timeout ignore
```

### Related Commands

**config 802.11 cac video acm**  
**config 802.11 cac video max-bandwidth**  
**config 802.11 cac video roam-bandwidth**

## config 802.11 cac voice acm

To enable or disable bandwidth-based voice Call Admission Control (CAC) for the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network, use the **config 802.11 cac voice acm** command.

**config 802.11** { **a** | **b** } **cac voice acm** { **enable** | **disable** }

Syntax Description		
	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables the bandwidth-based CAC.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the bandwidth-based CAC.

**Command Default** The default bandwidth-based voice CAC for the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network id disabled.

**Usage Guidelines** CAC commands require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Platinum.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable wlan\_id** command.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} disable network** command.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config command**.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice acm enable** or **config 802.11 {a | b} cac video acm enable** commands.

This example shows how to enable the bandwidth-based CAC:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11c cac voice acm enable
```

This example shows how to disable the bandwidth-based CAC:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11b cac voice acm disable
```

**Related Commands** **config 802.11 cac video acm**

## config 802.11 cac voice max-bandwidth

To set the percentage of the maximum bandwidth allocated to clients for voice applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network, use the **config 802.11 cac voice max-bandwidth** command.

**config 802.11** { **a** | **b** } **cac voice max-bandwidth** *bandwidth*

Syntax Description		
	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.

<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<i>bandwidth</i>	Bandwidth percentage value from 5 to 85%.

**Command Default**

The default maximum bandwidth allocated to clients for voice applications on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network is 0%.

**Usage Guidelines**

The maximum radio frequency (RF) bandwidth cannot exceed 85% for voice and video. Once the client reaches the value specified, the access point rejects new calls on this network.

CAC commands require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Platinum.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable wlan\_id** command.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} disable network** command.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config** command.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice acm enable** or **config 802.11 {a | b} cac video acm enable** commands.

The following example shows how to specify the percentage of the maximum allocated bandwidth for voice applications on the selected radio band:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11a cac voice max-bandwidth 50
```

**Related Commands**

**config 802.11 cac voice roam-bandwidth**  
**config 802.11 cac voice stream-size**  
**config 802.11 exp-bwreq**  
**config 802.11 tsm**  
**config wlan save**  
**show wlan**  
**show wlan summary**  
**config 802.11 cac voice tspec-inactivity-timeout**  
**config 802.11 cac voice load-based**  
**config 802.11 cac video acm**

**config 802.11 cac voice roam-bandwidth**

To configure the percentage of the Call Admission Control (CAC) maximum allocated bandwidth reserved for roaming voice clients on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network, use the **config 802.11 cac voice roam-bandwidth** command.

**config 802.11** {a | b} **cac voice roam-bandwidth** *bandwidth*

### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<i>bandwidth</i>	Bandwidth percentage value from 0 to 85%.

### Command Default

The default CAC maximum allocated bandwidth reserved for roaming voice clients on the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network is 85%.

### Usage Guidelines

The maximum radio frequency (RF) bandwidth cannot exceed 85% for voice and video. The controller reserves the specified bandwidth from the maximum allocated bandwidth for roaming voice clients.



#### Note

If this parameter is set to zero (0), the controller assumes you do not want to allocate any bandwidth and therefore allows all bandwidth requests.

CAC commands require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Platinum.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable** *wlan\_id* command.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11** {a | b} **disable network** command.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config** command.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11** {a | b} **cac voice acm enable** or **config 802.11** {a | b} **cac video acm enable** commands.

The following example shows how to configure the percentage of the maximum allocated bandwidth reserved for roaming voice clients on the selected radio band:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11 cac voice roam-bandwidth 10
```

### Related Commands

**config 802.11 cac voice acm**  
**config 802.11 cac voice max-bandwidth**  
**config 802.11 cac voice stream-size**

## config 802.11 cac voice tspec-inactivity-timeout

To process or ignore the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) traffic specifications (TSPEC) inactivity timeout received from an access point, use the **config 802.11 cac voice tspec-inactivity-timeout** command.

**config 802.11** {a | b} **cac voice tspec-inactivity-timeout** {enable | ignore}

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<b>enable</b>	Processes the TSPEC inactivity timeout messages.
	<b>ignore</b>	Ignores the TSPEC inactivity timeout messages.

**Command Default** The default WMM TSPEC inactivity timeout received from an access point is disabled (ignore).

**Usage Guidelines** Call Admission Control (CAC) commands require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Platinum.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable wlan\_id** command.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} disable network** command.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config** command.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice acm enable** or **config 802.11 {a | b} cac video acm enable** commands.

The following example shows how to enable the voice TSPEC inactivity timeout messages received from an access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11 cac voice tspec-inactivity-timeout enable
```

**Related Commands**

- config 802.11 cac voice load-based**
- config 802.11 cac voice roam-bandwidth**
- config 802.11 cac voice acm**
- config 802.11 cac voice max-bandwidth**
- config 802.11 cac voice stream-size**

## config 802.11 cac voice load-based

To enable or disable load-based Call Admission Control (CAC) for the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network, use the **config 802.11 cac voice load-based** command.

```
config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice load-based {enable | disable}
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables load-based CAC.

<b>disable</b>	Disables load-based CAC.
----------------	--------------------------

**Command Default**

The default load-based CAC for the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network is disabled.

**Usage Guidelines**

CAC commands require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Platinum.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable** *wlan\_id* command.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} disable network** command.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config** command.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice acm enable** or **config 802.11 {a | b} cac video acm enable** commands.

The following example shows how to enable the voice load-based CAC parameters:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11a cac voice load-based enable
```

The following example shows how to disable the voice load-based CAC parameters:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11a cac voice load-based disable
```

**Related Commands**

**config 802.11 cac voice tspec-inactivity-timeout**

**config 802.11 cac video max-bandwidth**

**config 802.11 cac video acm**

**config 802.11 cac voice stream-size**

## config 802.11 cac voice max-calls

**Note**

Do not use the **config 802.11 cac voice max-calls** command if the SIP call snooping feature is disabled and if the SIP based Call Admission Control (CAC) requirements are not met.

To configure the maximum number of voice call supported by the radio, use the **config 802.11 cac voice max-calls** command.

```
config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice max-calls number
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<i>number</i>	Number of calls to be allowed per radio.

**Command Default**

The default maximum number of voice call supported by the radio is 0, which means that there is no maximum limit check for the number of calls.

**Usage Guidelines**

CAC commands require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Platinum.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable wlan\_id command**.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} disable network command**.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config command**.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice acm enable** or **config 802.11 {a | b} cac video acm enable** commands.

The following example shows how to configure the maximum number of voice calls supported by radio:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11 cac voice max-calls 10
```

**Related Commands**

**config 802.11 cac voice roam-bandwidth**  
**config 802.11 cac voice stream-size**  
**config 802.11 exp-bwreq**  
**config 802.11 cac voice tspec-inactivity-timeout**  
**config 802.11 cac voice load-based**  
**config 802.11 cac video acm**

## config 802.11 cac voice stream-size

To configure the number of aggregated voice Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) traffic specification (TSPEC) streams at a specified data rate for the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network, use the **config 802.11 cac voice stream-size** command.

**config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice stream-size stream\_size number mean\_datarate max-streams mean\_datarate**

**Syntax Description**

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>stream-size</b>	Configures the maximum data rate for the stream.
<i>stream_size</i>	Range of stream size is between 84000 and 92100.
<i>number</i>	Number (1 to 5) of voice streams.
<b>mean_datarate</b>	Configures the mean data rate.

<b>max-streams</b>	Configures the mean data rate of a voice stream.
<i>mean_datarate</i>	Mean data rate (84 to 91.2 kbps) of a voice stream.

**Command Default**

The default number of streams is 2 and the mean data rate of a stream is 84 kbps.

**Usage Guidelines**

Call Admission Control (CAC) commands require that the WLAN you are planning to modify is configured for the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol and the quality of service (QoS) level be set to Platinum.

Before you can configure CAC parameters on a network, you must complete the following prerequisites:

- Disable all WLANs with WMM enabled by entering the **config wlan disable** *wlan\_id* command.
- Disable the radio network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} disable** network command.
- Save the new configuration by entering the **save config** command.
- Enable voice or video CAC for the network you want to configure by entering the **config 802.11 {a | b} cac voice acm enable** or **config 802.11 {a | b} cac video acm enable** commands.

The following example shows how to configure the number of aggregated voice traffic specifications stream with the stream size 5 and the mean data rate of 85000 kbps:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11 cac voice stream-size 5 max-streams size 85
```

**Related Commands**

**config 802.11 cac voice acm**  
**config 802.11 cac voice load-based**  
**config 802.11 cac voice max-bandwidth**  
**config 802.11 cac voice roam-bandwidth**  
**config 802.11 cac voice tspec-inactivity-timeout**  
**config 802.11 exp-bwreq**

## config advanced 802.11 edca-parameters

To enable a specific Enhanced Distributed Channel Access (EDCA) profile on a 802.11a network, use the **config advanced 802.11 edca-parameters** command.

```
config advanced 802.11 {a | b} edca-parameters {wmm-default | svp-voice | optimized-voice | optimized-video-voice | custom-voice | custom-set { QoS Profile Name } { aifs AP-value (0-16) Client value (0-16) | ecwmax AP-Value (0-10) Client value (0-10) | ecwmin AP-Value (0-10) Client value (0-10) | txop AP-Value (0-255) Client value (0-255) } }
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.

<b>wmm-default</b>	Enables the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) default parameters. Choose this option if voice or video services are not deployed on your network.
<b>syp-voice</b>	Enables Spectralink voice-priority parameters. Choose this option if Spectralink phones are deployed on your network to improve the quality of calls.
<b>optimized-voice</b>	Enables EDCA voice-optimized profile parameters. Choose this option if voice services other than Spectralink are deployed on your network.
<b>optimized-video-voice</b>	Enables EDCA voice-optimized and video-optimized profile parameters. Choose this option when both voice and video services are deployed on your network.  <b>Note</b> If you deploy video services, admission control must be disabled.
<b>custom-voice</b>	Enables custom voice EDCA parameters for 802.11a. The EDCA parameters under this option also match the 6.0 WMM EDCA parameters when this profile is applied.
<b>custom-set</b>	Enables customization of EDCA parameters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>aifs</b>—Configures the Arbitration Inter-Frame Space. AP Value (0-16) Client value (0-16)</li> <li>• <b>ecwmax</b>—Configures the maximum Contention Window. AP Value(0-10) Client Value (0-10)</li> <li>• <b>ecwmin</b>—Configures the minimum Contention Window. AP Value(0-10) Client Value(0-10)</li> <li>• <b>txop</b>—Configures the Arbitration Transmission Opportunity Limit. AP Value(0-255) Client Value(0-255)</li> </ul> <p>QoS Profile Name - Enter the QoS profile name:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bronze</li> <li>• silver</li> <li>• gold</li> <li>• platinum</li> </ul>

**Command Default** The default EDCA parameter is **wmm-default**.

### Examples

The following example shows how to enable Spectralink voice-priority parameters:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11 edca-parameters svp-voice
```

Related Commands		
<b>config advanced 802.11b edca-parameters</b>		Enables a specific Enhanced Distributed Channel Access (EDCA) profile on the 802.11a network.
<b>show 802.11a</b>		Displays basic 802.11a network settings.

### Related Topics

[config advanced 802.11 coverage fail-rate](#), on page 597

[config advanced 802.11 channel update](#), on page 595

## config 802.11 media-stream multicast-direct

To configure the media stream multicast-direct parameters for the 802.11 networks, use the **config 802.11 media-stream multicast-direct** command.

```
config 802.11 {a | b} media-stream multicast-direct {admission-besteffort {enable | disable} | {client-maximum | radio-maximum} {value | no-limit} | enable | disable}
```

Syntax Description		
<b>802.11a</b>		Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>802.11b</b>		Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>admission-besteffort</b>		Admits media stream to best-effort queue.
<b>enable</b>		Enables multicast-direct on a 2.4-GHz or a 5-GHz band.
<b>disable</b>		Disables multicast-direct on a 2.4-GHz or a 5-GHz band.
<b>client-maximum</b>		Specifies the maximum number of streams allowed on a client.
<b>radio-maximum</b>		Specifies the maximum number of streams allowed on a 2.4-GHz or a 5-GHz band.
<i>value</i>		Number of streams allowed on a client or on a 2.4-GHz or a 5-GHz band, between 1 to 20.
<b>no-limit</b>		Specifies the unlimited number of streams allowed on a client or on a 2.4-GHz or a 5-GHz band.

**Command Default** None

Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

**Usage Guidelines** Before you configure the media stream multicast-direct parameters on a 802.11 network, ensure that the network is nonoperational.

This example shows how to enable a media stream multicast-direct settings on an 802.11a network:

```
> config 802.11a media-stream multicast-direct enable
```

This example shows how to admit the media stream to the best-effort queue:

```
> config 802.11a media-stream multicast-direct admission-besteffort enable
```

This example shows how to set the maximum number of streams allowed on a client:

```
> config 802.11a media-stream multicast-direct client-maximum 10
```

**Related Commands**

- config 802.11 media-stream video-redirect
- show 802.11a media-stream name
- show media-stream group summary
- show media-stream group detail

## config 802.11 media-stream video-redirect

To configure the media stream video-redirect for the 802.11 networks, use the **config 802.11 media-stream video-redirect** command.

```
config 802.11 { a | b } media-stream video-redirect { enable | disable }
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>802.11a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>802.11b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables traffic redirection.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables traffic redirection.

**Command Default** None.

**Usage Guidelines** Before you configure the media stream video-redirect on a 802.11 network, ensure that the network is nonoperational.

This example shows how to enable media stream traffic redirection on an 802.11a network:

```
> config 802.11a media-stream video-redirect enable
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>config 802.11 media-stream multicast-redirect</b> <b>show 802.11a media-stream name</b> <b>show media-stream group summary</b> <b>show media-stream group detail</b>
-------------------------	--

## config media-stream multicast-direct

To configure the media-stream multicast direct, use the **config media-stream multicast direct** command.

```
config media-stream multicast-direct {enable | disable}
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>enable</b> Enables a media stream. <b>disable</b> Disables a media stream.
---------------------------	--

**Command Default** None.

**Usage Guidelines** Media-stream multicast-direct requires load based Call Admission Control (CAC) to run.

This example shows how to enable media-stream multicast-direct settings:

```
> config media-stream multicast-direct enable
```

This example shows how to disable media-stream multicast-direct settings:

```
> config media-stream multicast-direct disable
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>config 802.11 media-stream video-redirect</b> <b>show 802.11a media-stream name</b> <b>show media-stream group summary</b> <b>show media-stream group detail</b>
-------------------------	--

## config media-stream message

To configure various parameters of message configuration, use the **config media-stream message** command.

```
config media-stream message {state [enable | disable] | url url | email email | phone phone_number | note note}
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>state</b> Specifies the media stream message state.
---------------------------	--

<b>enable</b>	(Optional) Enables the session announcement message state.
<b>disable</b>	(Optional) Disables the session announcement message state.
<b>url</b>	Configures the URL.
<i>url</i>	Session announcement URL.
<b>email</b>	Configures the email ID.
<i>email</i>	Specifies the session announcement e-mail.
<b>phone</b>	Configures the phone number.
<i>phone_number</i>	Session announcement phone number.
<b>note</b>	Configures the notes.
<i>note</i>	Session announcement notes.

**Command Default** Disabled.

**Usage Guidelines** Media-stream multicast-direct requires load-based Call Admission Control (CAC) to run.

This example shows how to enable the session announcement message state:

```
> config media-stream message state enable
```

This example shows how to configure the session announcement e-mail address:

```
> config media-stream message mail abc@co.com
```

**Related Commands**

- config media-stream
- show 802.11a media-stream name
- show media-stream group summary
- show media-stream group detail

## config media-stream add

To configure the various global media-stream configurations, use the **config media-stream add** command.

```
config media-stream add multicast-direct media_stream_name start-IP end-IP [template { very coarse | coarse | ordinary | low-resolution | med-resolution | high-resolution } | detail { bandwidth | packet-size } { periodic | initial } } qos priority { drop | fallback }
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>multicast-direct</b>	Specifies the media stream for the multicast-direct setting.
-------------------------	--

<i>media_stream_name</i>	Media-stream name.
<i>start-IP</i>	IP multicast destination start address.
<i>end-IP</i>	IP multicast destination end address.
<b>template</b>	(Optional) Configures the media stream from templates.
<b>very coarse</b>	Applies a very-coarse template.
<b>coarse</b>	Applies a coarse template.
<b>ordinary</b>	Applies an ordinary template.
<b>low-resolution</b>	Applies a low-resolution template.
<b>med-resolution</b>	Applies a medium-resolution template.
<b>high-resolution</b>	Applies a high-resolution template.
<b>detail</b>	Configures the media stream with specific parameters.
<i>bandwidth</i>	Maximum expected stream bandwidth.
<i>packet-size</i>	Average packet size.
<b>periodic</b>	Specifies the periodic admission evaluation.
<b>initial</b>	Specifies the Initial admission evaluation.
<i>qos</i>	AIR QoS class (video only).
<i>priority</i>	Media-stream priority.
<b>drop</b>	Specifies that the stream is dropped on a periodic reevaluation.
<b>fallback</b>	Specifies if the stream is demoted to the best-effort class on a periodic reevaluation.

**Command Default** None

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

**Usage Guidelines** Media-stream multicast-direct requires load-based Call Admission Control (CAC) to run.

This example shows how to configure a new media stream:

```
> config media-stream add multicast-direct abc 227.8.8.8 227.9.9.9 detail 2 150 periodic
video 1 drop
```

**Related Commands**

- show 802.11a media-stream name
- show media-stream group summary
- show media-stream group detail

## config media-stream admit

To allow traffic for a media stream group, use the **config media-stream admit** command.

**config media-stream admit** *media\_stream\_name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>media_stream_name</i>	Media-stream group name.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	When you try to allow traffic for the media stream group, you will be prompted that IGMP snooping will be disabled and enabled again, and all clients might observe a glitch on the multicast traffic.	

This example shows how to allow traffic for a media stream group:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config media-stream admit MymediaStream
```

**Related Commands**

- show 802.11a media-stream name
- show media-stream group summary
- show media-stream group detail

## config media-stream deny

To block traffic for a media stream group, use the **config media-stream deny** command.

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>media_stream_name</i>	Media-stream group name.
	<b>config media-stream deny</b> <i>media_stream_name</i>	
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

**Usage Guidelines**

When you try to block traffic for the media stream group, you will be prompted that IGMP snooping will be disabled and enabled again, and all clients might observe a glitch on the multicast traffic.

This example shows how to block traffic for a media stream group:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config media-stream deny MymediaStream
```

**Related Commands**

**show 802.11a media-stream name**  
**show media-stream group summary**  
**show media-stream group detail**

## config media-stream delete

To configure the various global media-stream configurations, use the **config media-stream delete** command.

**config media-stream delete** *media\_stream\_name*

**Syntax Description**

<i>media_stream_name</i>	Media-stream name.
--------------------------	--------------------

**Command Default**

None

**Command History**

Release	Modification
7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

**Usage Guidelines**

Media-stream multicast-direct requires load-based Call Admission Control (CAC) to run.

This example shows how to delete the media stream named abc:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config media-stream delete abc
```

**Related Commands**

**show 802.11a media-stream name**  
**show media-stream group summary**  
**show media-stream group detail**

## config wlan media-stream

To configure multicast-direct for a wireless LAN media stream, use the **config wlan media-stream** command.

**config wlan media-stream multicast-direct** {*wlan\_id* | **all**} {**enable** | **disable**}

**Syntax Description**

<b>multicast-direct</b>	Configures multicast-direct for a wireless LAN media stream.
<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.

<b>all</b>	Configures the wireless LAN on all media streams.
<b>enable</b>	Enables global multicast to unicast conversion.
<b>disable</b>	Disables global multicast to unicast conversion.

**Command Default**

None

**Usage Guidelines**

Media stream multicast-direct requires load based Call Admission Control (CAC) to run. WLAN quality of service (QoS) needs to be set to either gold or platinum.

The following example shows how to enable the global multicast-direct media stream with WLAN ID 2:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan media-stream multicast-direct 2 enable
```



## Security Commands

---

- [show Commands](#) , on page 262
- [config Commands](#), on page 290
- [clear Commands](#), on page 340
- [debug Commands](#), on page 343

# show Commands

This section lists the **show** commands to display information about your security configuration settings for the controller.

## show 802.11

To display basic 802.11a, 802.11b/g, or 802.11h network settings, use the **show 802.11** command.

**show 802.11**{a | b | h}

Syntax Description		
	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<b>h</b>	Specifies the 802.11h network.

**Command Default** None.

This example shows to display basic 802.11a network settings:

```
> show 802.11a
802.11a Network..... Enabled
11nSupport..... Enabled
  802.11a Low Band..... Enabled
  802.11a Mid Band..... Enabled
  802.11a High Band..... Enabled
802.11a Operational Rates
  802.11a 6M Rate..... Mandatory
  802.11a 9M Rate..... Supported
  802.11a 12M Rate..... Mandatory
  802.11a 18M Rate..... Supported
  802.11a 24M Rate..... Mandatory
  802.11a 36M Rate..... Supported
  802.11a 48M Rate..... Supported
  802.11a 54M Rate..... Supported
802.11n MCS Settings:
  MCS 0..... Supported
  MCS 1..... Supported
  MCS 2..... Supported
  MCS 3..... Supported
  MCS 4..... Supported
  MCS 5..... Supported
  MCS 6..... Supported
  MCS 7..... Supported
  MCS 8..... Supported
  MCS 9..... Supported
  MCS 10..... Supported
  MCS 11..... Supported
  MCS 12..... Supported
  MCS 13..... Supported
  MCS 14..... Supported
  MCS 15..... Supported
802.11n Status:
  A-MPDU Tx:
```

```

Priority 0..... Enabled
Priority 1..... Disabled
Priority 2..... Disabled
Priority 3..... Disabled
Priority 4..... Disabled
Priority 5..... Disabled
Priority 6..... Disabled
Priority 7..... Disabled
Beacon Interval..... 100
CF Pollable mandatory..... Disabled
CF Poll Request mandatory..... Disabled
--More-- or (q)uit
CFP Period..... 4
CFP Maximum Duration..... 60
Default Channel..... 36
Default Tx Power Level..... 0
DTPC Status..... Enabled
Fragmentation Threshold..... 2346
TI Threshold..... -50
Legacy Tx Beamforming setting..... Disabled
Traffic Stream Metrics Status..... Enabled
Expedited BW Request Status..... Disabled
World Mode..... Enabled
EDCA profile type..... default-wmm
Voice MAC optimization status..... Disabled
Call Admission Control (CAC) configuration
Voice AC:
  Voice AC - Admission control (ACM)..... Disabled
  Voice max RF bandwidth..... 75
  Voice reserved roaming bandwidth..... 6
  Voice load-based CAC mode..... Disabled
  Voice tspec inactivity timeout..... Disabled
  Voice Stream-Size..... 84000
  Voice Max-Streams..... 2
Video AC:
  Video AC - Admission control (ACM)..... Disabled
  Video max RF bandwidth..... Infinite
  Video reserved roaming bandwidth..... 0

```

This example shows how to display basic 802.11h network settings:

```

> show 802.11h
802.11h ..... powerconstraint : 0
802.11h ..... channelswitch : Disable
802.11h ..... channelswitch mode : 0

```

## Related Commands

```

show ap stats
show ap summary
show client summary
show network
show network summary
show port
show wlan

```

## show aaa auth

To display the configuration settings for the AAA authentication server database, use the **show aaa auth** command.

**show aaa auth**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display the configuration settings for the AAA authentication server database:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show aaa auth
Management authentication server order:
 1..... local
 2..... tacacs
```

---

**Related Commands** **config aaa auth**  
**config aaa auth mgmt**

## show advanced eap

To display Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) settings, use the **show advanced eap** command.

**show advanced eap**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display the EAP settings:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show advanced eap
EAP-Identity-Request Timeout (seconds)..... 1
EAP-Identity-Request Max Retries..... 20
EAP Key-Index for Dynamic WEP..... 0
EAP Max-Login Ignore Identity Response..... enable
EAP-Request Timeout (seconds)..... 1
EAP-Request Max Retries..... 20
EAPOL-Key Timeout (milliseconds)..... 1000
EAPOL-Key Max Retries..... 2
```

---

**Related Commands** **config advanced eap**  
**config advanced timers eap-identity-request-delay**  
**config advanced timers eap-timeout**

## show database summary

To display the maximum number of entries in the database, use the **show database summary** command.

### show database summary

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

The following is a sample output of the **show database summary** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show database summary
Maximum Database Entries..... 2048
Maximum Database Entries On Next Reboot..... 2048
Database Contents
  MAC Filter Entries..... 2
  Exclusion List Entries..... 0
  AP Authorization List Entries..... 1
  Management Users..... 1
  Local Network Users..... 1
    Local Users..... 1
    Guest Users..... 0
  Total..... 5
```

**Related Commands** [config database size](#)

## show exclusionlist

To display a summary of all clients on the manual exclusion list (blacklisted) from associating with this Cisco wireless LAN controller, use the **show exclusionlist** command.

### show exclusionlist

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** This command displays all manually excluded MAC addresses.

The following example shows how to display the exclusion list:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show exclusionlist
No manually disabled clients.
Dynamically Disabled Clients
-----
  MAC Address              Exclusion Reason          Time Remaining (in secs)
  -----
00:40:96:b4:82:55         802.1X Failure           51
```

**Related Commands** [config exclusionlist](#)

## show local-auth certificates

To display local authentication certificate information, use the **show local-auth certificates** command:

**show local-auth certificates**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display the authentication certificate information stored locally:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show local-auth certificates
```

**Related Commands**

- clear stats local-auth**
- config local-auth active-timeout**
- config local-auth eap-profile**
- config local-auth method fast**
- config local-auth user-credentials**
- debug aaa local-auth**
- show local-auth config**
- show local-auth statistics**

## show local-auth config

To display local authentication configuration information, use the **show local-auth config** command.

**show local-auth config**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display the local authentication configuration information:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show local-auth config
User credentials database search order:
Primary ..... Local DB
Configured EAP profiles:
Name ..... fast-test
Certificate issuer ..... default
Enabled methods ..... fast
Configured on WLANs ..... 2
EAP Method configuration:
EAP-TLS:
Certificate issuer ..... default
Peer verification options:
```

```

Check against CA certificates ..... Enabled
Verify certificate CN identity .... Disabled
Check certificate date validity ... Enabled
EAP-FAST:
TTL for the PAC ..... 3 600
Initial client message ..... <none>
Local certificate required ..... No
Client certificate required ..... No
Vendor certificate required ..... No
Anonymous provision allowed ..... Yes
Authenticator ID ..... 7b7fffffff000000000000000000000000
Authority Information ..... Test
EAP Profile..... tls-prof
Enabled methods for this profile ..... tls
Active on WLANs ..... 1
3EAP Method configuration:
EAP-TLS:
Certificate issuer used ..... cisco
Peer verification options:
Check against CA certificates ..... disabled
Verify certificate CN identity .... disabled
Check certificate date validity ... disabled

```

**Related Commands**

```

clear stats local-auth
config local-auth active-timeout
config local-auth eap-profile
config local-auth method fast
config local-auth user-credentials
debug aaa local-auth
show local-auth certificates
show local-auth statistics

```

**show local-auth statistics**

To display local Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) authentication statistics, use the **show local-auth statistics** command:

```
show local-auth statistics
```

**Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to display the local authentication certificate statistics:

```

(Cisco Controller) > show local-auth statistics
Local EAP authentication DB statistics:

```

```

Requests received ..... 14
Responses returned ..... 14
Requests dropped (no EAP AVP) ..... 0
Requests dropped (other reasons) ..... 0
Authentication timeouts ..... 0
Authentication statistics:
  Method                Success          Fail
  -----
  Unknown                0                0
  LEAP                   0                0
  EAP-FAST               2                0
  EAP-TLS                0                0
  PEAP                   0                0
Local EAP credential request statistics:
Requests sent to LDAP DB ..... 0
Requests sent to File DB ..... 2
Requests failed (unable to send) ..... 0
Authentication results received:
  Success ..... 2
  Fail ..... 0
Certificate operations:
Local device certificate load failures ..... 0
Total peer certificates checked ..... 0
Failures:
  CA issuer check ..... 0
  CN name not equal to identity ..... 0
  Dates not valid or expired ..... 0

```

**Related Commands**

```

clear stats local-auth
config local-auth active-timeout
config local-auth eap-profile
config local-auth method fast
config local-auth user-credentials
debug aaa local-auth
show local-auth config
show local-auth certificates

```

**show netuser**

To display the configuration of a particular user in the local user database, use the **show netuser** command.

```
show netuser {detail user_name | guest-roles | summary}
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>detail</b>	Displays detailed information about the specified network user.
---------------	---

<i>user_name</i>	Network user.
<b>guest_roles</b>	Displays configured roles for guest users.
<b>summary</b>	Displays a summary of all users in the local user database.

**Command Default**

None

The following is a sample output of the **show netuser summary** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show netuser summary
Maximum logins allowed for a given username .....Unlimited
```

The following is a sample output of the **show netuser detail** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show netuser detail john10
username..... abc
WLAN Id..... Any
Lifetime..... Permanent
Description..... test user
```

**Related Commands**

**config netuser add**  
**config netuser delete**  
**config netuser description**  
**config netuser guest-role apply**  
**config netuser wlan-id**  
**config netuser guest-roles**

**show network**

To display the current status of 802.3 bridging for all WLANs, use the **show network** command.

**show network**

**Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default**

None.

This example shows how to display the network details:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show network
```

**Related Commands**

**config network**  
**show network summary**

**show network multicast mgid detail**

**show network multicast mgid summary**

## show network summary

To display the network configuration of the Cisco wireless LAN controller, use the **show network summary** command.

**show network summary**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None.

This example shows how to display a summary configuration:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show network summary
RF-Network Name..... RF
Web Mode..... Disable
Secure Web Mode..... Enable
Secure Web Mode Cipher-Option High..... Disable
Secure Web Mode Cipher-Option SSLv2..... Disable

OCSP..... Disabled
OCSP responder URL.....
Secure Shell (ssh)..... Enable
Telnet..... Enable
Ethernet Multicast Mode..... Disable    Mode: Ucast
Ethernet Broadcast Mode..... Disable
Ethernet Multicast Forwarding..... Disable
Ethernet Broadcast Forwarding..... Disable
AP Multicast/Broadcast Mode..... Unicast
IGMP snooping..... Disabled
IGMP timeout..... 60 seconds
IGMP Query Interval..... 20 seconds
MLD snooping..... Disabled
MLD timeout..... 60 seconds
MLD query interval..... 20 seconds
User Idle Timeout..... 300 seconds
AP Join Priority..... Disable
ARP Idle Timeout..... 300 seconds
ARP Unicast Mode..... Disabled
Cisco AP Default Master..... Disable
Mgmt Via Wireless Interface..... Disable
Mgmt Via Dynamic Interface..... Disable
Bridge MAC filter Config..... Enable
Bridge Security Mode..... EAP
Over The Air Provisioning of AP's..... Enable
Apple Talk ..... Disable
Mesh Full Sector DFS..... Enable
AP Fallback ..... Disable
Web Auth CMCC Support ..... Disabled
Web Auth Redirect Ports ..... 80
Web Auth Proxy Redirect ..... Disable
Web Auth Captive-Bypass ..... Disable
Web Auth Secure Web ..... Enable
Fast SSID Change ..... Disabled
AP Discovery - NAT IP Only ..... Enabled
```

```

IP/MAC Addr Binding Check ..... Enabled
CCX-lite status ..... Disable
oep-600 dual-rlan-ports ..... Disable
oep-600 local-network ..... Enable

Web Color Theme..... Default
CAPWAP Prefer Mode..... IPv4

```

## show ntp-keys

To display network time protocol authentication key details, use the **show ntp-keys** command.

### show ntp-keys

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

This example shows how to display NTP authentication key details:

```

(Cisco Controller) > show ntp-keys
Ntp Authentication Key Details.....
  Key Index
  -----
      1
      3

```

**Related Commands** `config time ntp`

## show radius acct statistics

To display the RADIUS accounting server statistics for the Cisco wireless LAN controller, use the **show radius acct statistics** command.

### show radius acct statistics

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display RADIUS accounting server statistics:

```

(Cisco Controller) > show radius acct statistics
Accounting Servers:
Server Index..... 1

```

```

Server Address..... 10.1.17.10
Msg Round Trip Time..... 0 (1/100 second)
First Requests..... 0
Retry Requests..... 0
Accounting Responses..... 0
Malformed Msgs..... 0
Bad Authenticator Msgs..... 0
Pending Requests..... 0
Timeout Requests..... 0
Unknowntype Msgs..... 0
Other Drops..... 0

```

**Related Commands**

```

config radius acct
config radius acct ipsec authentication
config radius acct ipsec disable
config radius acct network
show radius auth statistics
show radius summary

```

**show radius auth statistics**

To display the RADIUS authentication server statistics for the Cisco wireless LAN controller, use the **show radius auth statistics** command.

**show radius auth statistics**

This command has no arguments or keyword.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to display RADIUS authentication server statistics:

```

(Cisco Controller) > show radius auth statistics
Authentication Servers:
  Server Index..... 1
  Server Address..... 209.165.200.10
  Msg Round Trip Time..... 0 (1/100 second)
  First Requests..... 0
  Retry Requests..... 0
  Accept Responses..... 0
  Reject Responses..... 0
  Challenge Responses..... 0
  Malformed Msgs..... 0
  Bad Authenticator Msgs..... 0
  Pending Requests..... 0
  Timeout Requests..... 0
  Unknowntype Msgs..... 0
  Other Drops..... 0

```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>config radius auth</b> <b>config radius auth management</b> <b>config radius auth network</b> <b>show radius summary</b>
-------------------------	--

## show radius summary

To display the RADIUS authentication and accounting server summary, use the **show radius summary** command.

**show radius summary**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following example shows how to display a RADIUS authentication server summary:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show radius summary
Vendor Id Backward Compatibility..... Disabled
Credentials Caching..... Disabled
Call Station Id Type..... IP Address
Administrative Authentication via RADIUS..... Enabled
Authentication Servers
Index  Type  Server Address      Port    State    Tout  RFC-3576  IPsec  -
AuthMod
e/Phase1/Group/Lifetime/Auth/Encr
-----
-----
Accounting Servers
Index  Type  Server Address      Port    State    Tout  RFC-3576  IPsec  -
AuthMod
e/Phase1/Group/Lifetime/Auth/Encr
-----
-----
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>show radius auth statistics</b> <b>show radius acct statistics</b>
-------------------------	--

## show rules

To display the active internal firewall rules, use the **show rules** command.

**show rules**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display active internal firewall rules:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show rules
-----
Rule ID.....: 3
Ref count.....: 0
Precedence.....: 99999999
Flags.....: 00000001 ( PASS )
Source IP range:
      (Local stack)
Destination IP range:
      (Local stack)
-----
Rule ID.....: 25
Ref count.....: 0
Precedence.....: 99999999
Flags.....: 00000001 ( PASS )
Service Info
      Service name.....: GDB
      Protocol.....: 6
      Source port low.....: 0
      Source port high.....: 0
      Dest port low.....: 1000
      Dest port high.....: 1000
Source IP range:
IP High.....: 0.0.0.0
      Interface.....: ANY
Destination IP range:
      (Local stack)
-----
```

## show rogue adhoc detailed

To display details of an ad-hoc rogue access point detected by the Cisco wireless LAN controller, use the **show rogue adhoc client detailed** command.

**show rogue adhoc detailed** *MAC\_address*

Syntax Description	<i>MAC_address</i>	Adhoc rogue MAC address.
--------------------	--------------------	--------------------------

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display detailed ad-hoc rogue MAC address information:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show rogue adhoc client detailed 02:61:ce:8e:a8:8c
Adhoc Rogue MAC address..... 02:61:ce:8e:a8:8c
Adhoc Rogue BSSID..... 02:61:ce:8e:a8:8c
```

```

State..... Alert
First Time Adhoc Rogue was Reported..... Tue Dec 11 20:45:45
2007
Last Time Adhoc Rogue was Reported..... Tue Dec 11 20:45:45
2007
Reported By
AP 1
MAC Address..... 00:14:1b:58:4a:e0
Name..... AP0014.1ced.2a60
Radio Type..... 802.11b
SSID..... rf4k3ap
Channel..... 3
RSSI..... -56 dBm
SNR..... 15 dB
Encryption..... Disabled
ShortPreamble..... Disabled
WPA Support..... Disabled
Last reported by this AP..... Tue Dec 11 20:45:45 2007

```

**Related Commands**

```

config rogue adhoc
show rogue ignore-list
show rogue rule summary
show rogue rule detailed
config rogue rule
show rogue adhoc summary

```

**show rogue adhoc summary**

To display a summary of the ad-hoc rogue access points detected by the Cisco wireless LAN controller, use the **show rogue adhoc summary** command.

```
show rogue adhoc summary
```

**Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to display a summary of all ad-hoc rogues:

```

(Cisco Controller) > show rogue adhoc summary
Detect and report Ad-Hoc Networks..... Enabled
Client MAC Address   Adhoc BSSID      State  # APs      Last Heard
-----
xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx   super           Alert   1          Sat Aug  9 21:12:50
2004
xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx           Alert   1          Aug  9 21:12:50
2003

```

```
xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx      Alert      1      Sat Aug  9 21:10:50
2003
```

---

**Related Commands**

- config rogue adhoc
- show rogue ignore-list
- show rogue rule summary
- show rogue rule detailed
- config rogue rule
- show rogue adhoc detailed

## show rogue ap clients

To display details of rogue access point clients detected by the Cisco wireless LAN controller, use the **show rogue ap clients** command.

**show rogue ap clients** *ap\_mac\_address*

---

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>ap_mac_address</i>	Rogue access point MAC address.
---------------------------	-----------------------	---------------------------------

---

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display details of rogue access point clients:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show rogue ap clients xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx
MAC Address State # APs Last Heard
-----
00:bb:cd:12:ab:ff Alert 1 Fri Nov 30 11:26:23 2007
```

---

**Related Commands**

- config rogue adhoc
- config rogue ap classify
- config rogue ap friendly
- config rogue ap rldp
- config rogue ap timeout
- config rogue ap valid-client
- config rogue client
- config trapflags rogueap
- show rogue ap detailed
- show rogue ap summary
- show rogue ap friendly summary
- show rogue ap malicious summary

**show rogue ap unclassified summary****show rogue client detailed****show rogue client summary****show rogue ignore-list****show rogue rule detailed****show rogue rule summary**

## show rogue ap detailed

To display details of a rogue access point detected by the Cisco wireless LAN controller, use the **show rogue-ap detailed** command.

**show rogue ap detailed** *ap\_mac\_address*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>ap_mac_address</i>	Rogue access point MAC address.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	

The following example shows how to display detailed information of a rogue access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show rogue ap detailed xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx
Rogue BSSID..... 00:0b:85:63:d1:94
Is Rogue on Wired Network..... No
Classification..... Unclassified
State..... Alert
First Time Rogue was Reported..... Fri Nov 30 11:24:56
2007
Last Time Rogue was Reported..... Fri Nov 30 11:24:56
2007
Reported By
AP 1
MAC Address..... 00:12:44:bb:25:d0
Name..... flexconnect
Radio Type..... 802.11g
SSID..... edu-eap
Channel..... 6
RSSI..... -61 dBm
SNR..... -1 dB
Encryption..... Enabled
ShortPreamble..... Enabled
WPA Support..... Disabled
Last reported by this AP..... Fri Nov 30 11:24:56 2007
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>config rogue adhoc</b>
	<b>config rogue ap classify</b>

**config rogue ap friendly**  
**config rogue ap rldp**  
**config rogue ap timeout**  
**config rogue ap valid-client**  
**config rogue client**  
**config trapflags rogueap**  
**show rogue ap clients**  
**show rogue ap summary**  
**show rogue ap friendly summary**  
**show rogue ap malicious summary**  
**show rogue ap unclassified summary**  
**show rogue client detailed**  
**show rogue client summary**  
**show rogue ignore-list**  
**show rogue rule detailed**  
**show rogue rule summary**

## show rogue ap summary

To display a summary of the rogue access points detected by the Cisco wireless LAN controller, use the **show rogue-ap summary** command.

**show rogue ap summary** {ssid | channel}

Syntax	Description
<i>ssid</i>	Displays specific user-configured SSID of the rogue access point.
<i>channel</i>	Displays specific user-configured radio type and channel of the rogue access point.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display a summary of all rogue access points:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show rogue ap summary
```

```
Rogue Location Discovery Protocol..... Disabled
Rogue ap timeout..... 1200
```

MAC Address	Classification	# APs	# Clients	Last Heard
xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx	friendly	1	0	Thu Aug 4 18:57:11 2005
xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx	malicious	1	0	Thu Aug 4 19:00:11 2005

```
xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx malicious 1 0 Thu Aug 4 18:57:11 2005
xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx malicious 1 0 Thu Aug 4 18:57:11 2005
```

The following example shows how to display a summary of all rogue access points with SSID as extended parameter.

```
(Cisco Controller) > show rogue ap summary ssid
```

MAC Address	Class	State	SSID	Security
xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx	Unclassified	Alert	xxx	Open
xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx	Unclassified	Alert	xxx	Open
xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx	Pending	Pending	xxx	Open
xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx	Unclassified	Alert	xxx	WEP/WPA

The following example shows how to display a summary of all rogue access points with channel as extended parameter.

```
(Cisco Controller) > show rogue ap summary channel
```

MAC Address	Class	State	Det	RadioType	Channel	RSSIlast/Max)
xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx	Unclassified	Alert	802.11g		11	-53 / -48
xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx	Unclassified	Alert	802.11g		11	-53 / -48
xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx	Unclassified	Alert	802.11a		149	-74 / -69
xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx	Unclassified	Alert	802.11a		149	-74 / -69
xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx	Unclassified	Alert	802.11a		149	-74 / -69

The following example shows how to display a summary of all rogue access points with both SSID and channel as extended parameters.

```
(Cisco Controller) > show rogue ap summary ssid channel
```

MAC Address	Class	State	SSID	Security	Det	RadioType
Channel	RSSI (last/Max)					
xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx	Unclassified	Alert	dd	WEP/WPA	802.11n5G	
56	-73 / -62					
xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx	Unclassified	Alert	SSID IS HIDDEN	Open	802.11a	
149	-68 / -66					
xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx	Unclassified	Alert	wlan16	WEP/WPA	802.11n5G	
149	-71 / -71					
xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx	Unclassified	Alert	wlan15	WEP/WPA	802.11n5G	
149	-71 / -71					
xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx	Unclassified	Alert	wlan14	WEP/WPA	802.11n5G	
149	-71 / -71					
xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx	Unclassified	Alert	wlan13	WEP/WPA	802.11n5G	
149	-71 / -70					
xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx	Unclassified	Alert	wlan12	WEP/WPA	802.11n5G	
149	-71 / -71					

## Related Commands

- config rogue adhoc**
- config rogue ap classify**
- config rogue ap friendly**
- config rogue ap rldp**
- config rogue ap timeout**
- config rogue ap valid-client**

**config rogue client**  
**config trapflags rogueap**  
**show rogue ap clients**  
**show rogue ap detailed**  
**show rogue ap friendly summary**  
**show rogue ap malicious summary**  
**show rogue ap unclassified summary**  
**show rogue client detailed**  
**show rogue client summary**  
**show rogue ignore-list**  
**show rogue rule detailed**  
**show rogue rule summary**

## show rogue ap friendly summary

To display a list of the friendly rogue access points detected by the controller, use the **show rogue ap friendly summary** command.

**show rogue ap friendly summary**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display a summary of all friendly rogue access points:

```

(Cisco Controller) > show rogue ap friendly summary
Number of APs..... 1
MAC Address      State      # APs  # Clients Last Heard
-----
XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX Internal    1     0  Tue Nov 27 13:52:04 2007

```

**Related Commands**

**config rogue adhoc**  
**config rogue ap classify**  
**config rogue ap friendly**  
**config rogue ap rldp**  
**config rogue ap timeout**  
**config rogue ap valid-client**  
**config rogue client**  
**config trapflags rogueap**

**show rogue ap clients**  
**show rogue ap detailed**  
**show rogue ap summary**  
**show rogue ap malicious summary**  
**show rogue ap unclassified summary**  
**show rogue client detailed**  
**show rogue client summary**  
**show rogue ignore-list**  
**show rogue rule detailed**  
**show rogue rule summary**

## show rogue ap malicious summary

To display a list of the malicious rogue access points detected by the controller, use the **show rogue ap malicious summary** command.

**show rogue ap malicious summary**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display a summary of all malicious rogue access points:

```

(Cisco Controller) > show rogue ap malicious summary
Number of APs..... 2
MAC Address      State      # APs  # Clients Last Heard
-----
XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX Alert          1     0 Tue Nov 27 13:52:04 2007
XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX Alert          1     0 Tue Nov 27 13:52:04 2007

```

---

**Related Commands**

- config rogue adhoc**
- config rogue ap classify**
- config rogue ap friendly**
- config rogue ap rldp**
- config rogue ap timeout**
- config rogue ap valid-client**
- config rogue client**
- config trapflags rogueap**
- show rogue ap clients**

**show rogue ap detailed**  
**show rogue ap summary**  
**show rogue ap friendly summary**  
**show rogue ap unclassified summary**  
**show rogue client detailed**  
**show rogue client summary**  
**show rogue ignore-list**  
**show rogue rule detailed**  
**show rogue rule summary**

## show rogue ap unclassified summary

To display a list of the unclassified rogue access points detected by the controller, use the **show rogue ap unclassified summary** command.

**show rogue ap unclassified summary**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display a list of all unclassified rogue access points:

```

(Cisco Controller) > show rogue ap unclassified summary
Number of APs..... 164
MAC Address      State # APs # Clients Last Heard
-----
XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX Alert 1      0    Fri Nov 30 11:12:52 2007
XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX Alert 1      0    Fri Nov 30 11:29:01 2007
XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX Alert 1      0    Fri Nov 30 11:26:23 2007
XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX Alert 1      0    Fri Nov 30 11:26:23 2007

```

## show rogue client detailed

To display details of a rogue client detected by a Cisco wireless LAN controller, use the **show rogue client detailed** command.

**show rogue client detailed** *Rogue\_AP MAC\_address*

---

**Syntax Description** *Rogue\_AP* Rogue AP address.

---

*MAC\_address* Rogue client MAC address.

---



---

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display detailed information for a rogue client:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show rogue client detailed xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx
Rogue BSSID..... 00:0b:85:23:ea:d1
State..... Alert
First Time Rogue was Reported..... Mon Dec 3 21:50:36 2007
Last Time Rogue was Reported..... Mon Dec 3 21:50:36 2007
Rogue Client IP address..... Not known
Reported By
AP 1
MAC Address..... 00:15:c7:82:b6:b0
Name..... AP0016.47b2.31ea
Radio Type..... 802.11a
RSSI..... -71 dBm
SNR..... 23 dB
Channel..... 149
Last reported by this AP..... Mon Dec 3 21:50:36 2007
```

**Related Commands**

- show rogue client summary**
- show rogue ignore-list**
- config rogue rule client**
- config rogue rule**

## show rogue client summary

To display a summary of the rogue clients detected by the Cisco wireless LAN controller, use the **show rogue client summary** command.

**show rogue client summary**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display a list of all rogue clients:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show rogue client summary

MAC Address          State          # Aps Last Heard
-----
xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx  Alert          1    Thu Aug  4 19:00:08 2005
xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx  Alert          1    Thu Aug  4 19:09:11 2005
xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx  Alert          1    Thu Aug  4 19:03:11 2005
xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx  Alert          1    Thu Aug  4 19:03:11 2005
xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx  Alert          1    Thu Aug  4 19:09:11 2005
xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx  Alert          1    Thu Aug  4 18:57:08 2005
xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx  Alert          1    Thu Aug  4 19:12:08 2005
```

**Related Commands**

- show rogue client detailed
- show rogue ignore-list
- config rogue client
- config rogue rule

## show rogue ignore-list

To display a list of rogue access points that are configured to be ignored, use the **show rogue ignore-list** command.

**show rogue ignore-list**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display a list of all rogue access points that are configured to be ignored.

```
(Cisco Controller) > show rogue ignore-list
```

```
MAC Address
-----
xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx
```

**Related Commands**

- config rogue adhoc
- config rogue ap classify
- config rogue ap friendly
- config rogue ap rldp
- config rogue ap ssid
- config rogue ap timeout
- config rogue ap valid-client
- config rogue rule
- config trapflags rogueap
- show rogue client detailed
- show rogue ignore-list
- show rogue rule summary
- show rogue client summary
- show rogue ap unclassified summary
- show rogue ap malicious summary
- show rogue ap friendly summary

**config rogue client**  
**show rogue ap summary**  
**show rogue ap clients**  
**show rogue ap detailed**  
**config rogue rule**

## show rogue rule detailed

To display detailed information for a specific rogue classification rule, use the **show rogue rule detailed** command.

**show rogue rule detailed** *rule\_name*

Syntax Description	<i>rule_name</i>	Rogue rule name.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	

The following example shows how to display detailed information on a specific rogue classification rule:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show rogue rule detailed Rule2
Priority..... 2
Rule Name..... Rule2
State..... Enabled
Type..... Malicious

Match Operation..... Any
Hit Count..... 352
Total Conditions..... 2
Condition 1
  type..... Client-count
  value..... 10
Condition 2
  type..... Duration
  value (seconds)..... 2000
Condition 3
  type..... Managed-ssid
  value..... Enabled
Condition 4
  type..... No-encryption
  value..... Enabled
Condition 5
  type..... Rssi
  value (dBm)..... -50
Condition 6
  type..... Ssid
  SSID Count..... 1
  SSID 1..... test
```

Related Commands	config rogue rule
	show rogue ignore-list
	show rogue rule summary

## show rogue rule summary

To display the rogue classification rules that are configured on the controller, use the **show rogue rule summary** command.

### show rogue rule summary

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display a list of all rogue rules that are configured on the controller:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show rogue rule summary
Priority Rule Name           State   Type           Match Hit Count
-----
1         mtest                Enabled Malicious      All   0
2         asdfasdf             Enabled Malicious      All   0
```

**Related Commands**

- config rogue rule**
- show rogue ignore-list**
- show rogue rule detailed**

## show tacacs acct statistics

To display detailed radio frequency identification (RFID) information for a specified tag, use the **show tacacs acct statistics** command.

### show tacacs acct statistics

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display detailed RFID information:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show tacacs acct statistics
Accounting Servers:
Server Index..... 1
Server Address..... 10.0.0.0
Msg Round Trip Time..... 0 (1/100 second)
First Requests..... 1
Retry Requests..... 0
Accounting Response..... 0
Accounting Request Success..... 0
Accounting Request Failure..... 0
Malformed Msgs..... 0
```

```

Bad Authenticator Msgs..... 0
Pending Requests..... -1
Timeout Requests..... 1
Unknowntype Msgs..... 0
Other Drops..... 0

```

## show tacacs athr statistics

To display TACACS+ server authorization statistics, use the **show tacacs athr statistics** command.

### show tacacs athr statistics

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display TACACS server authorization statistics:

```

(Cisco Controller) > show tacacs athr statistics
Authorization Servers:
Server Index..... 3
Server Address..... 10.0.0.3
Msg Round Trip Time..... 0 (1/100 second)
First Requests..... 0
Retry Requests..... 0
Received Responses..... 0
Authorization Success..... 0
Authorization Failure..... 0
Challenge Responses..... 0
Malformed Msgs..... 0
Bad Authenticator Msgs..... 0
Pending Requests..... 0
Timeout Requests..... 0
Unknowntype Msgs..... 0
Other Drops..... 0

```

**Related Commands**

- config tacacs acct**
- config tacacs athr**
- config tacacs auth**
- show tacacs auth statistics**
- show tacacs summary**

## show tacacs auth statistics

To display TACACS+ server authentication statistics, use the **show tacacs auth statistics** command.

### show tacacs auth statistics

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display TACACS server authentication statistics:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show tacacs auth statistics
Authentication Servers:
Server Index..... 2
Server Address..... 10.0.0.2
Msg Round Trip Time..... 0 (msec)
First Requests..... 0
Retry Requests..... 0
Accept Responses..... 0
Reject Responses..... 0
Error Responses..... 0
Restart Responses..... 0
Follow Responses..... 0
GetData Responses..... 0
Encrypt no secret Responses..... 0
Challenge Responses..... 0
Malformed Msgs..... 0
Bad Authenticator Msgs..... 0
Pending Requests..... 0
Timeout Requests..... 0
Unknowntype Msgs..... 0
Other Drops..... 0
```

## show tacacs summary

To display TACACS+ server summary information, use the **show tacacs summary** command.

**show tacacs summary**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display TACACS server summary information:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show tacacs summary
Authentication Servers
Idx  Server Address      Port    State    Tout
---  -
2    10.0.0.1              49     Enabled  30
Accounting Servers
Idx  Server Address      Port    State    Tout
---  -
1    10.0.0.0              49     Enabled  5
Authorization Servers
```

Idx	Server Address	Port	State	Tout
3	10.0.0.3	49	Enabled	5
Idx	Server Address	Port	State	Tout
4	2001:9:6:40::623	49	Enabled	5
...				

**Related Commands**

**config tacacs acct**  
**config tacacs athr**  
**config tacacs auth**  
**show tacacs summary**  
**show tacacs athr statistics**  
**show tacacs auth statistics**

# config Commands

This section lists the **config** commands to configure security settings for the controller.

## config 802.11b preamble

To change the 802.11b preamble as defined in subclause 18.2.2.2 to **long** (slower, but more reliable) or **short** (faster, but less reliable), use the **config 802.11b preamble** command.

**config 802.11b preamble** {long | short}

Syntax Description	long	Specifies the long 802.11b preamble.
	short	Specifies the short 802.11b preamble.

**Command Default** The default 802.11b preamble value is short.

### Usage Guidelines



**Note** You must reboot the Cisco Wireless LAN Controller (reset system) with save to implement this command.

This parameter must be set to **long** to optimize this Cisco wireless LAN controller for some clients, including SpectraLink NetLink telephones.

This command can be used any time that the CLI interface is active.

The following example shows how to change the 802.11b preamble to short:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11b preamble short
(Cisco Controller) >(reset system with save)
```

## config aaa auth

To configure the AAA authentication search order for management users, use the **config aaa auth** command.

**config aaa auth mgmt** [aaa\_server\_type1 | aaa\_server\_type2]

Syntax Description	mgmt	Configures the AAA authentication search order for controller management users by specifying up to three AAA authentication server types. The order that the server types are entered specifies the AAA authentication search order.
--------------------	------	--

---

<i>aaa_server_type</i>	(Optional) AAA authentication server type ( <b>local</b> , <b>radius</b> , or <b>tacacs</b> ). The <b>local</b> setting specifies the local database, the <b>radius</b> setting specifies the RADIUS server, and the <b>tacacs</b> setting specifies the TACACS+ server.
------------------------	--

---

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** You can enter two AAA server types as long as one of the server types is **local**. You cannot enter **radius** and **tacacs** together.

The following example shows how to configure the AAA authentication search order for controller management users by the authentication server type local:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config aaa auth radius local
```

**Related Commands** show aaa auth

## config aaa auth mgmt

To configure the order of authentication when multiple databases are configured, use the **config aaa auth mgmt** command.

```
config aaa auth mgmt [radius | tacacs]
```

---

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>radius</b>	(Optional) Configures the order of authentication for RADIUS servers.
	<b>tacacs</b>	(Optional) Configures the order of authentication for TACACS servers.

---

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure the order of authentication for the RADIUS server:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config aaa auth mgmt radius
```

The following example shows how to configure the order of authentication for the TACACS server:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config aaa auth mgmt tacacs
```

**Related Commands** show aaa auth order

## config auth-list add

To create an authorized access point entry, use the **config auth-list add** command.

```
config auth-list add {mic | ssc} AP_MAC [AP_key]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>mic</b>	Specifies that the access point has a manufacture-installed certificate.
	<b>ssc</b>	Specifies that the access point has a self-signed certificate.
	<i>AP_MAC</i>	MAC address of a Cisco lightweight access point.
	<i>AP_key</i>	(Optional) Key hash value that is equal to 20 bytes or 40 digits.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to create an authorized access point entry with a manufacturer-installed certificate on MAC address 00:0b:85:02:0d:20:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config auth-list add 00:0b:85:02:0d:20
```

**Related Commands**

**config auth-list delete**  
**config auth-list ap-policy**

## config auth-list ap-policy

To configure an access point authorization policy, use the **config auth-list ap-policy** command.

```
config auth-list ap-policy {authorize-ap {enable | disable} | ssc {enable | disable}}
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>authorize-ap enable</b>	Enables the authorization policy.
	<b>authorize-ap disable</b>	Disables the AP authorization policy.
	<b>ssc enable</b>	Allows the APs with self-signed certificates to connect.
	<b>ssc disable</b>	Disallows the APs with self-signed certificates to connect.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to enable an access point authorization policy:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config auth-list ap-policy authorize-ap enable
```

The following example shows how to enable an access point with a self-signed certificate to connect:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config auth-list ap-policy ssc disable
```

**Related Commands**

**config auth-list delete**

**config auth-list add**

## config auth-list delete

To delete an access point entry, use the **config auth-list delete** command.

**config auth-list delete** *AP\_MAC*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>AP_MAC</i>	MAC address of a Cisco lightweight access point.
---------------------------	---------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following example shows how to delete an access point entry for MAC address 00:1f:ca:cf:b6:60:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config auth-list delete 00:1f:ca:cf:b6:60
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>config auth-list delete</b> <b>config auth-list add</b> <b>config auth-list ap-policy</b>
-------------------------	--

## config advanced eap

To configure advanced extensible authentication protocol (EAP) settings, use the **config advanced eap** command.

**config advanced eap** { **bcast-key-interval** *seconds* | **eapol-key-timeout** *timeout* | **eapol-key-retries** *retries* | **identity-request-timeout** *timeout* | **identity-request-retries** *retries* | **key-index** *index* | **max-login-ignore-identity-response** { **enable** | **disable** } **request-timeout** *timeout* | **request-retries** *retries* } }

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>bcast-key-interval</b> <i>seconds</i>	Specifies the EAP-broadcast key renew interval time in seconds.  The range is from 120 to 86400 seconds.
	<b>eapol-key-timeout</b> <i>timeout</i>	Specifies the amount of time (200 to 5000 milliseconds) that the controller waits before retransmitting an EAPOL (WPA) key message to a wireless client using EAP or WPA/WPA-2 PSK.  The default value is 1000 milliseconds.
	<b>eapol-key-retries</b> <i>retries</i>	Specifies the maximum number of times (0 to 4 retries) that the controller retransmits an EAPOL (WPA) key message to a wireless client.  The default value is 2.

<b>identity-request- timeout</b> <i>timeout</i>	Specifies the amount of time (1 to 120 seconds) that the controller waits before retransmitting an EAP Identity Request message to a wireless client.  The default value is 30 seconds.
<b>identity-request- retries</b>	Specifies the maximum number of times (0 to 4 retries) that the controller retransmits an EAPOL (WPA) key message to a wireless client.  The default value is 2.
<b>key-index</b> <i>index</i>	Specifies the key index (0 or 3) used for dynamic wired equivalent privacy (WEP).
<b>max-login-ignore- identity-response</b>	When enabled, this command ignores the limit set for the number of devices that can be connected to the controller with the same username using 802.1x authentication. When disabled, this command limits the number of devices that can be connected to the controller with the same username. This option is not applicable for Web auth user.  Use the command <b>config netuser maxUserLogin</b> to set the limit of maximum number of devices per same username
<b>enable</b>	Ignores the same username reaching the maximum EAP identity response.
<b>disable</b>	Checks the same username reaching the maximum EAP identity response.
<b>request-timeout</b>	For EAP messages other than Identity Requests or EAPOL (WPA) key messages, specifies the amount of time (1 to 120 seconds) that the controller waits before retransmitting the message to a wireless client.  The default value is 30 seconds.
<b>request-retries</b>	(Optional) For EAP messages other than Identity Requests or EAPOL (WPA) key messages, specifies the maximum number of times (0 to 20 retries) that the controller retransmits the message to a wireless client.  The default value is 2.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to configure the key index used for dynamic wired equivalent privacy (WEP):

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced eap key-index 0
```

## config advanced timers auth-timeout

To configure the authentication timeout, use the **config advanced timers auth-timeout** command.

**config advanced timers auth-timeout** *seconds*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>seconds</i>	Authentication response timeout value in seconds between 10 and 600.
---------------------------	----------------	--

**Command Default** The default authentication timeout value is 10 seconds.

The following example shows how to configure the authentication timeout to 20 seconds:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced timers auth-timeout 20
```

## config advanced timers eap-timeout

To configure the Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) expiration timeout, use the **config advanced timers eap-timeout** command.

**config advanced timers eap-timeout** *seconds*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>seconds</i>	EAP timeout value in seconds between 8 and 120.
---------------------------	----------------	---

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure the EAP expiration timeout to 10 seconds:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced timers eap-timeout 10
```

## config advanced timers eap-identity-request-delay

To configure the advanced Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) identity request delay in seconds, use the **config advanced timers eap-identity-request-delay** command.

**config advanced timers eap-identity-request-delay** *seconds*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>seconds</i>	Advanced EAP identity request delay in number of seconds between 0 and 10.
---------------------------	----------------	--

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure the advanced EAP identity request delay to 8 seconds:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced timers eap-identity-request-delay 8
```

## config database size

To configure the local database, use the **config database size** command.

**config database size** *count*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>count</i>	Database size value between 512 and 2040
---------------------------	--------------	--

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** Use the **show database** command to display local database configuration.

The following example shows how to configure the size of the local database:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config database size 1024
```

**Related Commands** **show database**

## config exclusionlist

To create or delete an exclusion list entry, use the **config exclusionlist** command.

**config exclusionlist** { **add** *MAC* [*description*] | **delete** *MAC* | **description** *MAC* [*description*] }

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>config exclusionlist</b>	Configures the exclusion list.
	<b>add</b>	Creates a local exclusion-list entry.
	<b>delete</b>	Deletes a local exclusion-list entry
	<b>description</b>	Specifies the description for an exclusion-list entry.
	<i>MAC</i>	MAC address of the local Excluded entry.
	<i>description</i>	(Optional) Description, up to 32 characters, for an excluded entry.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to create a local exclusion list entry for the MAC address *xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx*:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config exclusionlist add xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx lab
```

The following example shows how to delete a local exclusion list entry for the MAC address *xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx*:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config exclusionlist delete xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx lab
```

**Related Commands**    show exclusionlist

## config local-auth active-timeout

To specify the amount of time in which the controller attempts to authenticate wireless clients using local Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) after any pair of configured RADIUS servers fails, use the **config local-auth active-timeout** command.

**config local-auth active-timeout** *timeout*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>timeout</i>	Timeout measured in seconds. The range is from 1 to 3600.
---------------------------	----------------	---

**Command Default**    The default timeout value is 100 seconds.

The following example shows how to specify the active timeout to authenticate wireless clients using EAP to 500 seconds:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config local-auth active-timeout 500
```

**Related Commands**

- clear stats local-auth
- config local-auth eap-profile
- config local-auth method fast
- config local-auth user-credentials
- debug aaa local-auth
- show local-auth certificates
- show local-auth config
- show local-auth statistics

## config local-auth eap-profile

To configure local Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) authentication profiles, use the **config local-auth eap-profile** command.

**config local-auth eap-profile** {[add | delete] *profile\_name* | cert-issuer {cisco | vendor} | method *method* local-cert {enable | disable} *profile\_name* | method *method* client-cert {enable | disable} *profile\_name* | method *method* peer-verify ca-issuer {enable | disable} | method *method* peer-verify cn-verify {enable | disable} | method *method* peer-verify date-valid {enable | disable}}

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>add</b>	(Optional) Specifies that an EAP profile or method is being added.
	<b>delete</b>	(Optional) Specifies that an EAP profile or method is being deleted.

<i>profile_name</i>	EAP profile name (up to 63 alphanumeric characters). Do not include spaces within a profile name.
<b>cert-issuer</b>	(For use with EAP-TLS, PEAP, or EAP-FAST with certificates) Specifies the issuer of the certificates that will be sent to the client. The supported certificate issuers are Cisco or a third-party vendor.
<b>cisco</b>	Specifies the Cisco certificate issuer.
<b>vendor</b>	Specifies the third-party vendor.
<b>method</b>	Configures an EAP profile method.
<i>method</i>	EAP profile method name. The supported methods are leap, fast, tls, and peap.
<b>local-cert</b>	(For use with EAP-FAST) Specifies whether the device certificate on the controller is required for authentication.
<b>enable</b>	Specifies that the parameter is enabled.
<b>disable</b>	Specifies that the parameter is disabled.
<b>client-cert</b>	(For use with EAP-FAST) Specifies whether wireless clients are required to send their device certificates to the controller in order to authenticate.
<b>peer-verify</b>	Configures the peer certificate verification options.
<b>ca-issuer</b>	(For use with EAP-TLS or EAP-FAST with certificates) Specifies whether the incoming certificate from the client is to be validated against the Certificate Authority (CA) certificates on the controller.
<b>cn-verify</b>	(For use with EAP-TLS or EAP-FAST with certificates) Specifies whether the common name (CN) in the incoming certificate is to be validated against the CA certificates' CN on the controller.
<b>date-valid</b>	(For use with EAP-TLS or EAP-FAST with certificates) Specifies whether the controller is to verify that the incoming device certificate is still valid and has not expired.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to create a local EAP profile named FAST01:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config local-auth eap-profile add FAST01
```

The following example shows how to add the EAP-FAST method to a local EAP profile:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config local-auth eap-profile method add fast FAST01
```

The following example shows how to specify Cisco as the issuer of the certificates that will be sent to the client for an EAP-FAST profile:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config local-auth eap-profile method fast cert-issuer cisco
```

The following example shows how to specify that the incoming certificate from the client be validated against the CA certificates on the controller:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config local-auth eap-profile method fast peer-verify ca-issuer enable
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>config local-auth active-timeout</b> <b>config local-auth method fast</b> <b>config local-auth user-credentials</b> <b>debug aaa local-auth</b> <b>show local-auth certificates</b> <b>show local-auth config</b> <b>show local-auth statistics</b>
-------------------------	--

## config local-auth method fast

To configure an EAP-FAST profile, use the **config local-auth method fast** command.

```
config local-auth method fast {anon-prov [enable | disable] | authority-id auth_id pac-ttl days | server-key key_value}
```

Syntax Description		
<b>anon-prov</b>		Configures the controller to allow anonymous provisioning, which allows PACs to be sent automatically to clients that do not have one during Protected Access Credentials (PAC) provisioning.
<b>enable</b>		(Optional) Specifies that the parameter is enabled.
<b>disable</b>		(Optional) Specifies that the parameter is disabled.
<b>authority-id</b>		Configures the authority identifier of the local EAP-FAST server.
<i>auth_id</i>		Authority identifier of the local EAP-FAST server (2 to 32 hexadecimal digits).
<b>pac-ttl</b>		Configures the number of days for the Protected Access Credentials (PAC) to remain viable (also known as the time-to-live [TTL] value).
<i>days</i>		Time-to-live value (TTL) value (1 to 1000 days).

<b>server-key</b>	Configures the server key to encrypt or decrypt PACs.
<i>key_value</i>	Encryption key value (2 to 32 hexadecimal digits).

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to disable the controller to allow anonymous provisioning:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config local-auth method fast anon-prov disable
```

The following example shows how to configure the authority identifier 0125631177 of the local EAP-FAST server:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config local-auth method fast authority-id 0125631177
```

The following example shows how to configure the number of days to 10 for the PAC to remain viable:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config local-auth method fast pac-ttl 10
```

**Related Commands**

**clear stats local-auth**  
**config local-auth eap-profile**  
**config local-auth active-timeout**  
**config local-auth user-credentials**  
**debug aaa local-auth**  
**show local-auth certificates**  
**show local-auth config**  
**show local-auth statistics**

## config local-auth user-credentials

To configure the local Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) authentication database search order for user credentials, use the **config local-auth user credentials** command.

```
config local-auth user-credentials { local [ldap] | ldap [local] }
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>local</b>	Specifies that the local database is searched for the user credentials.
<b>ldap</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) database is searched for the user credentials.

**Command Default**

None

**Usage Guidelines**

The order of the specified database parameters indicate the database search order.

The following example shows how to specify the order in which the local EAP authentication database is searched:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config local-auth user credentials local lda
```

In the above example, the local database is searched first and then the LDAP database.

#### Related Commands

**clear stats local-auth**  
**config local-auth eap-profile**  
**config local-auth method fast**  
**config local-auth active-timeout**  
**debug aaa local-auth**  
**show local-auth certificates**  
**show local-auth config**  
**show local-auth statistics**

## config netuser add

To add a guest user on a WLAN or wired guest LAN to the local user database on the controller, use the **config netuser add** command.

```
config netuser add username password { wlan wlan_id | guestlan guestlan_id } userType guest lifetime lifetime description description
```

#### Syntax Description

<i>username</i>	Guest username. The username can be up to 50 alphanumeric characters.
<i>password</i>	User password. The password can be up to 24 alphanumeric characters.
<b>wlan</b>	Specifies the wireless LAN identifier to associate with or zero for any wireless LAN.
<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier assigned to the user. A zero value associates the user with any wireless LAN.
<b>guestlan</b>	Specifies the guest LAN identifier to associate with or zero for any wireless LAN.
<i>guestlan_id</i>	Guest LAN ID.
<b>userType</b>	Specifies the user type.
<b>guest</b>	Specifies the guest for the guest user.
<b>lifetime</b>	Specifies the lifetime.

---

<i>lifetime</i>	Lifetime value (60 to 259200 or 0) in seconds for the guest user.
-----------------	---

**Note** A value of 0 indicates an unlimited lifetime.

---

<i>description</i>	Short description of user. The description can be up to 32 characters enclosed in double-quotes.
--------------------	--

---

**Command Default**

None

**Usage Guidelines**

Local network usernames must be unique because they are stored in the same database.

The following example shows how to add a permanent username Jane to the wireless network for 1 hour:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config netuser add jane able2 1 wlan_id 1 userType permanent
```

The following example shows how to add a guest username George to the wireless network for 1 hour:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config netuser add george able1 guestlan 1 3600
```

**Related Commands****show netuser****config netuser delete**

## config netuser delete

To delete an existing user from the local network, use the **config netuser delete** command.

**config netuser delete** *username*

**Syntax Description**


---

<i>username</i>	Network username. The username can be up to 24 alphanumeric characters.
-----------------	---

---

**Command Default**

None

**Usage Guidelines**

Local network usernames must be unique because they are stored in the same database.

The following example shows how to delete an existing username named able1 from the network:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config netuser delete able1
Deleted user able1
```

**Related Commands****show netuser**

## config netuser description

To add a description to an existing net user, use the **config netuser description** command.

**config netuser description** *username description*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>username</i>	Network username. The username can contain up to 24 alphanumeric characters.
	<i>description</i>	(Optional) User description. The description can be up to 32 alphanumeric characters enclosed in double quotes.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	

The following example shows how to add a user description “HQ1 Contact” to an existing network user named able 1:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config netuser description able1 "HQ1 Contact"
```

**Related Commands**    **show netuser**

## config network web-auth captive-bypass

To configure the controller to support bypass of captive portals at the network level, use the **config network web-auth captive-bypass** command.

**config network web-auth captive-bypass** {**enable** | **disable**}

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>enable</b>	Allows the controller to support bypass of captive portals.
	<b>disable</b>	Disallows the controller to support bypass of captive portals.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	

The following example shows how to configure the controller to support bypass of captive portals:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config network web-auth captive-bypass enable
```

**Related Commands**    **show network summary**  
**config network web-auth cmcc-support**

## config network web-auth secureweb

To configure the secure web (https) authentication for clients, use the **config network web-auth secureweb** command.

**config network web-auth secureweb** {enable | disable}

Syntax Description	enable	Allows secure web (https) authentication for clients.
	disable	Disallows secure web (https) authentication for clients. Enables http web authentication for clients.

**Command Default** The default secure web (https) authentication for clients is enabled.

**Usage Guidelines** If you configure the secure web (https) authentication for clients using the **config network web-auth secureweb disable** command, then you must reboot the Cisco WLC to implement the change.

The following example shows how to enable the secure web (https) authentication for clients:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config network web-auth secureweb enable
```

**Related Commands** `show network summary`

## config network webmode

To enable or disable the web mode, use the **config network webmode** command.

**config network webmode** {enable | disable}

Syntax Description	enable	Enables the web interface.
	disable	Disables the web interface.

**Command Default** The default value for the web mode is **enable**.

The following example shows how to disable the web interface mode:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config network webmode disable
```

**Related Commands** `show network summary`

## config network web-auth

To configure the network-level web authentication options, use the **config network web-auth** command.

**config network web-auth** {port *port-number*} | {proxy-redirect {enable | disable}}

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>port</b>	Configures additional ports for web authentication redirection.
	<i>port-number</i>	Port number (between 0 and 65535).
	<b>proxy-redirect</b>	Configures proxy redirect support for web authentication clients.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables proxy redirect support for web authentication clients.  <b>Note</b> Web-auth proxy redirection will be enabled for ports 80, 8080, and 3128, along with user defined port 345.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables proxy redirect support for web authentication clients.

**Command Default** The default network-level web authentication value is disabled.

**Usage Guidelines** You must reset the system for the configuration to take effect.

The following example shows how to enable proxy redirect support for web authentication clients:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config network web-auth proxy-redirect enable
```

**Related Commands**

- show network summary
- show run-config
- config qos protocol-type

## config radius acct

To configure settings for a RADIUS accounting server for the Cisco wireless LAN controller, use the **config radius acct** command.

```
config radius acct { {add index IP addr port {ascii | hex} secret} | delete index | disable index
| enable index | ipsec {authentication {hmac-md5 index | hmac-sha1 index} | disable index
| enable index | encryption {256-aes | 3des | aes | des} index | ike {auth-mode
{pre-shared-key index type shared_secret_key | certificate index} | dh-group { 2048bit-group-14
| group-1 | group-2 | group-5} index | lifetime seconds index | phase1 {aggressive | main}
index } } | {mac-delimiter {colon | hyphen | none | single-hyphen}} | {network index
{disable | enable}} | {region {group | none | provincial}} | retransmit-timeout index
seconds | realm {add | delete} index realm-string }
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>add</b>	Adds a RADIUS accounting server (IPv4 or IPv6).
	<i>index</i>	RADIUS server index (1 to 17).
	<i>IP addr</i>	RADIUS server IP address (IPv4 or IPv6).

<i>port</i>	RADIUS server's UDP port number for the interface protocols.
<b>ascii</b>	Specifies the RADIUS server's secret type: <b>ascii</b> .
<b>hex</b>	Specifies the RADIUS server's secret type: <b>hex</b> .
<i>secret</i>	RADIUS server's secret.
<b>enable</b>	Enables a RADIUS accounting server.
<b>disable</b>	Disables a RADIUS accounting server.
<b>delete</b>	Deletes a RADIUS accounting server.
<b>ipsec</b>	Enables or disables IPsec support for an accounting server.  <b>Note</b> IPsec is not supported for IPv6.
<b>authentication</b>	Configures IPsec Authentication.
<b>hmac-md5</b>	Enables IPsec HMAC-MD5 authentication.
<b>hmac-sha1</b>	Enables IPsec HMAC-SHA1 authentication.
<b>disable</b>	Disables IPsec support for an accounting server.
<b>enable</b>	Enables IPsec support for an accounting server.
<b>encryption</b>	Configures IPsec encryption.
<b>256-aes</b>	Enables IPsec AES-256 encryption.
<b>3des</b>	Enables IPsec 3DES encryption.
<b>aes</b>	Enables IPsec AES-128 encryption.
<b>des</b>	Enables IPsec DES encryption.
<b>ike</b>	Configures Internet Key Exchange (IKE).
<b>auth-mode</b>	Configures IKE authentication method.
<b>pre-shared-key</b>	Pre-shared key for authentication.
<b>certificate</b>	Certificate used for authentication.
<b>dh-group</b>	Configures IKE Diffie-Hellman group.
<b>2048bit-group-14</b>	Configures DH group 14 (2048 bits).
<b>group-1</b>	Configures DH group 1 (768 bits).
<b>group-2</b>	Configures DH group 2 (1024 bits).
<b>group-5</b>	Configures DH group 5 (1536 bits).

<b>lifetime</b> <i>seconds</i>	Configures IKE lifetime in seconds. The range is from 1800 to 57600 seconds and the default is 28800.
<b>phase1</b>	Configures IKE phase1 mode.
<b>aggressive</b>	Enables IKE aggressive mode.
<b>main</b>	Enables IKE main mode.
<b>mac-delimiter</b>	Configures MAC delimiter for caller station ID and calling station ID.
<b>colon</b>	Sets the delimiter to colon (For example: xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx).
<b>hyphen</b>	Sets the delimiter to hyphen (For example: xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx).
<b>none</b>	Disables delimiters (For example: xxxxxxxxxx).
<b>single-hyphen</b>	Sets the delimiters to single hyphen (For example: xxxxxx-xxxxxx).
<b>network</b>	Configures a default RADIUS server for network users.
<b>group</b>	Specifies RADIUS server type group.
<b>none</b>	Specifies RADIUS server type none.
<b>provincial</b>	Specifies RADIUS server type provincial.
<b>retransmit-timeout</b>	Changes the default retransmit timeout for the server.
<i>seconds</i>	The number of seconds between retransmissions.
<b>realm</b>	Specifies radius acct realm.
<b>add</b>	Adds radius acct realm.
<b>delete</b>	Deletes radius acct realm.

**Command Default**

When adding a RADIUS server, the port number defaults to 1813 and the state is **enabled**.

**Usage Guidelines**

IPSec is not supported for IPv6.

The following example shows how to configure a priority 1 RADIUS accounting server at *10.10.10.10* using port *1813* with a login password of *admin*:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config radius acct add 1 10.10.10.10 1813 ascii admin
```

The following example shows how to configure a priority 1 RADIUS accounting server at *2001:9:6:40::623* using port *1813* with a login password of *admin*:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config radius acct add 1 2001:9:6:40::623 1813 ascii admin
```

### Related Topics

[show radius acct statistics](#), on page 271

## config radius acct mac-delimiter

To specify the delimiter to be used in the MAC addresses that are sent to the RADIUS accounting server, use the **config radius acct mac-delimiter** command.

```
config radius acct mac-delimiter { colon | hyphen | single-hyphen | none }
```

Syntax Description		
<b>colon</b>		Sets the delimiter to a colon (for example, xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx).
<b>hyphen</b>		Sets the delimiter to a hyphen (for example, xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx).
<b>single-hyphen</b>		Sets the delimiter to a single hyphen (for example, xxxxxx-xxxxxx).
<b>none</b>		Disables the delimiter (for example, xxxxxxxxxxxx).

**Command Default** The default delimiter is a hyphen.

The following example shows how to set the delimiter hyphen to be used in the MAC addresses that are sent to the RADIUS accounting server for the network users:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config radius acct mac-delimiter hyphen
```

**Related Commands** [show radius acct statistics](#)

## config radius acct network

To configure a default RADIUS server for network users, use the **config radius acct network** command.

```
config radius acct network index { enable | disable }
```

Syntax Description		
<i>index</i>		RADIUS server index.
<b>enable</b>		Enables the server as a network user's default RADIUS server.
<b>disable</b>		Disables the server as a network user's default RADIUS server.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure a default RADIUS accounting server for the network users with RADIUS server index1:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config radius acct network 1 enable
```

**Related Commands**    show radius acct statistics

## config radius acct retransmit-timeout

To change the default transmission timeout for a RADIUS accounting server for the Cisco wireless LAN controller, use the **config radius acct retransmit-timeout** command.

**config radius acct retransmit-timeout** *index timeout*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>index</i>	RADIUS server index.
	<i>timeout</i>	Number of seconds (from 2 to 30) between retransmissions.

**Command Default**    None

The following example shows how to configure retransmission timeout value 5 seconds between the retransmission:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config radius acct retransmit-timeout 5
```

**Related Commands**    show radius acct statistics

## config radius auth

To configure settings for a RADIUS authentication server for the Cisco wireless LAN controller, use the **config radius auth** command.

```
config radius auth {add index IP addr portascii/hexsecret} | | delete index | disable index |
enable index | framed-mtu mtu | { ipsec {authentication {hmac-md5 index | hmac-sha1 index
} | disable index | enable index | encryption {256-aes | 3des | aes | des} index | ike
{auth-mode {pre-shared-key index ascii/hex shared_secret | certificate index } | dh-group {
2048bit-group-14 | group-1 | group-2 | group-5} index | lifetime seconds index | phase1
{aggressive | main} index } } | { { keywrap{add ascii/hex kek mack index } | delete index
| disable | enable } } | {mac-delimiter {colon | hyphen | none | single-hyphen}} |
{{management index {enable | disable}} | {mgmt-retransmit-timeout index Retransmit Timeout
} | {network index {enable | disable}} | {realm {add | delete} radius-index realm-string
} | {region {group | none | provincial}} | {retransmit-timeout index Retransmit Timeout
} | {rfc3576 {enable | disable} index }
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>enable</b>	Enables a RADIUS authentication server.
---------------------------	---------------	---

<b>disable</b>	Disables a RADIUS authentication server.
<b>delete</b>	Deletes a RADIUS authentication server.
<i>index</i>	RADIUS server index. The controller begins the search with 1. The server index range is from 1 to 17.
<b>add</b>	Adds a RADIUS authentication server. See the “Defaults” section.
<i>IP addr</i>	IP address (IPv4 or IPv6) of the RADIUS server.
<i>port</i>	RADIUS server’s UDP port number for the interface protocols.
<i>ascii/hex</i>	Specifies RADIUS server’s secret type: <b>ascii</b> or <b>hex</b> .
<i>secret</i>	RADIUS server’s secret.
<b>callStationIdType</b>	Configures Called Station Id information sent in RADIUS authentication messages.
<b>framed-mtu</b>	Configures the Framed-MTU for all the RADIUS servers. The framed-mtu range is from 64 to 1300 bytes.
<b>ipsec</b>	Enables or disables IPSEC support for an authentication server.  <b>Note</b> IPsec is not supported for IPv6.
<b>keywrap</b>	Configures RADIUS keywrap.
<i>ascii/hex</i>	Specifies the input format of the keywrap keys.
<i>kek</i>	Enters the 16-byte key-encryption-key.
<i>mack</i>	Enters the 20-byte message-authenticator-code-key.
<b>mac-delimiter</b>	Configures MAC delimiter for caller station ID and calling station ID.
<b>management</b>	Configures a RADIUS Server for management users.
<b>mgmt-retransmit-timeout</b>	Changes the default management login retransmission timeout for the server.
<b>network</b>	Configures a default RADIUS server for network users.
<b>realm</b>	Configures radius auth realm.
<b>region</b>	Configures RADIUS region property.
<b>retransmit-timeout</b>	Changes the default network login retransmission timeout for the server.

<b>rfc3576</b>	Enables or disables RFC-3576 support for an authentication server.
----------------	--

**Command Default**

When adding a RADIUS server, the port number defaults to 1812 and the state is **enabled**.

**Usage Guidelines**

IPSec is not supported for IPv6.

The following example shows how to configure a priority 3 RADIUS authentication server at *10.10.10.10* using port *1812* with a login password of *admin*:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config radius auth add 3 10.10.10.10 1812 ascii admin
```

The following example shows how to configure a priority 3 RADIUS authentication server at *2001:9:6:40::623* using port *1812* with a login password of *admin*:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config radius auth add 3 2001:9:6:40::623 1812 ascii admin
```

**Related Topics**

[show radius auth statistics](#), on page 272

## config radius auth callStationIdType

To configure the RADIUS authentication server, use the **config radius auth callStationIdType** command.

```
config radius auth callStationIdType { ap-label-address | ap-label-address-ssid | ap-macaddr-only | ap-macaddr-ssid | ipaddr | macaddr }
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>ipaddr</b>	Configures the Call Station ID type to use the IP address (only Layer 3).
<b>macaddr</b>	Configures the Call Station ID type to use the system's MAC address (Layers 2 and 3).
<b>ap-macaddr-only</b>	Configures the Call Station ID type to use the access point's MAC address (Layers 2 and 3).
<b>ap-macaddr-ssid</b>	Configures the Call Station ID type to use the access point's MAC address (Layers 2 and 3) in the format <i>AP MAC address:SSID</i> .

**Command Default**

The MAC address of the system.

**Usage Guidelines**

The controller sends the Called Station ID attribute to the RADIUS server in all authentication and accounting packets. The Called Station ID attribute can be used to classify users to different groups based on the attribute value. The command is applicable only for the Called Station and not for the Calling Station.

You cannot send only the SSID as the Called-Station-ID, you can only combine the SSID with either the access point MAC address or the access point name.

The following example shows how to configure the call station ID type to use the IP address:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config radius auth callStationIdType ipAddr
```

The following example shows how to configure the call station ID type to use the system's MAC address:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config radius auth callStationIdType macAddr
```

The following example shows how to configure the call station ID type to use the access point's MAC address:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config radius auth callStationIdType ap-macAddr
```

## config radius auth keywrap

To enable and configure Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) key wrap, which makes the shared secret between the controller and the RADIUS server more secure, use the **config radius auth keywrap** command.

```
config radius auth keywrap {enable | disable | add {ascii | hex} kek mack | delete} index
```

Syntax Description		
<b>enable</b>		Enables AES key wrap.
<b>disable</b>		Disables AES key wrap.
<b>add</b>		Configures AES key wrap attributes.
<b>ascii</b>		Configures key wrap in an ASCII format.
<b>hex</b>		Configures key wrap in a hexadecimal format.
<i>kek</i>		16-byte Key Encryption Key (KEK).
<i>mack</i>		20-byte Message Authentication Code Key (MACK).
<b>delete</b>		Deletes AES key wrap attributes.
<i>index</i>		Index of the RADIUS authentication server on which to configure the AES key wrap.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable the AES key wrap for a RADIUS authentication server:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config radius auth keywrap enable
```

**Related Commands** **show radius auth statistics**

## config radius auth mac-delimiter

To specify a delimiter to be used in the MAC addresses that are sent to the RADIUS authentication server, use the **config radius auth mac-delimiter** command.

**config radius auth mac-delimiter** { **colon** | **hyphen** | **single-hyphen** | **none** }

Syntax Description		
<b>colon</b>		Sets a delimiter to a colon (for example, xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx).
<b>hyphen</b>		Sets a delimiter to a hyphen (for example, xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx).
<b>single-hyphen</b>		Sets a delimiter to a single hyphen (for example, xxxxxx-xxxxxx).
<b>none</b>		Disables the delimiter (for example, xxxxxxxxxxxx).

**Command Default** The default delimiter is a hyphen.

The following example shows how to specify a delimiter hyphen to be used for a RADIUS authentication server:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config radius auth mac-delimiter hyphen
```

**Related Commands** **show radius auth statistics**

## config radius auth management

To configure a default RADIUS server for management users, use the **config radius auth management** command.

**config radius auth management** *index* { **enable** | **disable** }

Syntax Description		
<i>index</i>		RADIUS server index.
<b>enable</b>		Enables the server as a management user's default RADIUS server.
<b>disable</b>		Disables the server as a management user's default RADIUS server.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure a RADIUS server for management users:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config radius auth management 1 enable
```

**Related Commands**

- show radius acct statistics
- config radius acct network
- config radius auth mgmt-retransmit-timeout

## config radius auth mgmt-retransmit-timeout

To configure a default RADIUS server retransmission timeout for management users, use the **config radius auth mgmt-retransmit-timeout** command.

**config radius auth mgmt-retransmit-timeout** *index retransmit-timeout*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>index</i>	RADIUS server index.
	<i>retransmit-timeout</i>	Timeout value. The range is from 1 to 30 seconds.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure a default RADIUS server retransmission timeout for management users:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config radius auth mgmt-retransmit-timeout 1 10
```

**Related Commands** config radius auth management

## config radius auth network

To configure a default RADIUS server for network users, use the **config radius auth network** command.

**config radius auth network** *index* {enable | disable}

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>index</i>	RADIUS server index.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables the server as a network user default RADIUS server.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the server as a network user default RADIUS server.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure a default RADIUS server for network users:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config radius auth network 1 enable
```

**Related Commands**

- show radius acct statistics
- config radius acct network

## config radius auth retransmit-timeout

To change a default transmission timeout for a RADIUS authentication server for the Cisco wireless LAN controller, use the **config radius auth retransmit-timeout** command.

**config radius auth retransmit-timeout** *index timeout*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>index</i>	RADIUS server index.
	<i>timeout</i>	Number of seconds (from 2 to 30) between retransmissions.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure a retransmission timeout of 5 seconds for a RADIUS authentication server:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config radius auth retransmit-timeout 5
```

**Related Commands** [show radius auth statistics](#)

## config radius auth rfc3576

To configure RADIUS RFC-3576 support for the authentication server for the Cisco WLC, use the **config radius auth rfc3576** command.

**config radius auth rfc3576** {**enable** | **disable**} *index*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>enable</b>	Enables RFC-3576 support for an authentication server.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables RFC-3576 support for an authentication server.
	<i>index</i>	RADIUS server index.

**Command Default** Disabled

**Usage Guidelines** RFC 3576, which is an extension to the RADIUS protocol, allows dynamic changes to a user session. RFC 3576 includes support for disconnecting users and changing authorizations applicable to a user session. Disconnect messages cause a user session to be terminated immediately; CoA messages modify session authorization attributes such as data filters.

The following example shows how to enable the RADIUS RFC-3576 support for a RADIUS authentication server:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config radius auth rfc3576 enable 2
```

**Related Commands**

- show radius auth statistics
- show radius summary
- show radius rfc3576

## config radius auth retransmit-timeout

To configure a retransmission timeout value for a RADIUS accounting server, use the **config radius auth server-timeout** command.

**config radius auth retransmit-timeout** *index timeout*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>index</i>	RADIUS server index.
	<i>timeout</i>	Timeout value. The range is from 2 to 30 seconds.

**Command Default** The default timeout is 2 seconds.

The following example shows how to configure a server timeout value of 2 seconds for RADIUS authentication server index 10:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config radius auth retransmit-timeout 2 10
```

**Related Commands**

- show radius auth statistics
- show radius summary

## config radius aggressive-failover disabled

To configure the controller to mark a RADIUS server as down (not responding) after the server does not reply to three consecutive clients, use the **config radius aggressive-failover disabled** command.

**config radius aggressive-failover disabled**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure the controller to mark a RADIUS server as down:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config radius aggressive-failover disabled
```

**Related Commands** show radius summary

## config radius backward compatibility

To configure RADIUS backward compatibility for the Cisco wireless LAN controller, use the **config radius backward compatibility** command.

**config radius backward compatibility** { **enable** | **disable** }

Syntax Description	enable	disable
	Enables RADIUS vendor ID backward compatibility.	Disables RADIUS vendor ID backward compatibility.

**Command Default** Enabled.

The following example shows how to enable the RADIUS backward compatibility settings:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config radius backward compatibility disable
```

**Related Commands** show radius summary

## config radius callStationIdCase

To configure callStationIdCase information sent in RADIUS messages for the Cisco WLC, use the **config radius callStationIdCase** command.

**config radius callStationIdCase** { **legacy** | **lower** | **upper** }

Syntax Description	legacy	lower	upper
	Configures Call Station IDs for Layer 2 authentication to RADIUS in uppercase.	Configures all Call Station IDs to RADIUS in lowercase.	Configures all Call Station IDs to RADIUS in uppercase.

**Command Default** Enabled.

The following example shows how to send the call station ID in lowercase:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config radius callStationIdCase lower
```

**Related Commands** show radius summary

## config radius callStationIdType

To configure the Called Station ID type information sent in RADIUS accounting messages for the Cisco wireless LAN controller, use the **config radius callStationIdType** command.

**config radius callStationIdType** { | **ap-label-address** | **ap-label-address-ssid** | **ap-macaddr-only** | **ap-macaddr-ssid** | **ipaddr** | **macaddr** }

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>ipaddr</b>	Configures the Call Station ID type to use the IP address (only Layer 3).
	<b>macaddr</b>	Configures the Call Station ID type to use the system's MAC address (Layers 2 and 3).
	<b>ap-macaddr-only</b>	Configures the Call Station ID type to use the access point's MAC address (Layers 2 and 3).
	<b>ap-macaddr-ssid</b>	Configures the Call Station ID type to use the access point's MAC address (Layers 2 and 3) in the format <i>AP MAC address:SSID</i> .

**Command Default** The IP address of the system.

**Usage Guidelines** The controller sends the Called Station ID attribute to the RADIUS server in all authentication and accounting packets. The Called Station ID attribute can be used to classify users to different groups based on the attribute value. The command is applicable only for the Called Station and not for the Calling Station.

You cannot send only the SSID as the Called-Station-ID, you can only combine the SSID with either the access point MAC address or the access point name.

The following example shows how to configure the call station ID type to use the IP address:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config radius callStationIdType ipaddr
```

The following example shows how to configure the call station ID type to use the system's MAC address:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config radius callStationIdType macaddr
```

The following example shows how to configure the call station ID type to use the access point's MAC address:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config radius callStationIdType ap-macaddr-only
```

### Related Topics

[show radius summary](#), on page 273

## config radius fallback-test

To configure the RADIUS server fallback behavior, use the **config radius fallback-test** command.

```
config radius fallback-test mode {off | passive | active} | username username | {interval interval}
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>mode</b>	Specifies the mode.
	<b>off</b>	Disables RADIUS server fallback.

<b>passive</b>	Causes the controller to revert to a preferable server (with a lower server index) from the available backup servers without using extraneous probe messages. The controller ignores all inactive servers for a time period and retries later when a RADIUS message needs to be sent.
<b>active</b>	Causes the controller to revert to a preferable server (with a lower server index) from the available backup servers by using RADIUS probe messages to proactively determine whether a server that has been marked inactive is back online. The controller ignores all inactive servers for all active RADIUS requests.
<b>username</b>	Specifies the username.
<i>username</i>	Username. The username can be up to 16 alphanumeric characters.
<b>interval</b>	Specifies the probe interval value.
<i>interval</i>	Probe interval. The range is 180 to 3600.

**Command Default**

The default probe interval is 300.

The following example shows how to disable the RADIUS accounting server fallback behavior:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config radius fallback-test mode off
```

The following example shows how to configure the controller to revert to a preferable server from the available backup servers without using the extraneous probe messages:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config radius fallback-test mode passive
```

The following example shows how to configure the controller to revert to a preferable server from the available backup servers by using RADIUS probe messages:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config radius fallback-test mode active
```

**Related Commands**

**config advanced probe filter**  
**config advanced probe limit**  
**show advanced probe**  
**show radius acct statistics**

## config rogue adhoc

To globally or individually configure the status of an Independent Basic Service Set (IBSS or *ad-hoc*) rogue access point, use the **config rogue adhoc** command.



Using this feature may have legal consequences. Do you want to continue? (y/n) :

The 2.4- and 5-GHz frequencies in the Industrial, Scientific, and Medical (ISM) band are open to the public and can be used without a license. As such, containing devices on another party's network could have legal consequences.

Enter the **auto-contain** command with the *monitor\_ap* argument to monitor the rogue access point without containing it. Enter the **auto-contain** command without the optional *monitor\_ap* to automatically contain all wired ad-hoc rogues detected by the controller.

The following example shows how to enable the detection and reporting of ad-hoc rogues:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config rogue adhoc enable
```

The following example shows how to enable alerts for all ad-hoc rogue access points:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config rogue adhoc alert all
```

#### Related Commands

**config rogue auto-contain level**  
**show rogue ignore-list**  
**show rogue rule detailed**  
**show rogue rule summary**

## config rogue ap classify

To classify the status of a rogue access point, use the **config rogue ap classify** command.

```
config rogue ap classify {friendly state {internal | external} ap_mac }
```

```
config rogue ap classify {malicious | unclassified} state {alert | contain} ap_mac
```

#### Syntax Description

<b>friendly</b>	Classifies a rogue access point as friendly.
<b>state</b>	Specifies a response to classification.
<b>internal</b>	Configures the controller to trust this rogue access point.
<b>external</b>	Configures the controller to acknowledge the presence of this access point.
<i>ap_mac</i>	MAC address of the rogue access point.
<b>malicious</b>	Classifies a rogue access point as potentially malicious.
<b>unclassified</b>	Classifies a rogue access point as unknown.

<b>alert</b>	Configures the controller to forward an immediate alert to the system administrator for further action.
<b>contain</b>	Configures the controller to contain the offending device so that its signals no longer interfere with authorized clients.

**Command Default**

These commands are disabled by default. Therefore, all unknown access points are categorized as **unclassified** by default.

**Usage Guidelines**

A rogue access point cannot be moved to the unclassified class if its current state is contain.

When you enter any of the containment commands, the following warning appears: “Using this feature may have legal consequences. Do you want to continue?” The 2.4- and 5-GHz frequencies in the Industrial, Scientific, and Medical (ISM) band are open to the public and can be used without a license. As such, containing devices on another party’s network could have legal consequences.

The following example shows how to classify a rogue access point as friendly and can be trusted:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config rogue ap classify friendly state internal 11:11:11:11:11:11
```

The following example shows how to classify a rogue access point as malicious and to send an alert:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config rogue ap classify malicious state alert 11:11:11:11:11:11
```

The following example shows how to classify a rogue access point as unclassified and to contain it:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config rogue ap classify unclassified state contain 11:11:11:11:11:11
```

**Related Commands**

**config rogue adhoc**  
**config rogue ap friendly**  
**config rogue ap rldp**  
**config rogue ap ssid**  
**config rogue ap timeout**  
**config rogue ap valid-client**  
**config rogue client**  
**config trapflags rogueap**  
**show rogue ap clients**  
**show rogue ap detailed**  
**show rogue ap summary**  
**show rogue ap friendly summary**  
**show rogue ap malicious summary**  
**show rogue ap unclassified summary**

**show rogue client detailed**  
**show rogue client summary**  
**show rogue ignore-list**  
**show rogue rule detailed**  
**show rogue rule summary**

## config rogue ap friendly

To add a new friendly access point entry to the friendly MAC address list, or delete an existing friendly access point entry from the list, use the **config rogue ap friendly** command.

**config rogue ap friendly** {**add** | **delete**} *ap\_mac*

Syntax Description	add	delete
	Adds this rogue access point from the friendly MAC address list.	Deletes this rogue access point from the friendly MAC address list.
	<i>ap_mac</i>	MAC address of the rogue access point that you want to add or delete.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to add a new friendly access point with MAC address 11:11:11:11:11:11 to the friendly MAC address list.

```
(Cisco Controller) > config rogue ap friendly add 11:11:11:11:11:11
```

**Related Commands**

- config rogue adhoc**
- config rogue ap classify**
- config rogue ap rldp**
- config rogue ap ssid**
- config rogue ap timeout**
- config rogue ap valid-client**
- config rogue client**
- config trapflags rogueap**
- show rogue ap clients**
- show rogue ap detailed**
- show rogue ap summary**
- show rogue ap friendly summary**

**show rogue ap malicious summary**  
**show rogue ap unclassified summary**  
**show rogue client detailed**  
**show rogue client summary**  
**show rogue ignore-list**  
**show rogue rule detailed**  
**show rogue rule summary**

## config rogue ap rldp

To enable, disable, or initiate the Rogue Location Discovery Protocol (RLDP), use the **config rogue ap rldp** command.

**config rogue ap rldp enable** { **alarm-only** | **auto-contain** } [*monitor\_ap\_only*]

**config rogue ap rldp initiate** *rogue\_mac\_address*

**config rogue ap rldp disable**

Syntax Description		
<b>alarm-only</b>		When entered without the optional argument <i>monitor_ap_only</i> , enables RLDP on all access points.
<b>auto-contain</b>		When entered without the optional argument <i>monitor_ap_only</i> , automatically contains all rogue access points.
<i>monitor_ap_only</i>		(Optional) RLDP is enabled (when used with <b>alarm-only</b> keyword), or automatically contained (when used with <b>auto-contain</b> keyword) is enabled only on the designated monitor access point.
<b>initiate</b>		Initiates RLDP on a specific rogue access point.
<i>rogue_mac_address</i>		MAC address of specific rogue access point.
<b>disable</b>		Disables RLDP on all access points.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** When you enter any of the containment commands, the following warning appears: “Using this feature may have legal consequences. Do you want to continue?” The 2.4- and 5-GHz frequencies in the Industrial, Scientific, and Medical (ISM) band are open to the public and can be used without a license. As such, containing devices on another party’s network could have legal consequences.

The following example shows how to enable RLDP on all access points:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config rogue ap rldp enable alarm-only
```

The following example shows how to enable RLDP on monitor-mode access point ap\_1:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config rogue ap rldp enable alarm-only ap_1
```

The following example shows how to start RLDP on the rogue access point with MAC address 123.456.789.000:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config rogue ap rldp initiate 123.456.789.000
```

The following example shows how to disable RLDP on all access points:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config rogue ap rldp disable
```

### Related Commands

- `config rogue adhoc`
- `config rogue ap classify`
- `config rogue ap friendly`
- `config rogue ap ssid`
- `config rogue ap timeout`
- `config rogue ap valid-client`
- `config rogue client`
- `config trapflags rogueap`
- `show rogue ap clients`
- `show rogue ap detailed`
- `show rogue ap summary`
- `show rogue ap friendly summary`
- `show rogue ap malicious summary`
- `show rogue ap unclassified summary`
- `show rogue client detailed`
- `show rogue client summary`
- `show rogue ignore-list`
- `show rogue rule detailed`
- `show rogue rule summary`

## config rogue ap ssid

To generate an alarm only, or to automatically contain a rogue access point that is advertising your network's service set identifier (SSID), use the `config rogue ap ssid` command.

```
config rogue ap ssid {alarm | auto-contain}
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>alarm</b>	Generates only an alarm when a rogue access point is discovered to be advertising your network's SSID.
	<b>auto-contain</b>	Automatically contains the rogue access point that is advertising your network's SSID.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** When you enter any of the containment commands, the following warning appears: "Using this feature may have legal consequences. Do you want to continue?" The 2.4- and 5-GHz frequencies in the Industrial, Scientific, and Medical (ISM) band are open to the public and can be used without a license. As such, containing devices on another party's network could have legal consequences.

The following example shows how to automatically contain a rogue access point that is advertising your network's SSID:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config rogue ap ssid auto-contain
```

**Related Commands**

- config rogue adhoc
- config rogue ap classify
- config rogue ap friendly
- config rogue ap rldp
- config rogue ap timeout
- config rogue ap valid-client
- config rogue client
- config trapflags rogueap
- show rogue ap clients
- show rogue ap detailed
- show rogue ap summary
- show rogue ap friendly summary
- show rogue ap malicious summary
- show rogue ap unclassified summary
- show rogue client detailed
- show rogue client summary
- show rogue ignore-list
- show rogue rule detailed
- show rogue rule summary

## config rogue ap timeout

To specify the number of seconds after which the rogue access point and client entries expire and are removed from the list, use the **config rogue ap timeout** command.

**config rogue ap timeout** *seconds*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>seconds</i>	Value of 240 to 3600 seconds (inclusive), with a default value of 1200 seconds.
---------------------------	----------------	---

**Command Default** The default number of seconds after which the rogue access point and client entries expire is 1200 seconds.

The following example shows how to set an expiration time for entries in the rogue access point and client list to 2400 seconds:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config rogue ap timeout 2400
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>config rogue ap classify</b></li> <li><b>config rogue ap friendly</b></li> <li><b>config rogue ap rldp</b></li> <li><b>config rogue ap ssid</b></li> <li><b>config rogue rule</b></li> <li><b>config trapflags rogueap</b></li> <li><b>show rogue ap clients</b></li> <li><b>show rogue ap detailed</b></li> <li><b>show rogue ap summary</b></li> <li><b>show rogue ap friendly summary</b></li> <li><b>show rogue ap malicious summary</b></li> <li><b>show rogue ap unclassified summary</b></li> <li><b>show rogue ignore-list</b></li> <li><b>show rogue rule detailed</b></li> <li><b>show rogue rule summary</b></li> </ul>
-------------------------	--

## config rogue ap valid-client

To generate an alarm only, or to automatically contain a rogue access point to which a trusted client is associated, use the **config rogue ap valid-client** command.

**config rogue ap valid-client** { **alarm** | **auto-contain** }

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>alarm</b>	Generates only an alarm when a rogue access point is discovered to be associated with a valid client.
---------------------------	--------------	---

---

<b>auto-contain</b>	Automatically contains a rogue access point to which a trusted client is associated.
---------------------	--

---

**Command Default**

None

**Usage Guidelines**

When you enter any of the containment commands, the following warning appears: “Using this feature may have legal consequences. Do you want to continue?” The 2.4- and 5-GHz frequencies in the Industrial, Scientific, and Medical (ISM) band are open to the public and can be used without a license. As such, containing devices on another party’s network could have legal consequences.

The following example shows how to automatically contain a rogue access point that is associated with a valid client:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config rogue ap valid-client auto-contain
```

**Related Commands**

**config rogue ap classify**  
**config rogue ap friendly**  
**config rogue ap rldp**  
**config rogue ap timeout**  
**config rogue ap ssid**  
**config rogue rule**  
**config trapflags rogueap**  
**show rogue ap clients**  
**show rogue ap detailed**  
**show rogue ap summary**  
**show rogue ap friendly summary**  
**show rogue ap malicious summary**  
**show rogue ap unclassified summary**  
**show rogue ignore-list**  
**show rogue rule detailed**  
**show rogue rule summary**

## config rogue client

To configure rogue clients, use the **config rogue client** command.

```
config rogue client {aaa {enable | disable} | alert ap_mac | contain client_mac}
```

**Syntax Description**


---

<b>aaa</b>	Configures AAA server or local database to validate whether rogue clients are valid clients. The default is disabled.
------------	---

---

<b>enable</b>	Enables the AAA server or local database to check rogue client MAC addresses for validity.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the AAA server or local database to check rogue client MAC addresses for validity.
<b>alert</b>	Configures the controller to forward an immediate alert to the system administrator for further action.
<i>ap_mac</i>	Access point MAC address.
<b>contain</b>	Configures the controller to contain the offending device so that its signals no longer interfere with authorized clients.
<i>client_mac</i>	MAC address of the rogue client.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to enable the AAA server or local database to check MAC addresses:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config rogue client aaa enable
```

The following example shows how to disable the AAA server or local database from checking MAC addresses:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config rogue client aaa disable
```

**Related Commands**

**config rogue rule**  
**config trapflags rogueap**  
**show rogue ap clients**  
**show rogue ap detailed**  
**show rogue client summary**  
**show rogue ignore-list**  
**show rogue rule detailed**  
**show rogue rule summary**

**config rogue detection**

To enable or disable rogue detection, use the **config rogue detection** command.



**Note** If an AP itself is configured with the keyword **all**, the **all access points** case takes precedence over the AP that is with the keyword **all**.

```
config rogue detection {enable | disable} {cisco_ap | all}
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>enable</b>	Enables rogue detection on this access point.
<b>disable</b>	Disables rogue detection on this access point.
<i>cisco_ap</i>	Cisco access point.
<b>all</b>	Specifies all access points.

**Command Default**

The default rogue detection value is enabled.

**Usage Guidelines**

Rogue detection is enabled by default for all access points joined to the controller except for OfficeExtend access points. OfficeExtend access points are deployed in a home environment and are likely to detect a large number of rogue devices.

The following example shows how to enable rogue detection on the access point Cisco\_AP:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config rogue detection enable Cisco_AP
```

**Related Commands**

**config rogue rule**  
**config trapflags rogueap**  
**show rogue client detailed**  
**show rogue client summary**  
**show rogue ignore-list**  
**show rogue rule detailed**  
**show rogue rule summary**

## config rogue detection min-rssi

To configure the minimum Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI) value at which APs can detect rogues and create a rogue entry in the controller, use the **config rogue detection min-rssi** command.

```
config rogue detection min-rssi rssi-in-dBm
```

**Syntax Description**

<i>rssi-in-dBm</i>	Minimum RSSI value. The valid range is from -70 dBm to -128 dBm, and the default value is -128 dBm.
--------------------	---

**Command Default**

The default RSSI value to detect rogues in APs is -128 dBm.

**Usage Guidelines**

This feature is applicable to all the AP modes.

There can be many rogues with very weak RSSI values that do not provide any valuable information in rogue analysis. Therefore, you can use this option to filter rogues by specifying the minimum RSSI value at which APs should detect rogues.

The following example shows how to configure the minimum RSSI value:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config rogue detection min-rssi -80
```

**Related Commands**

**config rogue detection**  
**show rogue ap clients**  
**config rogue rule**  
**config trapflags rogueap**  
**show rogue client detailed**  
**show rogue client summary**  
**show rogue ignore-list**  
**show rogue rule detailed**  
**show rogue rule summary**

## config rogue detection monitor-ap

To configure the rogue report interval for all monitor mode Cisco APs, use the **config rogue detection monitor-ap** command.

```
config rogue detection monitor-ap { report-interval | transient-rogue-interval } time-in-seconds
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>report-interval</b>	Specifies the interval at which rogue reports are sent.
<b>transient-rogue-interval</b>	Specifies the interval at which rogues are consistently scanned for by APs after the first time the rogues are scanned.
<i>time-in-seconds</i>	Time in seconds. The valid range is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 to 300 for <b>report-interval</b></li> <li>• 120 to 1800 for <b>transient-rogue-interval</b></li> </ul>

**Usage Guidelines**

This feature is applicable to APs that are in monitor mode only.

Using the transient interval values, you can control the time interval at which APs should scan for rogues. APs can also filter the rogues based on their transient interval values.

This feature has the following advantages:

- Rogue reports from APs to the controller are shorter.

- Transient rogue entries are avoided in the controller.
- Unnecessary memory allocation for transient rogues are avoided.

The following example shows how to configure the rogue report interval to 60 seconds:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config rogue detection monitor-ap report-interval 60
```

The following example shows how to configure the transient rogue interval to 300 seconds:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config rogue detection monitor-ap transient-rogue-interval 300
```

### Related Commands

**config rogue detection**  
**config rogue detection min-rssi**  
**config rogue rule**  
**config trapflags rogueap**  
**show rogue ap clients**  
**show rogue client detailed**  
**show rogue client summary**  
**show rogue ignore-list**  
**show rogue rule detailed**  
**show rogue rule summary**

## config rogue rule

To add and configure rogue classification rules, use the **config rogue rule** command.

```
config rogue rule {add ap priority priority classify { friendly | malicious } rule_name | classify
{friendly | malicious } rule_name | condition ap {set | delete } condition_type condition_value
rule_name | {enable | delete | disable } {all | rule_name } | match {all | any } | priority
priorityrule_name }
```

### Syntax Description

<b>add ap priority</b>	Adds a rule with match any criteria and the priority that you specify.
<i>priority</i>	Priority of this rule within the list of rules.
<b>classify</b>	Specifies the classification of a rule.
<b>friendly</b>	Classifies a rule as friendly.
<b>malicious</b>	Classifies a rule as malicious.

<i>rule_name</i>	Rule to which the command applies, or the name of a new rule.
<b>condition ap</b>	Specifies the conditions for a rule that the rogue access point must meet.
<b>set</b>	Adds conditions to a rule that the rogue access point must meet.
<b>delete</b>	Removes conditions to a rule that the rogue access point must meet.
<i>condition_type</i>	Type of the condition to be configured. The condition types are listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>client-count</b>—Requires that a minimum number of clients be associated to a rogue access point. The valid range is 1 to 10 (inclusive).</li> <li>• <b>duration</b>—Requires that a rogue access point be detected for a minimum period of time. The valid range is 0 to 3600 seconds (inclusive).</li> <li>• <b>managed-ssid</b>—Requires that a rogue access point's SSID be known to the controller.</li> <li>• <b>no-encryption</b>—Requires that a rogue access point's advertised WLAN does not have encryption enabled.</li> <li>• <b>rss</b>—Requires that a rogue access point have a minimum RSSI value. The range is from -95 to -50 dBm (inclusive).</li> <li>• <b>ssid</b>—Requires that a rogue access point have a specific SSID.</li> </ul>
<i>condition_value</i>	Value of the condition. This value is dependent upon the <i>condition_type</i> . For instance, if the condition type is <i>ssid</i> , then the condition value is either the SSID name or all.
<b>enable</b>	Enables all rules or a single specific rule.
<b>delete</b>	Deletes all rules or a single specific rule.
<b>disable</b>	Deletes all rules or a single specific rule.
<b>match</b>	Specifies whether a detected rogue access point must meet all or any of the conditions specified by the rule in order for the rule to be matched and the rogue access point to adopt the classification type of the rule.

<b>all</b>	Specifies all rules defined.
<b>any</b>	Specifies any rule meeting certain criteria.
<b>priority</b>	Changes the priority of a specific rule and shifts others in the list accordingly.

**Command Default** No rogue rules are configured.

**Usage Guidelines** For your changes to be effective, you must enable the rule. You can configure up to 64 rules.

The following example shows how to create a rule called rule\_1 with a priority of 1 and a classification as friendly.

```
(Cisco Controller) > config rogue rule add ap priority 1 classify friendly rule_1
```

The following example shows how to enable rule\_1.

```
(Cisco Controller) > config rogue rule enable rule_1
```

The following example shows how to change the priority of the last command.

```
(Cisco Controller) > config rogue rule priority 2 rule_1
```

The following example shows how to change the classification of the last command.

```
(Cisco Controller) > config rogue rule classify malicious rule_1
```

The following example shows how to disable the last command.

```
(Cisco Controller) > config rogue rule disable rule_1
```

The following example shows how to delete SSID\_2 from the user-configured SSID list in rule-5.

```
(Cisco Controller) > config rogue rule condition ap delete ssid ssid_2 rule-5
```

### Related Topics

- [config rogue adhoc](#), on page 319
- [config rogue auto-contain level](#)
- [config rogue client](#), on page 328
- [config rogue detection](#), on page 329
- [show rogue ignore-list](#), on page 284
- [show rogue rule detailed](#), on page 285
- [show rogue rule summary](#), on page 286

## config tacacs acct

To configure TACACS+ accounting server settings, use the **config tacacs acct** command.

**config tacacs acct** {**add** *1-3 IP addr port ascii/hex secret* | **delete** *1-3* | **disable** *1-3* | **enable** *1-3* | **server-timeout** *1-3 seconds*}

Syntax Description		
<b>add</b>		Adds a new TACACS+ accounting server.
<i>1-3</i>		Specifies TACACS+ accounting server index from 1 to 3.
<i>IP addr</i>		Specifies IPv4 or IPv6 address of the TACACS+ accounting server.
<i>port</i>		Specifies TACACS+ Server's TCP port.
<i>ascii/hex</i>		Specifies type of TACACS+ server's secret being used (ASCII or HEX).
<i>secret</i>		Specifies secret key in ASCII or hexadecimal characters.
<b>delete</b>		Deletes a TACACS+ server.
<b>disable</b>		Disables a TACACS+ server.
<b>enable</b>		Enables a TACACS+ server.
<b>server-timeout</b>		Changes the default server timeout for the TACACS+ server.
<i>seconds</i>		Specifies the number of seconds before the TACACS+ server times out. The server timeout range is from 5 to 30 seconds.

### Command Default

None

The following example shows how to add a new TACACS+ accounting server index 1 with the IPv4 address 10.0.0.0, port number 49, and secret key 12345678 in ASCII:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config tacacs acct add 1 10.0.0.0 10 ascii 12345678
```

The following example shows how to add a new TACACS+ accounting server index 1 with the IPv6 address 2001:9:6:40::623, port number 49, and secret key 12345678 in ASCII:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config tacacs acct add 1 2001:9:6:40::623 10 ascii 12345678
```

The following example shows how to configure the server timeout of 5 seconds for the TACACS+ accounting server:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config tacacs acct server-timeout 1 5
```

### Related Topics

[show tacacs acct statistics](#), on page 286

[show tacacs summary](#), on page 288

## config tacacs athr

To configure TACACS+ authorization server settings, use the **config tacacs athr** command.

```
config tacacs athr {add 1-3 IP addr port ascii/hex secret | delete 1-3 | disable 1-3 | enable 1-3 | mgmt-server-timeout 1-3 seconds | server-timeout 1-3 seconds}
```

Syntax Description	Description
<b>add</b>	Adds a new TACACS+ authorization server (IPv4 or IPv6).
<i>1-3</i>	TACACS+ server index from 1 to 3.
<i>IP addr</i>	TACACS+ authorization server IP address (IPv4 or IPv6).
<i>port</i>	TACACS+ server TCP port.
<i>ascii/hex</i>	Type of secret key being used (ASCII or HEX).
<i>secret</i>	Secret key in ASCII or hexadecimal characters.
<b>delete</b>	Deletes a TACACS+ server.
<b>disable</b>	Disables a TACACS+ server.
<b>enable</b>	Enables a TACACS+ server.
<b>mgmt-server-timeout</b> <i>1-3seconds</i>	Changes the default management login server timeout for the server. The number of seconds before server times out is from 1 to 30 seconds.
<b>server-timeout</b> <i>1-3 seconds</i>	Changes the default network login server timeout for the server. The number of seconds before server times out is from 5 to 30 seconds.

### Command Default

None

The following example shows how to add a new TACACS+ authorization server index 1 with the IPv4 address 10.0.0.0, port number 49, and secret key 12345678 in ASCII:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config tacacs athr add 1 10.0.0.0 49 ascii 12345678
```

The following example shows how to add a new TACACS+ authorization server index 1 with the IPv6 address 2001:9:6:40::623, port number 49, and secret key 12345678 in ASCII:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config tacacs athr add 1 2001:9:6:40::623 49 ascii 12345678
```

The following example shows how to configure the retransmit timeout of 5 seconds for the TACACS+ authorization server:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config tacacs athr server-timeout 1 5
```

#### Related Topics

[show tacacs athr statistics](#), on page 287

[show tacacs summary](#), on page 288

## config tacacs athr mgmt-server-timeout

To configure a default TACACS+ authorization server timeout for management users, use the **config tacacs athr mgmt-server-timeout** command.

**config tacacs athr mgmt-server-timeout** *index timeout*

Syntax Description		
	<i>index</i>	TACACS+ authorization server index.
	<i>timeout</i>	Timeout value. The range is 1 to 30 seconds.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure a default TACACS+ authorization server timeout for management users:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config tacacs athr mgmt-server-timeout 1 10
```

## config tacacs auth

To configure TACACS+ authentication server settings, use the **config tacacs auth** command.

**config tacacs auth** { **add** *1-3 IP addr port ascii/hex secret* | **delete** *1-3* | **disable** *1-3* | **enable** *1-3* | **mgmt-server-timeout** *1-3 seconds* | **server-timeout** *1-3seconds* }

Syntax Description		
	<b>add</b>	Adds a new TACACS+ accounting server.
	<i>1-3</i>	TACACS+ accounting server index from 1 to 3.
	<i>IP addr</i>	IP address for the TACACS+ accounting server.
	<i>port</i>	Controller port used for the TACACS+ accounting server.
	<i>ascii/hex</i>	Type of secret key being used (ASCII or HEX).
	<i>secret</i>	Secret key in ASCII or hexadecimal characters.

<b>delete</b>	Deletes a TACACS+ server.
<b>disable</b>	Disables a TACACS+ server.
<b>enable</b>	Enables a TACACS+ server.
<b>mgmt-server-timeout</b> <i>1-3 seconds</i>	Changes the default management login server timeout for the server. The number of seconds before server times out is from 1 to 30 seconds.
<b>server-timeout</b> <i>1-3 seconds</i>	Changes the default network login server timeout for the server. The number of seconds before server times out is from 5 to 30 seconds.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to add a new TACACS+ authentication server index 1 with the IPv4 address 10.0.0.3, port number 49, and secret key 12345678 in ASCII:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config tacacs auth add 1 10.0.0.3 49 ascii 12345678
```

The following example shows how to add a new TACACS+ authentication server index 1 with the IPv6 address 2001:9:6:40::623, port number 49, and secret key 12345678 in ASCII:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config tacacs auth add 1 2001:9:6:40::623 49 ascii 12345678
```

The following example shows how to configure the server timeout for TACACS+ authentication server:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config tacacs auth server-timeout 1 5
```

**Related Topics**

[show tacacs auth statistics](#), on page 287

[show tacacs summary](#), on page 288

**config tacacs auth mgmt-server-timeout**

To configure a default TACACS+ authentication server timeout for management users, use the **config tacacs auth mgmt-server-timeout** command.

**config tacacs auth mgmt-server-timeout** *index timeout*

**Syntax Description**

<i>index</i>	TACACS+ authentication server index.
<i>timeout</i>	Timeout value. The range is 1 to 30 seconds.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to configure a default TACACS+ authentication server timeout for management users:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config tacacs auth mgmt-server-timeout 1 10
```

**Related Commands**    **config tacacs auth**

## clear Commands

This section lists the **clear** commands to clear existing security configurations of the controller.

### clear radius acct statistics

To clear the RADIUS accounting statistics on the controller, use the **clear radius acc statistics** command.

**clear radius acct statistics** [**index** | **all**]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>index</b>	(Optional) Specifies the index of the RADIUS accounting server.
	<b>all</b>	(Optional) Specifies all RADIUS accounting servers.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to clear the RADIUS accounting statistics:

```
(Cisco Controller) >clear radius acc statistics
```

**Related Commands** **show radius acct statistics**

### clear tacacs auth statistics

To clear the RADIUS authentication server statistics in the controller, use the **clear tacacs auth statistics** command.

**clear tacacs auth statistics** [**index** | **all**]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>index</b>	(Optional) Specifies the index of the RADIUS authentication server.
	<b>all</b>	(Optional) Specifies all RADIUS authentication servers.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to clear the RADIUS authentication server statistics:

```
(Cisco Controller) >clear tacacs auth statistics
```

**Related Commands** **show tacacs auth statistics**  
**show tacacs summary**  
**config tacacs auth**

## clear stats local-auth

To clear the local Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) statistics, use the **clear stats local-auth** command.

**clear stats local-auth**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to clear the local EAP statistics:

```
(Cisco Controller) >clear stats local-auth
Local EAP Authentication Stats Cleared.
```

---

**Related Commands**

- config local-auth active-timeout**
- config local-auth eap-profile**
- config local-auth method fast**
- config local-auth user-credentials**
- debug aaa local-auth**
- show local-auth certificates**
- show local-auth config**
- show local-auth statistics**

## clear stats radius

To clear the statistics for one or more RADIUS servers, use the **clear stats radius** command.

**clear stats radius {auth | acct} {index | all}**

---

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>auth</b>	Clears statistics regarding authentication.
	<b>acct</b>	Clears statistics regarding accounting.
	<b>index</b>	Specifies the index number of the RADIUS server to be cleared.
	<b>all</b>	Clears statistics for all RADIUS servers.

---



---

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to clear the statistics for all RADIUS authentication servers:

```
(Cisco Controller) >clear stats radius auth all
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>clear transfer</b>
	<b>clear download datatype</b>
	<b>clear download filename</b>
	<b>clear download mode</b>
	<b>clear download serverip</b>
	<b>clear download start</b>
	<b>clear upload datatype</b>
	<b>clear upload filename</b>
	<b>clear upload mode</b>
	<b>clear upload path</b>
	<b>clear upload serverip</b>
	<b>clear upload start</b>
	<b>clear stats port</b>

## clear stats tacacs

To clear the TACACS+ server statistics on the controller, use the **clear stats tacacs** command.

**clear stats tacacs** [**auth** | **athr** | **acct**] [**index** | **all**]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>auth</b>	(Optional) Clears the TACACS+ authentication server statistics.
	<b>athr</b>	(Optional) Clears the TACACS+ authorization server statistics.
	<b>acct</b>	(Optional) Clears the TACACS+ accounting server statistics.
	<b>index</b>	(Optional) Specifies index of the TACACS+ server.
	<b>all</b>	(Optional) Specifies all TACACS+ servers.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to clear the TACACS+ accounting server statistics for index 1:

```
(Cisco Controller) >clear stats tacacs acct 1
```

**Related Commands** **show tacacs summary**

# debug Commands

This section lists the **debug** commands to manage debugging of security settings of the controller.



## Caution

Debug commands are reserved for use only under the direction of Cisco personnel. Do not use these commands without direction from Cisco-certified staff.

## debug aaa

To configure the debugging of AAA settings, use the **debug aaa** command.

```
debug aaa { [all | avp-xml | detail | events | packet | ldap | local-auth | tacacs] [enable | disable] }
```

### Syntax Description

<b>all</b>	(Optional) Configures the debugging of all AAA messages.
<b>avp-xml</b>	(Optional) Configures debug of AAA Avp xml events.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Configures the debugging of AAA errors.
<b>events</b>	(Optional) Configures the debugging of AAA events.
<b>packet</b>	(Optional) Configures the debugging of AAA packets.
<b>ldap</b>	(Optional) Configures the debugging of the AAA Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) events.
<b>local-auth</b>	(Optional) Configures the debugging of the AAA local Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) events.
<b>tacacs</b>	(Optional) Configures the debugging of the AAA TACACS+ events.
<b>enable</b>	(Optional) Enables the debugging.
<b>disable</b>	(Optional) Disables the debugging.

### Command Default

None

The following example shows how to enable the debugging of AAA LDAP events:

```
(Cisco Controller) > debug aaa ldap enable
```

### Related Commands

**debug aaa local-auth eap**  
**show running-config**

## debug aaa local-auth

To configure the debugging of AAA local authentication on the Cisco WLC, use the **debug aaa local-auth** command.

**debug aaa local-auth** {**db** | **shim** | **eap** {**framework** | **method**} {**all** | **errors** | **events** | **packets** | **sm**}} {**enable** | **disable**}

### Syntax Description

<b>db</b>	Configures the debugging of the AAA local authentication back-end messages and events.
<b>shim</b>	Configures the debugging of the AAA local authentication shim layer events.
<b>eap</b>	Configures the debugging of the AAA local Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) authentication.
<b>framework</b>	Configures the debugging of the local EAP framework.
<b>method</b>	Configures the debugging of local EAP methods.
<b>all</b>	Configures the debugging of local EAP messages.
<b>errors</b>	Configures the debugging of local EAP errors.
<b>events</b>	Configures the debugging of local EAP events.
<b>packets</b>	Configures the debugging of local EAP packets.
<b>sm</b>	Configures the debugging of the local EAP state machine.
<b>enable</b>	Starts the debugging.
<b>disable</b>	Stops the debugging.

### Command Default

None

The following example shows how to enable the debugging of the AAA local EAP authentication:

```
(Cisco Controller) > debug aaa local-auth eap method all enable
```

### Related Commands

**clear stats local-auth**  
**config local-auth active-timeout**  
**config local-auth eap-profile**  
**config local-auth method fast**  
**config local-auth user-credentials**  
**show local-auth certificates**

**show local-auth config**  
**show local-auth statistics**

## debug bcast

To configure the debugging of broadcast options, use the **debug bcast** command.

**debug bcast** { **all** | **error** | **message** | **igmp** | **detail** } { **enable** | **disable** }

Syntax Description		
	<b>all</b>	Configures the debugging of all broadcast logs.
	<b>error</b>	Configures the debugging of broadcast errors.
	<b>message</b>	Configures the debugging of broadcast messages.
	<b>igmp</b>	Configures the debugging of broadcast IGMP messages.
	<b>detail</b>	Configures the debugging of broadcast detailed messages.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables the broadcast debugging.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the broadcast debugging.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable the debugging of broadcast messages:

```
(Cisco Controller) > debug bcast message enable
```

The following example shows how to disable the debugging of broadcast messages:

```
(Cisco Controller) > debug bcast message disable
```

**Related Commands** **debug disable-all**  
**show sysinfo**

## debug cckm

To configure the debugging of the Cisco Centralized Key Management options, use the **debug cckm**

**debug cckm** { **client** | **detailed** } { **enable** | **disable** }

Syntax Description		
	<b>client</b>	Configures debugging of the Cisco Centralized Key Management of clients.
	<b>detailed</b>	Configures detailed debugging of Cisco Centralized Key Management.

---

**enable** Enables debugging of Cisco Centralized Key Management.

---

**disable** Disables debugging of Cisco Centralized Key Management.

---



---

#### Command Default

None

The following example shows how to enable detailed debugging of Cisco Centralized Key Management:

```
(Cisco Controller) > debug cckm detailed enable
```

## debug dot1x

To configure debugging of the 802.1X options, use the **debug dot1x** command.

**debug dot1x** {**aaa** | **all** | **events** | **packets** | **states**} {**enable** | **disable**}

---

#### Syntax Description

<b>aaa</b>	Configures debugging of the 802.1X AAA interactions.
<b>all</b>	Configures debugging of all the 802.1X messages.
<b>events</b>	Configures debugging of the 802.1X events.
<b>packets</b>	Configures debugging of the 802.1X packets.
<b>states</b>	Configures debugging of the 802.1X state transitions.
<b>enable</b>	Enables debugging of the 802.1X options.
<b>disable</b>	Disables debugging of the 802.1X options.

---



---

#### Command Default

None

The following example shows how to enable 802.1X state transitions debugging:

```
(Cisco Controller) > debug dot1x states enable
```

#### Related Topics

[config wlan security 802.1X](#), on page 389

[config wlan security wpa akm 802.1x](#), on page 399

## debug dtls

To configure debugging of the Datagram Transport Layer Security (DTLS) options, use the **debug dtls** command.

**debug dtls** {**all** | **event** | **packet** | **trace**} {**enable** | **disable**}

---

#### Syntax Description

<b>all</b>	Configures debugging of all the DTLS messages.
------------	--

---

<b>event</b>	Configures debugging of the DTLS events.
<b>packet</b>	Configures debugging of the DTLS packets.
<b>trace</b>	Configures debugging of the DTLS trace messages.
<b>enable</b>	Enables debugging of the DTLS options.
<b>disable</b>	Disables debugging of the DTLS options.

**Command Default**

None

**Usage Guidelines**

The debug actions described here are used in conjunction with CAPWAP troubleshooting.

The following example shows how to enable DTLS packet debugging:

```
(Cisco Controller) > debug dtls packet enable
```

**Related Topics**

[show dtls connections](#), on page 24

## debug pm

To configure the debugging of the security policy manager module, use the **debug pm** command.

```
debug pm {all disable | {config | hwcrypto | ikemsg | init | list | message | pki | rng  
| rules | sa-export | sa-import | ssh-l2tp | ssh-appgw | ssh-engine | ssh-int | ssh-pmgr  
| ssh-ppp | ssh-tcp} {enable | disable}}
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>all disable</b>	Disables all debugging in the policy manager module.
<b>config</b>	Configures the debugging of the policy manager configuration.
<b>hwcrypto</b>	Configures the debugging of hardware offload events.
<b>ikemsg</b>	Configures the debugging of Internet Key Exchange (IKE) messages.
<b>init</b>	Configures the debugging of policy manager initialization events.
<b>list</b>	Configures the debugging of policy manager list mgmt.
<b>message</b>	Configures the debugging of policy manager message queue events.
<b>pki</b>	Configures the debugging of Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) related events.

<b>rng</b>	Configures the debugging of random number generation.
<b>rules</b>	Configures the debugging of Layer 3 policy events.
<b>sa-export</b>	Configures the debugging of SA export (mobility).
<b>sa-import</b>	Configures the debugging of SA import (mobility).
<b>ssh-l2tp</b>	Configures the debugging of policy manager Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) handling.
<b>ssh-appgw</b>	Configures the debugging of application gateways.
<b>ssh-engine</b>	Configures the debugging of the policy manager engine.
<b>ssh-int</b>	Configures the debugging of the policy manager interceptor.
<b>ssh-pmgr</b>	Configures the debugging of the policy manager.
<b>ssh-ppp</b>	Configures the debugging of policy manager Point To Point Protocol (PPP) handling.
<b>ssh-tcp</b>	Configures the debugging of policy manager TCP handling.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the debugging.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the debugging.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to configure the debugging of PKI-related events:

```
(Cisco Controller) > debug pm pki enable
```

**Related Commands**

debug disable-all

**debug web-auth**

To configure debugging of web-authenticated clients, use the **debug web-auth** command.

```
debug web-auth {redirect {enable mac mac_address | disable} | webportal-server {enable | disable}}
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>redirect</b>	Configures debugging of web-authenticated and redirected clients.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the debugging of web-authenticated clients.

<b>mac</b>	Configures the MAC address of the web-authenticated client.
<i>mac_address</i>	MAC address of the web-authenticated client.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the debugging of web-authenticated clients.
<b>webportal-server</b>	Configures the debugging of portal authentication of clients.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to enable the debugging of a web authenticated and redirected client:

```
(Cisco Controller) > debug web-auth redirect enable mac xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx
```





## WLAN Commands

---

- [show Commands](#), on page 352
- [config Commands](#), on page 362
- [debug Commands](#), on page 410
- [test Commands](#), on page 413

# show Commands

This section lists the **show** commands to display information about your WLAN configuration settings.

## show advanced fra sensor

To display detailed information about the FRA configurations of the sensor, use the **show advanced fra sensor** command.

### show advanced fra sensor

Syntax	Description
<b>advanced</b>	Displays advanced configuration and statistics.
<b>fra</b>	Displays FRA configurations.
<b>sensor</b>	Displays FRA configurations for sensor

**Command Default** None

Command History	Release	Modification
	8.5	This command was introduced.

The following example shows how to display information about the FRA sensor:

```
FRA State..... Enabled
FRA Operation State..... Up
FRA Sensitivity..... low (100%)
FRA Interval..... 1 Hour(s)
  Last Run..... 3563 seconds ago
  Last Run Time..... 0 seconds
Service Priority..... Coverage
```

```
AP Name          MAC Address      Slot Current Band  COF %    Sensor %
  Suggested Mode
-----
```

## show client detail

To display detailed information for a client on a Cisco lightweight access point, use the **show client detail** command.

### show client detail *mac\_address*

Syntax	Description
<i>mac_address</i>	Client MAC address.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** The **show client ap** command may list the status of automatically disabled clients. Use the **show exclusionlist** command to display clients on the exclusion list (blacklisted).

The following example shows how to display the client detailed information:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show client detail 00:0c:41:07:33:a6
Policy Manager State.....POSTURE_REQD
Policy Manager Rule Created.....Yes
Client MAC Address..... 00:16:36:40:ac:58
Client Username..... N/A
Client State..... Associated
Client NAC OOB State..... QUARANTINE
Guest LAN Id..... 1
IP Address..... Unknown
Session Timeout..... 0
QoS Level..... Platinum
802.1P Priority Tag..... disabled
KTS CAC Capability..... Yes
WMM Support..... Enabled
Power Save..... ON
Diff Serv Code Point (DSPC)..... disabled
Mobility State..... Local
Internal Mobility State..... apfMsMmInitial
Security Policy Completed..... No
Policy Manager State..... WEBAUTH_REQD
Policy Manager Rule Created..... Yes
NPU Fast Fast Notified..... Yes
Last Policy Manager State..... WEBAUTH_REQD
Client Entry Create Time..... 460 seconds
Interface..... wired-guest
FlexConnect Authentication..... Local
FlexConnect Data Switching..... Local
VLAN..... 236
Quarantine VLAN..... 0
Client Statistics:
  Number of Bytes Received..... 66806
  Number of Bytes Sent..... 23436
  Number of Packets Received..... 592
  Number of Packets Sent..... 131
  Number of EAP Id Request Msg Timeouts..... 0
  Number of EAP Request Msg Timeouts..... 0
  Number of EAP Key Msg Timeouts..... 0
  Number of Data Retries..... 0
  Number of RTS Retries..... 0
  Number of Duplicate Received Packets..... 3
  Number of Decrypt Failed Packets..... 0
  Number of Mic Failed Packets..... 0
  Number of Mic Missing Packets..... 0
  Number of RA Packets Dropped..... 6
  Number of Policy Errors..... 0
  Radio Signal Strength Indicator..... -50 dBm
  Signal to Noise Ratio..... 43 dB
...
```

## show client location-calibration summary

To display client location calibration summary information, use the **show client location-calibration summary** command.

### show client location-calibration summary

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following example shows how to display the location calibration summary information:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show client location-calibration summary
MAC Address Interval
-----
10:10:10:10:10:10 60
21:21:21:21:21:21 45
```

## show client probing

To display the number of probing clients, use the **show client probing** command.

### show client probing

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following example shows how to display the number of probing clients:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show client probing
Number of Probing Clients..... 0
```

## show client roam-history

To display the roaming history of a specified client, use the **show client roam-history** command.

### show client roam-history *mac\_address*

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following is a sample output of the **show client roam-history** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show client roam-history 00:14:6c:0a:57:77
```

## show client summary

To display a summary of clients associated with a Cisco lightweight access point, use the **show client summary** command.

### show client summary

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
<b>Command Default</b>	None
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use <b>show client ap</b> command to list the status of automatically disabled clients. Use the <b>show exclusionlist</b> command to display clients on the exclusion list (blacklisted).

The following example shows how to display a summary of the active clients:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show client summary
Number of Clients..... 24
Number of PMIPv6 Clients..... 200
MAC Address      AP Name      Status      WLAN/GLAN/RLAN Auth Protocol      Port
Wired  PMIPv6
-----
-----
00:00:15:01:00:01 NMSP-TalwarSIM1-2 Associated      1              Yes  802.11a      13
  No      Yes
00:00:15:01:00:02 NMSP-TalwarSIM1-2 Associated      1              Yes  802.11a      13
  No      No
00:00:15:01:00:03 NMSP-TalwarSIM1-2 Associated      1              Yes  802.11a      13
  No      Yes
00:00:15:01:00:04 NMSP-TalwarSIM1-2 Associated      1              Yes  802.11a      13
  No      No
```

## show client wlan

To display the summary of clients associated with a WLAN, use the **show client wlan** command.

### show client wlan wlan\_id

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier from 1 to 512.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	

The following are sample outputs of the **show client wlan** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show client wlan 1
Number of Clients in WLAN..... 0
```

## show guest-lan

To display the configuration of a specific wired guest LAN, use the **show guest-lan** command.

**show guest-lan** *guest\_lan\_id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>guest_lan_id</i>	ID of the selected wired guest LAN.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To display all wired guest LANs configured on the controller, use the <b>show guest-lan summary</b> command.	

The following is a sample output of the **show guest-lan** *guest\_lan\_id* command:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show guest-lan 2
Guest LAN Identifier..... 1
Profile Name..... guestlan
Network Name (SSID)..... guestlan
Status..... Enabled
AAA Policy Override..... Disabled
Number of Active Clients..... 1
Exclusionlist Timeout..... 60 seconds
Session Timeout..... Infinity
Interface..... wired
Ingress Interface..... wired-guest
WLAN ACL..... unconfigured
DHCP Server..... 10.20.236.90
DHCP Address Assignment Required..... Disabled
Quality of Service..... Silver (best effort)
Security
  Web Based Authentication..... Enabled
  ACL..... Unconfigured
  Web-Passthrough..... Disabled
  Conditional Web Redirect..... Disabled
  Auto Anchor..... Disabled
Mobility Anchor List
GLAN ID IP Address Status
```

## show pmk-cache

To display information about the pairwise master key (PMK) cache, use the **show pmk-cache** command.

**show pmk-cache** {**all** | *MAC*}

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>all</b>	Displays information about all entries in the PMK cache.
	<i>MAC</i>	Information about a single entry in the PMK cache.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	

The following example shows how to display information about a single entry in the PMK cache:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show pmk-cache xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx
```

The following example shows how to display information about all entries in the PMK cache:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show pmk-cache all
PMK Cache

Station          Entry
-----          -
Lifetime         VLAN Override   IP Override
-----          -
```

## show rf-profile summary

To display a summary of RF profiles in the controller, use the **show rf-profile summary** command.

### show rf-profile summary

#### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

#### Command Default

None

The following is the output of the **show rf-profile summary** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show rf-profile summary
Number of RF Profiles..... 2
Out Of Box State..... Disabled
RF Profile Name          Band      Description          Applied
-----
T1a                      5 GHz    <none>              No
T1b                      2.4 GHz  <none>              No
```

## show rf-profile details

To display the RF profile details in the Cisco wireless LAN controller, use the **show rf-profile details** command.

### show rf-profile details *rf-profile-name*

#### Syntax Description

*rf-profile-name* Name of the RF profile.

#### Command Default

None

The following is the output of the **show rf-profile details** command::

```
(Cisco Controller) >show rf-profile details T1a
Description..... <none>
Radio policy..... 5 GHz
Transmit Power Threshold v1..... -70 dBm
Transmit Power Threshold v2..... -67 dBm
Min Transmit Power..... -10 dBm
Max Transmit Power..... 30 dBm
```

```

802.11a Operational Rates
  802.11a 6M Rate..... Mandatory
  802.11a 9M Rate..... Supported
  802.11a 12M Rate..... Mandatory
  802.11a 18M Rate..... Supported
  802.11a 24M Rate..... Mandatory
  802.11a 36M Rate..... Supported
  802.11a 48M Rate..... Supported
  802.11a 54M Rate..... Supported
Max Clients..... 200
Client Trap Threshold..... 50
Multicast Data Rate..... 0
Rx Sop Threshold..... 0 dBm
Cca Threshold..... 0 dBm
Slot Admin State:..... Enabled
Band Select Probe Response..... Disabled
Band Select Cycle Count..... 2 cycles
Band Select Cycle Threshold..... 200 milliseconds
Band Select Expire Suppression..... 20 seconds
Band Select Expire Dual Band..... 60 seconds
Band Select Client Rssi..... -80 dBm
Load Balancing Denial..... 3 count
Load Balancing Window..... 5 clients
Coverage Data..... -80 dBm
Coverage Voice..... -80 dBm
Coverage Exception..... 3 clients
Coverage Level..... 25 %

```

### Related Topics

- [show rf-profile summary](#), on page 357
- [config rf-profile band-select](#), on page 363
- [config rf-profile client-trap-threshold](#), on page 364
- [config rf-profile create](#), on page 365
- [config rf-profile fra client-aware](#), on page 365
- [config rf-profile data-rates](#), on page 366
- [config rf-profile delete](#), on page 366
- [config rf-profile description](#), on page 367
- [config rf-profile load-balancing](#), on page 367
- [config rf-profile max-clients](#), on page 368
- [config rf-profile multicast data-rate](#), on page 368
- [config rf-profile out-of-box](#), on page 369
- [config rf-profile tx-power-control-thresh-v1](#), on page 369
- [config rf-profile tx-power-control-thresh-v2](#), on page 370
- [config rf-profile tx-power-max](#), on page 370
- [config rf-profile tx-power-min](#), on page 370

## show wlan

To display configuration information for a specified wireless LAN or a foreign access point, or to display wireless LAN summary information, use the **show wlan** command.

```
show wlan { aggroups | summary | wlan_id | foreignAp | lobby-admin-access }
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>apgroups</b>	Displays access point group information.
	<b>summary</b>	Displays a summary of all wireless LANs.
	<i>wlan_id</i>	Displays the configuration of a WLAN. The Wireless LAN identifier range is from 1 to 512.
	<b>foreignAp</b>	Displays the configuration for support of foreign access points.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** For 802.1X client security type, which creates the PMK cache, the maximum session timeout that can be set is 86400 seconds when the session timeout is disabled. For other client security such as open, WebAuth, and PSK for which the PMK cache is not created, the session timeout value is shown as infinite when session timeout is disabled.

The following example shows how to display a summary of wireless LANs for wlan\_id 1:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show wlan 1
WLAN Identifier..... 1
Profile Name..... aicha
Network Name (SSID)..... aicha
Status..... Enabled
MAC Filtering..... Disabled
Broadcast SSID..... Enabled
AAA Policy Override..... Disabled
Network Admission Control

    Radius-NAC State..... Enabled
    SNMP-NAC State..... Enabled
Quarantine VLAN..... 0
Maximum number of Associated Clients..... 0
Maximum number of Clients per AP Radio..... 200
Number of Active Clients..... 0
Exclusionlist Timeout..... 60 seconds
Session Timeout..... 1800 seconds
User Idle Timeout..... 300 seconds
User Idle Threshold..... 0 Bytes
NAS-identifier..... Talwar1
CHD per WLAN..... Enabled
Webauth DHCP exclusion..... Disabled
Interface..... management
Multicast Interface..... Not Configured
WLAN IPv4 ACL..... unconfigured
WLAN IPv6 ACL..... unconfigured

DHCP Server..... Default
DHCP Address Assignment Required..... Disabled
Static IP client tunneling..... Enabled

Quality of Service..... Silver (best effort)

Scan Defer Priority..... 4,5,6
Scan Defer Time..... 100 milliseconds
WMM..... Allowed
WMM UAPSD Compliant Client Support..... Disabled
Media Stream Multicast-direct..... Disabled
```

```

CCX - AironetIe Support..... Enabled
CCX - Gratuitous ProbeResponse (GPR)..... Disabled
CCX - Diagnostics Channel Capability..... Disabled
Dot11-Phone Mode (7920)..... Disabled
Wired Protocol..... None
Passive Client Feature..... Disabled
IPv6 Support..... Disabled
Peer-to-Peer Blocking Action..... Disabled
Radio Policy..... All
DTIM period for 802.11a radio..... 1
DTIM period for 802.11b radio..... 1
Radius Servers
  Authentication..... Global Servers
  Accounting..... Global Servers
  Interim Update..... Disabled
  Dynamic Interface..... Disabled
Local EAP Authentication..... Enabled (Profile 'Controller_Local_EAP')

Security
  802.11 Authentication:..... Open System
  FT Support..... Disabled
  Static WEP Keys..... Disabled
  802.1X..... Disabled
  Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA/WPA2)..... Enabled
    WPA (SSN IE)..... Enabled
      TKIP Cipher..... Disabled
      AES Cipher..... Enabled
    WPA2 (RSN IE)..... Enabled
      TKIP Cipher..... Disabled
      AES Cipher..... Enabled
Auth Key Management
  802.1x..... Enabled
  PSK..... Disabled
  CCKM..... Enabled
  FT(802.11r)..... Disabled
  FT-PSK(802.11r)..... Disabled

FT Reassociation Timeout..... 20
FT Over-The-Air mode..... Enabled
FT Over-The-Ds mode..... Enabled
  GTK Randomization..... Disabled
  SKC Cache Support..... Disabled
  CCKM TSF Tolerance..... 1000
  Wi-Fi Direct policy configured..... Disabled
  EAP-Passthrough..... Disabled
CKIP ..... Disabled
  IP Security..... Disabled
  IP Security Passthru..... Disabled
  Web Based Authentication..... Disabled
  Web-Passthrough..... Disabled
  Conditional Web Redirect..... Disabled
  Splash-Page Web Redirect..... Disabled
  Auto Anchor..... Disabled
  FlexConnect Local Switching..... Enabled

  FlexConnect Local Authentication..... Disabled
  FlexConnect Learn IP Address..... Enabled
  Client MFP..... Optional

  Tkip MIC Countermeasure Hold-down Timer..... 60
Call Snooping..... Disabled
Roamed Call Re-Anchor Policy..... Disabled
SIP CAC Fail Send-486-Busy Policy..... Enabled
SIP CAC Fail Send Dis-Association Policy..... Disabled

```

```

KTS based CAC Policy..... Disabled
Band Select..... Disabled
Load Balancing..... Disabled
Mobility Anchor List
WLAN ID      IP Address      Status
-----      -

```

The following example shows how to display a summary of all WLANs:

```

(Cisco Controller) >show wlan summary
Number of WLANs..... 1

WLAN ID  WLAN Profile Name / SSID      Status  Interface Name
-----  -
1        apspo / apspo                  Disabled management

```

The following example shows how to display the configuration for support of foreign access points:

```

(Cisco Controller) >show wlan foreignap
Foreign AP support is not enabled.

```

The following example shows how to display the AP groups:

```

(Cisco Controller) >show wlan apgroups
Total Number of AP Groups..... 1
Site Name..... APuser
Site Description..... <none>
Venue Name..... Not configured
Venue Group Code.....Unspecified
Venue Type Code.....Unspecified
Language Code..... Not configured
AP Operating Class..... 83,84,112,113,115,116,117,118,123
RF Profile
-----
2.4 GHz band..... <none>
5 GHz band..... <none>
WLAN ID      Interface      Network Admission Control      Radio Policy
-----      -
14          int_4          Disabled                        All
AP Name      Slots  AP Model      Ethernet MAC      Location      Port
Country  Priority
-----  -
Ibiza      2      AIR-CAP2602I-A-K9      44:2b:03:9a:8a:73      default location  1
US        1
Larch      2      AIR-CAP3502E-A-K9      f8:66:f2:ab:23:95      default location  1
US        1
Zest       2      AIR-CAP3502I-A-K9      00:22:90:91:6d:b6      ren 1
US        1
Number of Clients..... 1

```

# config Commands

This section lists the **config** commands to configure WLANs.

## config 802.11 dtpc

To enable or disable the Dynamic Transmit Power Control (DTPC) setting for an 802.11 network, use the **config 802.11 dtpc** command.

**config 802.11** { **a** | **b** } **dtpc** { **enable** | **disable** }

Syntax Description		
	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables the support for this command.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the support for this command.

**Command Default** The default DTPC setting for an 802.11 network is enabled.

The following example shows how to disable DTPC for an 802.11a network:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11a dtpc disable
```

## config advanced fra interval

To auto-configure voice deployment in WLANs, use the **config auto-configure voice** command.

**config advanced fra interval** *value*

Syntax Description		
	<b>advanced</b>	Advanced configuration.
	<b>fra</b>	To configure FRA parameters.
	<b>interval</b>	To configure FRA interval in hours.
	<i>value</i>	Value of the FRA interval in house.

**Command Default** None

### Command History

#### Release Modification

8.5	This command was introduced.
-----	------------------------------

## config client deauthenticate

To disconnect a client, use the **config client deauthenticate** command.

**config client deauthenticate** *MAC*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>MAC</i>	Client MAC address.
---------------------------	------------	---------------------

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to deauthenticate a client using its MAC address:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config client deauthenticate 11:11:11:11:11
```

## config rf-profile band-select

To configure the RF profile band selection parameters, use the **config rf-profile band-select** command.

**config rf-profile band-select** { **client-rssi** *rss* | **cycle-count** *cycles* | **cycle-threshold** *value* | **expire** { **dual-band** *value* | **suppression** *value* } | **probe-response** { **enable** | **disable** } } *profile\_name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>client-rssi</b>	Configures the client Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI) threshold for the RF profile.
	<i>rss</i>	Minimum RSSI for a client to respond to a probe. The range is from -20 to -90 dBm.
	<b>cycle-count</b>	Configures the probe cycle count for the RF profile. The cycle count sets the number of suppression cycles for a new client.
	<i>cycles</i>	Value of the cycle count. The range is from 1 to 10.
	<b>cycle-threshold</b>	Configures the time threshold for a new scanning RF Profile band select cycle period. This setting determines the time threshold during which new probe requests from a client come in a new scanning cycle.
	<i>value</i>	Value of the cycle threshold for the RF profile. The range is from 1 to 1000 milliseconds.
	<b>expire</b>	Configures the expiration time of clients for band select.
	<b>dual-band</b>	Configures the expiration time for pruning previously known dual-band clients. After this time elapses, clients become new and are subject to probe response suppression.
	<i>value</i>	Value for a dual band. The range is from 10 to 300 seconds.
	<b>suppression</b>	Configures the expiration time for pruning previously known 802.11b/g clients. After this time elapses, clients become new and are subject to probe response suppression.
	<i>value</i>	Value for suppression. The range is from 10 to 200 seconds.
	<b>probe-response</b>	Configures the probe response for a RF profile.

<b>enable</b>	Enables probe response suppression on clients operating in the 2.4-GHz band for a RF profile.
<b>disable</b>	Disables probe response suppression on clients operating in the 2.4-GHz band for a RF profile.
<i>profile name</i>	Name of the RF profile. The profile name can be up to 32 case-sensitive, alphanumeric characters.

**Command Default**

The default value for client RSSI is -80 dBm.  
 The default cycle count is 2.  
 The default cycle threshold is 200 milliseconds.  
 The default value for dual-band expiration is 60 seconds.  
 The default value for suppression expiration is 20 seconds.

**Usage Guidelines**

When you enable band select on a WLAN, the access point suppresses client probes on 2.4-GHz and moves the dual band clients to the 5-GHz spectrum. The band-selection algorithm directs dual-band clients only from the 2.4-GHz radio to the 5-GHz radio of the same access point, and it only runs on an access point when both the 2.4-GHz and 5-GHz radios are up and running.

The following example shows how to configure the client RSSI:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config rf-profile band-select client-rssi -70
```

## config rf-profile client-trap-threshold

To configure the threshold value of the number of clients that associate with an access point, after which an SNMP trap is sent to the controller, use the **config rf-profile client-trap-threshold** command.

**config rf-profile client-trap-threshold** *threshold profile\_name*

**Syntax Description**

<i>threshold</i>	Threshold value of the number of clients that associate with an access point, after which an SNMP trap is sent to the controller. The range is from 0 to 200. Traps are disabled if the threshold value is configured as zero.
<i>profile_name</i>	Name of the RF profile. The profile name can be up to 32 case-sensitive, alphanumeric characters.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to configure the threshold value of the number of clients that associate with an access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config rf-profile client-trap-threshold 150
```

## config rf-profile create

To create a RF profile, use the **config rf-profile create** command.

```
config rf-profile create {802.11a | 802.11b/g} profile-name
```

Syntax Description	802.11a	Configures the RF profile for the 2.4GHz band.
	802.11b/g	Configures the RF profile for the 5GHz band.
	profile-name	Name of the RF profile.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to create a new RF profile:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config rf-profile create 802.11a RFtestgroup1
```

## config rf-profile fra client-aware

To configure the RF profile client-aware FRA feature, use the **config rf-profile fra client-aware** command.

```
config rf-profile fra client-aware { client-reset percent rf-profile-name | client-select percent rf-profile-name | disable rf-profile-name | enable rf-profile-name }
```

Syntax Description	client-reset	Configures the RF profile AP utilization threshold for radio to switch back to Monitor mode.
	percent	Utilization percentage value ranges from 0 to 100. The default is 5%.
	rf-profile-name	Name of the RF Profile.
	client-select	Configures the RF profile utilization threshold for radio to switch to 5GHz.
	percent	Utilization percentage value ranges from 0 to 100. The default is 50%.
	disable	Disables the RF profile client-aware FRA feature.
	enable	Enables the RF profile client-aware FRA feature.

**Command Default** The default percent value for client-select and client-reset is 50% and 5% respectively.

Command History	Release	Modification
	8.5	This command was introduced.

The following example shows how to configure the RF profile utilization threshold for redundant dual-band radios to switch back from 5GHz client-serving role to Monitor mode:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config rf-profile fra client-aware client-reset 15 profile1
```

The following example shows how to configure the RF profile utilization threshold for redundant dual-band radios to switch from Monitor mode to 5GHz client-serving role:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config rf-profile fra client-aware client-select 20 profile1
```

The following example shows how to disable the RF profile client-aware FRA feature:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config rf-profile fra client-aware disable profile1
```

The following example shows how to enable the RF profile client-aware FRA feature:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config rf-profile fra client-aware enable profile1
```

## config rf-profile data-rates

To configure the data rate on a RF profile, use the **config rf-profile data-rates** command.

```
config rf-profile data-rates { disabled | mandatory | supported } data-rate profile-name
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>disabled</b>	Disables a rate.
	<b>mandatory</b>	Sets a rate to mandatory.
	<b>supported</b>	Sets a rate to supported.
	<i>data-rate</i>	802.11 operational rates, which are 1*, 2*, 5.5*, 6, 9, 11*, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48 and 54, where * denotes 802.11b only rates.
	<i>profile-name</i>	Name of the RF profile.

### Command Default

Default data rates for RF profiles are derived from the controller system defaults, the global data rate configurations. For example, if the RF profile's radio policy is mapped to 802.11a then the global 802.11a data rates are copied into the RF profiles at the time of creation.

The data rates set with this command are negotiated between the client and the Cisco wireless LAN controller. If the data rate is set to mandatory, the client must support it in order to use the network. If a data rate is set as supported by the Cisco wireless LAN controller, any associated client that also supports that rate may communicate with the Cisco lightweight access point using that rate. It is not required that a client is able to use all the rates marked supported in order to associate.

The following example shows how to set the 802.11b transmission of an RF profile at a mandatory rate at 12 Mbps:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config rf-profile 802.11b data-rates mandatory 12 RFGroup1
```

## config rf-profile delete

To delete a RF profile, use the **config rf-profile delete** command.

```
config rf-profile delete profile-name
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>profile-name</i>	Name of the RF profile.
---------------------------	---------------------	-------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None	
------------------------	------	--

The following example shows how to delete a RF profile:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config rf-profile delete RFGroup1
```

## config rf-profile description

To provide a description to a RF profile, use the **config rf-profile description** command.

**config rf-profile description** *description profile-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>description</i>	Description of the RF profile.
---------------------------	--------------------	--------------------------------

	<i>profile-name</i>	Name of the RF profile.
--	---------------------	-------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None	
------------------------	------	--

The following example shows how to add a description to a RF profile:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config rf-profile description This is a demo description RFGroup1
```

## config rf-profile load-balancing

To configure load balancing on an RF profile, use the **config rf-profile load-balancing** command.

**config rf-profile load-balancing** { **window** *clients* | **denial** *value* } *profile\_name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>window</b>	Configures the client window for load balancing of an RF profile.
---------------------------	---------------	---

<i>clients</i>	Client window size that limits the number of client associations with an access point. The range is from 0 to 20. The default value is 5.
----------------	---

The window size is part of the algorithm that determines whether an access point is too heavily loaded to accept more client associations:

$$\text{load-balancing window} + \text{client associations on AP with lightest load} = \text{load-balancing threshold}$$

Access points with more client associations than this threshold are considered busy, and clients can associate only to access points with client counts lower than the threshold. This window also helps to disassociate sticky clients.

<b>denial</b>	Configures the client denial count for load balancing of an RF profile.
---------------	---

<i>value</i>	Maximum number of association denials during load balancing. The range is from 1 to 10. The default value is 3.  When a client tries to associate on a wireless network, it sends an association request to the access point. If the access point is overloaded and load balancing is enabled on the controller, the access point sends a denial to the association request. If there are no other access points in the range of the client, the client tries to associate the same access point again. After the maximum denial count is reached, the client is able to associate. Association attempts on an access point from any client before associating any AP is called a sequence of association. The default is 3.
<i>profile_name</i>	Name of the RF profile. The profile name can be up to 32 case-sensitive, alphanumeric characters.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure the client window size for an RF profile:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config rf-profile load-balancing window 15
```

## config rf-profile max-clients

To configure the maximum number of client connections per access point of an RF profile, use the **config rf-profile max-clients** commands.

**config rf-profile max-clients** *clients*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>clients</i> Maximum number of client connections per access point of an RF profile. The range is from 1 to 200.
---------------------------	--

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** You can use this command to configure the maximum number of clients on access points that are in client dense areas, or serving high bandwidth video or mission critical voice applications.

The following example shows how to set the maximum number of clients at 50:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config rf-profile max-clients 50
```

## config rf-profile multicast data-rate

To configure the minimum RF profile multicast data rate, use the **config rf-profile multicast data-rate** command.

**config rf-profile multicast data-rate** *value profile\_name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>value</i> Minimum RF profile multicast data rate. The options are 6, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, 54. Enter 0 to specify that access points will dynamically adjust the data rate.
---------------------------	---

---

*profile\_name* Name of the RF profile. The profile name can be up to 32 case-sensitive, alphanumeric characters.

---

**Command Default** The minimum RF profile multicast data rate is 0.

The following example shows how to set the multicast data rate for an RF profile:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config rf-profile multicast data-rate 24
```

## config rf-profile out-of-box

To create an out-of-box AP group consisting of newly installed access points, use the **config rf-profile out-of-box** command.

**config rf-profile out-of-box** { **enable** | **disable** }

Syntax Description	
<b>enable</b>	<p>Enables the creation of an out-of-box AP group. When you enable this command, the following occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Newly installed access points that are part of the default AP group will be part of the out-of-box AP group and their radios will be switched off, which eliminates any RF instability caused by the new access points.</li> <li>All access points that do not have a group name become part of the out-of-box AP group.</li> <li>Special RF profiles are created per 802.11 band. These RF profiles have default-settings for all the existing RF parameters and additional new configurations.</li> </ul>
<b>disable</b>	<p>Disables the out-of-box AP group. When you disable this feature, only the subscription of new APs to the out-of-box AP group stops. All APs that are subscribed to the out-of-box AP group remain in this AP group. You can move APs to the default group or a custom AP group upon network convergence.</p>

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** When an out-of-box AP associates with the controller for the first time, it will be redirected to a special AP group and the RF profiles applicable to this AP Group will control the radio admin state configuration of the AP. You can move APs to the default group or a custom group upon network convergence.

The following example shows how to enable the creation of an out-of-box AP group:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config rf-profile out-of-box enable
```

## config rf-profile tx-power-control-thresh-v1

To configure Transmit Power Control version1 (TPCv1) to an RF profile, use the **config rf-profile tx-power-control-thresh-v1** command.

**config rf-profile tx-power-control-thresh-v1** *tpc-threshold profile\_name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>tpc-threshold</i>	TPC threshold.
	<i>profile-name</i>	Name of the RF profile.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure TPCv1 on an RF profile:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config rf-profile tx-power-control-thresh-v1 RFGGroup1
```

## config rf-profile tx-power-control-thresh-v2

To configure Transmit Power Control version 2 (TPCv2) to an RF profile, use the **config rf-profile tx-power-control-thresh-v2** command.

**config rf-profile tx-power-control-thresh-v2** *tpc-threshold profile-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>tpc-threshold</i>	TPC threshold.
	<i>profile-name</i>	Name of the RF profile.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure TPCv2 on an RF profile:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config rf-profile tx-power-control-thresh-v2 RFGGroup1
```

## config rf-profile tx-power-max

To configure maximum auto-rf to an RF profile, use the **config rf-profile tx-power-max** command.

**config rf-profile** *tx-power-max profile-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>tx-power-max</i>	Maximum auto-rf tx power.
	<i>profile-name</i>	Name of the RF profile.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure tx-power-max on an RF profile:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config rf-profile tx-power-max RFGGroup1
```

## config rf-profile tx-power-min

To configure minimum auto-rf to an RF profile, use the **config rf-profile tx-power-min** command.

**config rf-profile tx-power-min** *tx-power-min profile-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>tx-power-min</i>	Minimum auto-rf tx power.
	<i>profile-name</i>	Name of the RF profile.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure tx-power-min on an RF profile:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config rf-profile tx-power-min RFGroup1
```

## config watchlist add

To add a watchlist entry for a wireless LAN, use the **config watchlist add** command.

```
config watchlist add { mac MAC | username username }
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>mac</b> <i>MAC</i>	Specifies the MAC address of the wireless LAN.
	<b>username</b> <i>username</i>	Specifies the name of the user to watch.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to add a watchlist entry for the MAC address a5:6b:ac:10:01:6b:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config watchlist add mac a5:6b:ac:10:01:6b
```

## config watchlist delete

To delete a watchlist entry for a wireless LAN, use the **config watchlist delete** command.

```
config watchlist delete { mac MAC | username username }
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>mac</b> <i>MAC</i>	Specifies the MAC address of the wireless LAN to delete from the list.
	<b>username</b> <i>username</i>	Specifies the name of the user to delete from the list.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to delete a watchlist entry for the MAC address a5:6b:ac:10:01:6b:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config watchlist delete mac a5:6b:ac:10:01:6b
```

## config watchlist disable

To disable the client watchlist, use the **config watchlist disable** command.

### config watchlist disable

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following example shows how to disable the client watchlist:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config watchlist disable
```

## config watchlist enable

To enable a watchlist entry for a wireless LAN, use the **config watchlist enable** command.

### config watchlist enable

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following example shows how to enable a watchlist entry:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config watchlist enable
```

## config wlan

To create, delete, enable, or disable a wireless LAN, use the **config wlan** command.

**config wlan** { **enable** | **disable** | **create** | **delete** } *wlan\_id* [*name* | **foreignAp** *name ssid* | **all**]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>enable</b>	Enables a wireless LAN.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables a wireless LAN.
	<b>create</b>	Creates a wireless LAN.
	<b>delete</b>	Deletes a wireless LAN.
	<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.
	<i>name</i>	(Optional) WLAN profile name up to 32 alphanumeric characters.
	<b>foreignAp</b>	(Optional) Specifies the third-party access point settings.

<i>ssid</i>	SSID (network name) up to 32 alphanumeric characters.
<b>all</b>	(Optional) Specifies all wireless LANs.

**Command Default**

None

**Usage Guidelines**

When you create a new WLAN using the **config wlan create** command, it is created in disabled mode. Leave it disabled until you have finished configuring it.

If you do not specify an SSID, the profile *name* parameter is used for both the profile name and the SSID.

If the management and AP-manager interfaces are mapped to the same port and are members of the same VLAN, you must disable the WLAN before making a port-mapping change to either interface. If the management and AP-manager interfaces are assigned to different VLANs, you do not need to disable the WLAN.

An error message appears if you try to delete a WLAN that is assigned to an access point group. If you proceed, the WLAN is removed from the access point group and from the access point's radio.

The following example shows how to enable wireless LAN identifier 16:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan enable 16
```

## config wlan 7920-support

To configure support for phones, use the **config wlan 7920-support** command.

```
config wlan 7920-support { client-cac-limit | ap-cac-limit } { enable | disable } wlan_id
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>ap-cac-limit</b>	Supports phones that require client-controlled Call Admission Control (CAC) that expect the Cisco vendor-specific information element (IE).
<b>client-cac-limit</b>	Supports phones that require access point-controlled CAC that expect the IEEE 802.11e Draft 6 QBSS-load.
<b>enable</b>	Enables phone support.
<b>disable</b>	Disables phone support.
<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.

**Command Default**

None

**Usage Guidelines**

You cannot enable both WMM mode and client-controlled CAC mode on the same WLAN.

The following example shows how to enable the phone support that requires client-controlled CAC with wireless LAN ID 8:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan 7920-support ap-cac-limit enable 8
```

## config wlan 802.11e

To configure 802.11e support on a wireless LAN, use the **config wlan 802.11e** command.

**config wlan 802.11e** { **allow** | **disable** | **require** } *wlan\_id*

Syntax Description		
<b>allow</b>		Allows 802.11e-enabled clients on the wireless LAN.
<b>disable</b>		Disables 802.11e on the wireless LAN.
<b>require</b>		Requires 802.11e-enabled clients on the wireless LAN.
<i>wlan_id</i>		Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** 802.11e provides quality of service (QoS) support for LAN applications, which are critical for delay sensitive applications such as Voice over Wireless IP (VoWIP).

802.11e enhances the 802.11 Media Access Control layer (MAC layer) with a coordinated time division multiple access (TDMA) construct, and adds error-correcting mechanisms for delay sensitive applications such as voice and video. The 802.11e specification provides seamless interoperability and is especially well suited for use in networks that include a multimedia capability.

The following example shows how to allow 802.11e on the wireless LAN with LAN ID 1:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan 802.11e allow 1
```

## config wlan aaa-override

To configure a user policy override via AAA on a wireless LAN, use the **config wlan aaa-override** command.

**config wlan aaa-override** { **enable** | **disable** } { *wlan\_id* | **foreignAp** }

Syntax Description		
<b>enable</b>		Enables a policy override.
<b>disable</b>		Disables a policy override.
<i>wlan_id</i>		Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.
<b>foreignAp</b>		Specifies third-party access points.

**Command Default** AAA is disabled.

**Usage Guidelines** When AAA override is enabled and a client has conflicting AAA and Cisco wireless LAN controller wireless LAN authentication parameters, client authentication is performed by the AAA server. As part of this authentication, the operating system will move clients from the default Cisco wireless LAN VLAN to a VLAN returned by the AAA server and predefined in the controller interface configuration (only when configured for MAC filtering, 802.1X, and/or WPA operation). In all cases, the operating system will also use QoS, DSCP, 802.1p priority tag values, and ACLs provided by the AAA server, as long as they are predefined in

the controller interface configuration. (This VLAN switching by AAA override is also referred to as Identity Networking.)

If the corporate wireless LAN uses a management interface assigned to VLAN 2, and if AAA override returns a redirect to VLAN 100, the operating system redirects all client transmissions to VLAN 100, regardless of the physical port to which VLAN 100 is assigned.

When AAA override is disabled, all client authentication defaults to the controller authentication parameter settings, and authentication is performed by the AAA server if the controller wireless LAN does not contain any client-specific authentication parameters.

The AAA override values might come from a RADIUS server.

The following example shows how to configure user policy override via AAA on WLAN ID 1:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan aaa-override enable 1
```

## config wlan band-select allow

To configure band selection on a WLAN, use the **config wlan band-select allow** command.

```
config wlan band-select allow {enable | disable} wlan_id
```

### Syntax Description

<b>enable</b>	Enables band selection on a WLAN.
<b>disable</b>	Disables band selection on a WLAN.
<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.

### Command Default

None

### Usage Guidelines

When you enable band select on a WLAN, the access point suppresses client probes on 2.4-GHz and moves the dual band clients to the 5-GHz spectrum. The band-selection algorithm directs dual-band clients only from the 2.4-GHz radio to the 5-GHz radio of the same access point, and it only runs on an access point when both the 2.4-GHz and 5-GHz radios are up and running.

The following example shows how to enable band selection on a WLAN:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan band-select allow enable 6
```

## config wlan broadcast-ssid

To configure an Service Set Identifier (SSID) broadcast on a wireless LAN, use the **config wlan broadcast-ssid** command.

```
config wlan broadcast-ssid {enable | disable} wlan_id
```

### Syntax Description

<b>enable</b>	Enables SSID broadcasts on a wireless LAN.
<b>disable</b>	Disables SSID broadcasts on a wireless LAN.

---

<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.
----------------	--

---

**Command Default**

Broadcasting of SSID is disabled.

The following example shows how to configure an SSID broadcast on wireless LAN ID 1:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan broadcast-ssid enable 1
```

## config wlan chd

To enable or disable Coverage Hole Detection (CHD) for a wireless LAN, use the **config wlan chd** command.

**config wlan chd** *wlan\_id* {**enable** | **disable**}

**Syntax Description**


---

<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.
<b>enable</b>	Enables SSID broadcasts on a wireless LAN.
<b>disable</b>	Disables SSID broadcasts on a wireless LAN.

---

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to enable CHD for WLAN 3:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan chd 3 enable
```

## config wlan ccx aironet-ie

To enable or disable Aironet information elements (IEs) for a WLAN, use the **config wlan ccx aironet-ie** command.

**config wlan ccx aironet-ie** {**enable** | **disable**}

**Syntax Description**


---

<b>enable</b>	Enables the Aironet information elements.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the Aironet information elements.

---

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to enable Aironet information elements for a WLAN:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan ccx aironet-ie enable
```

## config wlan channel-scan defer-priority

To configure the controller to defer priority markings for packets that can defer off channel scanning, use the **config wlan channel-scan defer-priority** command.

```
config wlan channel-scan defer-priority priority [enable | disable] wlan_id
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>priority</i>	User priority value (0 to 7).
	<b>enable</b>	(Optional) Enables packet at given priority to defer off channel scanning.
	<b>disable</b>	(Optional) Disables packet at given priority to defer off channel scanning.
	<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier (1 to 512).

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** The priority value should be set to 6 on the client and on the WLAN.

The following example shows how to enable the controller to defer priority markings that can defer off channel scanning with user priority value 6 and WLAN id 30:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan channel-scan defer-priority 6 enable 30
```

## config wlan channel-scan defer-time

To assign the channel scan defer time in milliseconds, use the **config wlan channel-scan defer-time** command.

```
config wlan channel-scan defer-time msecs wlan_id
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>msecs</i>	Deferral time in milliseconds (0 to 60000 milliseconds).
	<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier from 1 to 512.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** The time value in milliseconds should match the requirements of the equipment on your WLAN.

The following example shows how to assign the scan defer time to 40 milliseconds for WLAN with ID 50:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan channel-scan defer-time 40 50
```

## config wlan custom-web

To configure the web authentication page for a WLAN, use the **config wlan custom-web** command.

```
config wlan custom-web { {ext-webauth-url ext-webauth-url wlan_id } | {global {enable | disable}}  
| {login-page page-name } | {loginfailure-page {page-name | none}} | {logout-page {page-name  
| none}} | {{webauth-type {internal | customized | external} wlan_id}}
```

Syntax Description		
<b>ext-webauth-url</b>		Configures an external web authentication URL.
<i>ext-webauth-url</i>		External web authentication URL.
<i>wlan_id</i>		WLAN identifier. Default range is from 1 to 512.
<b>global</b>		Configures the global status for a WLAN.
<b>enable</b>		Enables the global status for a WLAN.
<b>disable</b>		Disables the global status for a WLAN.
<b>login-page</b>		Configures the name of the login page for an external web authentication URL.
<i>page-name</i>		Login page name for an external web authentication URL.
<b>loginfailure-page</b>		Configures the name of the login failure page for an external web authentication URL.
<b>none</b>		Does not configure a login failure page for an external web authentication URL.
<b>logout-page</b>		Configures the name of the logout page for an external web authentication URL.
<b>webauth-type</b>		Configures the type of web authentication for the WLAN.
<b>internal</b>		Displays the default login page.
<b>customized</b>		Displays a customized login page.
<b>external</b>		Displays a login page on an external web server.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to configure web authentication type in the WLAN.

```
Cisco Controller config wlan custom-web webauth-type external
```

## config wlan dtim

To configure a Delivery Traffic Indicator Message (DTIM) for 802.11 radio network **config wlan dtim** command.

```
config wlan dtim { 802.11a | 802.11b } dtim wlan_id
```

Syntax Description		
<b>802.11a</b>		Configures DTIM for the 802.11a radio network.
<b>802.11b</b>		Configures DTIM for the 802.11b radio network.
<i>dtim</i>		Value for DTIM (between 1 to 255 inclusive).
<i>wlan_id</i>		Number of the WLAN to be configured.

**Command Default**

The default is DTIM 1.

The following example shows how to configure DTIM for 802.11a radio network with DTIM value 128 and WLAN ID 1:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan dtim 802.11a 128 1
```

## config wlan exclusionlist

To configure the wireless LAN exclusion list, use the **config wlan exclusionlist** command.

```
config wlan exclusionlist {wlan_id [enabled | disabled | time] | foreignAp [enabled | disabled | time] }
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier (1 to 512).
	<b>enabled</b>	(Optional) Enables the exclusion list for the specified wireless LAN or foreign access point.
	<b>disabled</b>	(Optional) Disables the exclusion list for the specified wireless LAN or a foreign access point.
	<i>time</i>	(Optional) Exclusion list timeout in seconds. A value of zero (0) specifies infinite time.
	<b>foreignAp</b>	Specifies a third-party access point.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** This command replaces the **config wlan blacklist** command.

The following example shows how to enable the exclusion list for WLAN ID 1:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan exclusionlist 1 enabled
```

## config wlan flexconnect learn-ipaddr

To enable or disable client IP address learning for the Cisco WLAN controller, use the **config wlan flexconnect learn-ipaddr** command.

```
config wlan flexconnect learn-ipaddr wlan_id {enable | disable}
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables client IPv4 address learning on a wireless LAN.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables client IPv4 address learning on a wireless LAN.

**Command Default** Disabled when the **config wlan flexconnect local-switching** command is disabled. Enabled when the **config wlan flexconnect local-switching** command is enabled.

**Usage Guidelines** If the client is configured with Layer 2 encryption, the controller cannot learn the client IP address, and the controller will periodically drop the client. Disable this option to keep the client connection without waiting to learn the client IP address.



**Note** This command is valid only for IPv4.



**Note** The ability to disable IP address learning is not supported with FlexConnect central switching.

The following example shows how to disable client IP address learning for WLAN 6:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan flexconnect learn-ipaddr disable 6
```

**Related Commands** `show wlan`

## config wlan flexconnect local-switching

To configure local switching, central DHCP, NAT-PAT, or the override DNS option on a FlexConnect WLAN, use the **config wlan flexconnect local switching** command.

```
config wlan flexconnect local-switching wlan_id { enable | disable } { { central-dhcp { enable | disable } nat-pat { enable | disable } } | { override option dns { enable | disable } } }
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier from 1 to 512.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables local switching on a FlexConnect WLAN.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables local switching on a FlexConnect WLAN.
	<b>central-dhcp</b>	Configures central switching of DHCP packets on the local switching FlexConnect WLAN. When you enable this feature, the DHCP packets received from the AP are centrally switched to the controller and forwarded to the corresponding VLAN based on the AP and the SSID.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables central DHCP on a FlexConnect WLAN.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables central DHCP on a FlexConnect WLAN.
	<b>nat-pat</b>	Configures Network Address Translation (NAT) and Port Address Translation (PAT) on the local switching FlexConnect WLAN.

<b>enable</b>	Enables NAT-PAT on the FlexConnect WLAN.
<b>disable</b>	Disables NAT-PAT on the FlexConnect WLAN.
<b>override</b>	Specifies the DHCP override options on the FlexConnect WLAN.
<b>option dns</b>	Specifies the override DNS option on the FlexConnect WLAN. When you override this option, the clients get their DNS server IP address from the AP, not from the controller.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the override DNS option on the FlexConnect WLAN.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the override DNS option on the FlexConnect WLAN.

**Command Default** This feature is disabled.

**Usage Guidelines** When you enable the **config wlan flexconnect local-switching** command, the **config wlan flexconnect learn-ipaddr** command is enabled by default.



**Note** This command is valid only for IPv4.



**Note** The ability to disable IP address learning is not supported with FlexConnect central switching.

The following example shows how to enable WLAN 6 for local switching and enable central DHCP and NAT-PAT:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan flexconnect local-switching 6 enable central-dhcp enable nat-pat enable
```

The following example shows how to enable the override DNS option on WLAN 6:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan flexconnect local-switching 6 override option dns enable
```

## config wlan interface

To configure a wireless LAN interface or an interface group, use the **config wlan interface** command.

```
config wlan interface {wlan_id | foreignAp} {interface-name | interface-group-name}
```

**Syntax Description** *wlan\_id* (Optional) Wireless LAN identifier (1 to 512).

<b>foreignAp</b>	Specifies third-party access points.
<i>interface-name</i>	Interface name.
<i>interface-group-name</i>	Interface group name.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to configure an interface named VLAN901:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan interface 16 VLAN901
```

## config wlan kts-cac

To configure the Key Telephone System-based CAC policy for a WLAN, use the **config wlan kts-cac** command.

**config wlan kts-cac** {enable | disable} *wlan\_id*

**Syntax Description**

<b>enable</b>	Enables the KTS-based CAC policy.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the KTS-based CAC policy.
<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.

**Command Default**

None

**Usage Guidelines**

To enable the KTS-based CAC policy for a WLAN, ensure that you do the following:

- Configure the QoS profile for the WLAN to Platinum by entering the following command:

```
config wlan qos wlan-id platinum
```

- Disable the WLAN by entering the following command:

```
config wlan disable wlan-id
```

- Disable FlexConnect local switching for the WLAN by entering the following command:

```
config wlan flexconnect local-switching wlan-id disable
```

The following example shows how to enable the KTS-based CAC policy for a WLAN with the ID 4:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan kts-cac enable 4
```

## config wlan load-balance

To override the global load balance configuration and enable or disable load balancing on a particular WLAN, use the **config wlan load-balance** command.

```
config wlan load-balance allow {enable | disable} wlan_id
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>enable</b>	Enables band selection on a wireless LAN.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables band selection on a wireless LAN.
	<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.

**Command Default** Load balancing is enabled by default.

The following example shows how to enable band selection on a wireless LAN with WLAN ID 3:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan load-balance allow enable 3
```

## config wlan max-associated-clients

To configure the maximum number of client connections on a wireless LAN, guest LAN, or remote LAN, use the **config wlan max-associated-clients** command.

```
config wlan max-associated-clients max_clients wlan_id
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>max_clients</i>	Maximum number of client connections to be accepted.
	<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to specify the maximum number of client connections on WLAN ID 2:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan max-associated-clients 25 2
```

## config wlan max-radio-clients

To configure the maximum number of WLAN client per access point, use the **config wlan max-radio-clients** command.

```
config wlan max-radio-clients max_radio_clients wlan_id
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>max_radio_clients</i>	Maximum number of client connections to be accepted per access point radio. The valid range is from 1 to 200.
	<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to specify the maximum number of client connections per access point radio on WLAN ID 2:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan max-radio-clients 25 2
```

## config wlan media-stream

To configure multicast-direct for a wireless LAN media stream, use the **config wlan media-stream** command.

```
config wlan media-stream multicast-direct {wlan_id | all} {enable | disable}
```

Syntax Description	multicast-direct	Configures multicast-direct for a wireless LAN media stream.
	<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.
	<b>all</b>	Configures the wireless LAN on all media streams.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables global multicast to unicast conversion.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables global multicast to unicast conversion.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** Media stream multicast-direct requires load based Call Admission Control (CAC) to run. WLAN quality of service (QoS) needs to be set to either gold or platinum.

The following example shows how to enable the global multicast-direct media stream with WLAN ID 2:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan media-stream multicast-direct 2 enable
```

## config wlan profiling

To configure client profiling on a WLAN, use the **config wlan profiling** command.

```
config wlan profiling {local | radius} {all | dhcp | http} {enable | disable} wlan_id
```

Syntax Description	local	Configures client profiling in Local mode for a WLAN.
	<b>radius</b>	Configures client profiling in RADIUS mode on a WLAN.
	<b>all</b>	Configures DHCP and HTTP client profiling in a WLAN.
	<b>dhcp</b>	Configures DHCP client profiling alone in a WLAN.
	<b>http</b>	Configures HTTP client profiling in a WLAN.

<b>enable</b>	Enables the specific type of client profiling in a WLAN.  When you enable HTTP profiling, the Cisco WLC collects the HTTP attributes of clients for profiling.  When you enable DHCP profiling, the Cisco WLC collects the DHCP attributes of clients for profiling.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the specific type of client profiling in a WLAN.
<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier from 1 to 512.

**Usage Guidelines**

Ensure that you have disabled the WLAN before configuring client profiling on the WLAN.

**Command Default**

Client profiling is disabled.

**Usage Guidelines**

Only clients connected to port 80 for HTTP can be profiled. IPv6 only clients are not profiled.

If a session timeout is configured for a WLAN, clients must send the HTTP traffic before the configured timeout to get profiled.

This feature is not supported on the following:

- FlexConnect Standalone mode
- FlexConnect Local Authentication

The following example shows how to enable both DHCP and HTTP profiling on a WLAN:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan profiling radius all enable 6
HTTP Profiling successfully enabled.
DHCP Profiling successfully enabled.
```

## config wlan qos

To change the quality of service (QoS) for a wireless LAN, use the **config wlan qos** command.

```
config wlan qos wlan_id {bronze | silver | gold | platinum}
config wlan qos foreignAp {bronze | silver | gold | platinum}
```

**Syntax Description**

<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.
<b>bronze</b>	Specifies the bronze QoS policy.
<b>silver</b>	Specifies the silver QoS policy.
<b>gold</b>	Specifies the gold QoS policy.
<b>platinum</b>	Specifies the platinum QoS policy.
<b>foreignAp</b>	Specifies third-party access points.

**Command Default**

The default QoS policy is silver.

The following example shows how to set the highest level of service on wireless LAN 1:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan qos 1 gold
```

## config wlan radio

To set the Cisco radio policy on a wireless LAN, use the **config wlan radio** command.

```
config wlan radio wlan_id { all | 802.11a | 802.11bg | 802.11g | 802.11ag }
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.
	<b>all</b>	Configures the wireless LAN on all radio bands.
	<b>802.11a</b>	Configures the wireless LAN on only 802.11a.
	<b>802.11bg</b>	Configures the wireless LAN on only 802.11b/g (only 802.11b if 802.11g is disabled).
	<b>802.11g</b>	Configures the wireless LAN on 802.11g only.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure the wireless LAN on all radio bands:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan radio 1 all
```

## config wlan radius\_server acct

To configure RADIUS accounting servers of a WLAN, use the **config wlan radius\_server acct** command.

```
config wlan radius_server acct { enable | disable } wlan_id | add wlan_id server_id | delete wlan_id { all | server_id } }
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>enable</b>	Enables RADIUS accounting for the WLAN.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables RADIUS accounting for the WLAN.
	<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier from 1 to 512.
	<b>add</b>	Adds a link to a configured RADIUS accounting server.
	<i>server_id</i>	RADIUS server index.
	<b>delete</b>	Deletes a link to a configured RADIUS accounting server.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable RADIUS accounting for the WLAN 2:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan radius_server acct enable 2
```

The following example shows how to add a link to a configured RADIUS accounting server:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config wlan radius_server acct add 2 5
```

## config wlan radius\_server acct interim-update

To configure the interim update of a RADIUS accounting server of a WLAN, use the **config wlan radius\_server acct interim-update** command.

```
config wlan radius_server acct interim-update {enable | disable | interval } wlan_id
```

Syntax Description	interim-update	Configures the interim update of the RADIUS accounting server.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables interim update of the RADIUS accounting server for the WLAN.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables interim update of the RADIUS accounting server for the WLAN.
	<i>interval</i>	Interim update interval that you specify. The valid range is 180 seconds to 3600 seconds.
	<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.

**Command Default** Interim update of a RADIUS accounting sever is set at 600 seconds.

The following example shows how to specify an interim update of 200 seconds to a RADIUS accounting server of WLAN 2:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan radius_server acct interim-update 200 2
```

## config wlan radius\_server auth

To configure RADIUS authentication servers of a WLAN, use the **config wlan radius\_server auth** command.

```
config wlan radius_server auth {enable wlan_id | disable wlan_id} {add wlan_id server_id | delete wlan_id {all | server_id}}
```

Syntax Description	auth	Configures a RADIUS authentication
	<b>enable</b>	Enables RADIUS authentication for this WLAN.

<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier from 1 to 512.
<b>disable</b>	Disables RADIUS authentication for this WLAN.
<b>add</b>	Adds a link to a configured RADIUS server.
<i>server_id</i>	RADIUS server index.
<b>delete</b>	Deletes a link to a configured RADIUS server.
<b>all</b>	Deletes all links to configured RADIUS servers.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to add a link to a configured RADIUS authentication server with WLAN ID 1 and Server ID 1:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan radius_server auth add 1 1
```

**config wlan radius\_server acct interim-update**

To configure the interim update of a RADIUS accounting server of a WLAN, use the **config wlan radius\_server acct interim-update** command.

**config wlan radius\_server acct interim-update** { **enable** | **disable** | *interval* } *wlan\_id*

**Syntax Description**

<b>interim-update</b>	Configures the interim update of the RADIUS accounting server.
<b>enable</b>	Enables interim update of the RADIUS accounting server for the WLAN.
<b>disable</b>	Disables interim update of the RADIUS accounting server for the WLAN.
<i>interval</i>	Interim update interval that you specify. The valid range is 180 seconds to 3600 seconds.
<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.

**Command Default**

Interim update of a RADIUS accounting sever is set at 600 seconds.

The following example shows how to specify an interim update of 200 seconds to a RADIUS accounting server of WLAN 2:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan radius_server acct interim-update 200 2
```

## config wlan security 802.1X

To change the state of 802.1X security on the wireless LAN Cisco radios, use the **config wlan security 802.1X** command.

```
config wlan security 802.1X {enable {wlan_id | foreignAp} | disable {wlan_id | foreignAp}
| encryption {wlan_id | foreignAp} {0 | 40 | 104} | on-macfilter-failure {enable | disable}}
```

### Syntax Description

<b>enable</b>	Enables the 802.1X settings.
<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.
<b>foreignAp</b>	Specifies third-party access points.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the 802.1X settings.
<b>encryption</b>	Specifies the static WEP keys and indexes.
<b>0</b>	Specifies a WEP key size of 0 (no encryption) bits. The default value is 104. <b>Note</b> All keys within a wireless LAN must be the same size.
<b>40</b>	Specifies a WEP key size of 40 bits. The default value is 104. <b>Note</b> All keys within a wireless LAN must be the same size.
<b>104</b>	Specifies a WEP key size of 104 bits. The default value is 104. <b>Note</b> All keys within a wireless LAN must be the same size.
<b>on-macfilter-failure</b>	Configures 802.1X on MAC filter failure.
<b>enable</b>	Enables 802.1X authentication on MAC filter failure.
<b>disable</b>	Disables 802.1X authentication on MAC filter failure.

### Command Default

None

### Usage Guidelines

To change the encryption level of 802.1X security on the wireless LAN Cisco radios, use the following key sizes:

- 0—no 802.1X encryption.
- 40—40/64-bit encryption.
- 104—104/128-bit encryption. (This is the default encryption setting.)

The following example shows how to configure 802.1X security on WLAN ID 16.

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security 802.1X enable 16
```

## config wlan security ckip

To configure Cisco Key Integrity Protocol (CKIP) security options for the wireless LAN, use the **config wlan security ckip** command.

```
config wlan security ckip {enable | disable} wlan_id [akm psk set-key {hex | ascii} {40 | 104} key key_index wlan_id | mmh-mic {enable | disable} wlan_id | kp {enable | disable} wlan_id]
```

Syntax Description		
<b>enable</b>		Enables CKIP security.
<b>disable</b>		Disables CKIP security.
<i>wlan_id</i>		Wireless LAN identifier from 1 to 512.
<b>akm psk set-key</b>		(Optional) Configures encryption key management for the CKIP wireless LAN.
<b>hex</b>		Specifies a hexadecimal encryption key.
<b>ascii</b>		Specifies an ASCII encryption key.
<b>40</b>		Sets the static encryption key length to 40 bits for the CKIP WLAN. 40-bit keys must contain 5 ASCII text characters or 10 hexadecimal characters.
<b>104</b>		Sets the static encryption key length to 104 bits for the CKIP WLAN. 104-bit keys must contain 13 ASCII text characters or 26 hexadecimal characters.
<b>key</b>		Specifies the CKIP WLAN key settings.
<i>key_index</i>		Configured PSK key index.
<b>mmh-mic</b>		(Optional) Configures multi-modular hash message integrity check (MMH MIC) validation for the CKIP wireless LAN.
<b>kp</b>		(Optional) Configures key-permutation for the CKIP wireless LAN.

### Command Default

None

The following example shows how to configure a CKIP WLAN encryption key of 104 bits (26 hexadecimal characters) for PSK key index 2 on WLAN 03:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security ckip akm psk set-key hex 104 key 2 03
```

## config wlan security cond-web-redir

To enable or disable conditional web redirect, use the **config wlan security cond-web-redir** command.

```
config wlan security cond-web-redir {enable | disable} wlan_id
```

Syntax Description	enable	Enables conditional web redirect.
	disable	Disables conditional web redirect.
	wlan_id	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable the conditional web direct on WLAN ID 2:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security cond-web-redir enable 2
```

## config wlan security eap-passthru

To configure the 802.1X frames pass through on to the external authenticator, use the **config wlan security eap-passthru** command.

```
config wlan security eap-passthru {enable | disable} wlan_id
```

Syntax Description	enable	Enables 802.1X frames pass through to external authenticator.
	disable	Disables 802.1X frames pass through to external authenticator.
	wlan_id	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable the 802.1X frames pass through to external authenticator on WLAN ID 2:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security eap-passthru enable 2
```

## config wlan security ft

To configure 802.11r Fast Transition Roaming parameters, use the **config wlan security ft** command.

```
config wlan security ft {enable | disable | reassociation-timeout timeout-in-seconds} wlan_id
```

Syntax Description	enable	Enables 802.11r Fast Transition Roaming support.
--------------------	--------	--

<b>disable</b>	Disables 802.11r Fast Transition Roaming support.
<b>reassociation-timeout</b>	Configures reassociation deadline interval.
<i>timeout-in-seconds</i>	Reassociation timeout value, in seconds. The valid range is 1 to 100 seconds.
<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** Ensure that you have disabled the WLAN before you proceed.

The following example shows how to enable 802.11r Fast Transition Roaming support on WLAN 2:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security ft enable 2
```

The following example shows how to set a reassociation timeout value of 20 seconds for 802.11r Fast Transition Roaming support on WLAN 2:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security ft reassociation-timeout 20 2
```

## config wlan security ft over-the-ds

To configure 802.11r fast transition parameters over a distributed system, use the **config wlan security ft over-the-ds** command.

**config wlan security ft over-the-ds** {enable | disable} *wlan\_id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>enable</b>	Enables 802.11r fast transition roaming support over a distributed system.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables 802.11r fast transition roaming support over a distributed system.
	<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.

**Command Default** Enabled.

**Usage Guidelines** Ensure that you have disabled the WLAN before you proceed.

Ensure that 802.11r fast transition is enabled on the WLAN.

The following example shows how to enable 802.11r fast transition roaming support over a distributed system on WLAN ID 2:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security ft over-the-ds enable 2
```

## config wlan security passthru

To modify the IPsec pass-through used on the wireless LAN, use the **config wlan security passthru** command.

**config wlan security passthru** {enable | disable} {wlan\_id | foreignAp} [ip\_address]

Syntax Description		
<b>enable</b>		Enables IPsec pass-through.
<b>disable</b>		Disables IPsec pass-through.
<i>wlan_id</i>		Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.
<b>foreignAp</b>		Specifies third-party access points.
<i>ip_address</i>		(Optional) IP address of the IPsec gateway (router) that is terminating the VPN tunnel.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to modify IPsec pass-through used on the wireless LAN:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security passthru enable 3 192.12.1.1
```

## config wlan security splash-page-web-redir

To enable or disable splash page web redirect, use the **config wlan security splash-page-web-redir** command.

**config wlan security splash-page-web-redir** {enable | disable} wlan\_id

Syntax Description		
<b>enable</b>		Enables splash page web redirect.
<b>disable</b>		Disables splash page web redirect.
<i>wlan_id</i>		Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.

**Command Default** Splash page web redirect is disabled.

The following example shows how to enable splash page web redirect:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security splash-page-web-redir enable 2
```

## config wlan security static-wep-key authentication

To configure static Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) key 802.11 authentication on a wireless LAN, use the **config wlan security static-wep-key authentication** command.

**config wlan security static-wep-key authentication** {shared-key | open} wlan\_id

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>shared-key</b>	Enables shared key authentication.
	<b>open</b>	Enables open system authentication.
	<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable the static WEP shared key authentication for WLAN ID 1:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security static-wep-key authentication shared-key 1
```

## config wlan security static-wep-key disable

To disable the use of static Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) keys, use the **config wlan security static-wep-key disable** command.

```
config wlan security static-wep-key disable wlan_id
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.
---------------------------	----------------	--

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to disable the static WEP keys for WLAN ID 1:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security static-wep-key disable 1
```

## config wlan security static-wep-key enable

To enable the use of static Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) keys, use the **config wlan security static-wep-key enable** command.

```
config wlan security static-wep-key enable wlan_id
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.
---------------------------	----------------	--

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable the use of static WEK keys for WLAN ID 1:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security static-wep-key enable 1
```

## config wlan security static-wep-key encryption

To configure the static Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) keys and indexes, use the **config wlan security static-wep-key encryption** command.

```
config wlan security static-wep-key encryption wlan_id {40 | 104} {hex | ascii} key key-index
```

Syntax Description	
<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier from 1 to 512.
<b>40</b>	Specifies the encryption level of 40.
<b>104</b>	Specifies the encryption level of 104.
<b>hex</b>	Specifies to use hexadecimal characters to enter key.
<b>ascii</b>	Specifies whether to use ASCII characters to enter key.
<i>key</i>	WEP key in ASCII.
<i>key-index</i>	Key index (1 to 4).

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** One unique WEP key index can be applied to each wireless LAN. Because there are only four WEP key indexes, only four wireless LANs can be configured for static WEP Layer 2 encryption.

Make sure to disable 802.1X before using this command.

The following example shows how to configure the static WEP keys for WLAN ID 1 that uses hexadecimal character 0201702001 and key index 2:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security static-wep-key encryption 1 40 hex 0201702001 2
```

## config wlan security tkip

To configure the Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP) Message Integrity Check (MIC) countermeasure hold-down timer, use the **config wlan security tkip** command.

```
config wlan security tkip hold-down time wlan_id
```

Syntax Description	
<b>hold-down</b>	Configures the TKIP MIC countermeasure hold-down timer.
<i>time</i>	TKIP MIC countermeasure hold-down time in seconds. The range is from 0 to 60 seconds.
<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier from 1 to 512.

**Command Default** The default TKIP countermeasure is set to 60 seconds.

**Usage Guidelines**

TKIP countermeasure mode can occur if the access point receives 2 MIC errors within a 60 second period. When this situation occurs, the access point deauthenticates all TKIP clients that are associated to that 802.11 radio and holds off any clients for the countermeasure holdoff time.

The following example shows how to configure the TKIP MIC countermeasure hold-down timer:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security tkip
```

**config wlan security web-auth**

To change the status of web authentication used on a wireless LAN, use the **config wlan security web-auth** command.

```
config wlan security web-auth {{acl | enable | disable} {wlan_id | foreignAp} [acl_name | none]} | {{on-macfilter-failure wlan_id} | {{server-precedence wlan_id | local | ldap | radius} | {{flexacl wlan_id [ipv4_acl_name | none]} | {{ipv6 acl wlan_id [ipv6_acl_name | none]} | {{mac-auth-server {ip_address wlan_id}} | {{timeout {value_in_seconds wlan_id}} | {{web-portal-server {ip_address wlan_id}}
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>acl</b>	Configures the access control list.
<b>enable</b>	Enables web authentication.
<b>disable</b>	Disables web authentication.
<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier from 1 to 512.
<b>foreignAp</b>	Specifies third-party access points.
<i>acl_name</i>	(Optional) ACL name (up to 32 alphanumeric characters).
<b>none</b>	(Optional) Specifies no ACL name.
<b>on-macfilter-failure</b>	Enables web authentication on MAC filter failure.
<b>server-precedence</b>	Configures the authentication server precedence order for Web-Auth users.
<b>local</b>	Specifies the server type.
<b>ldap</b>	Specifies the server type.
<b>radius</b>	Specifies the server type.
<b>flexacl</b>	Configures Flexconnect Access Control List.
<i>ipv4_acl_name</i>	(Optional) IPv4 ACL name. You can enter up to 32 alphanumeric characters.
<i>ipv6_acl_name</i>	(Optional) IPv6 ACL name. You can enter up to 32 alphanumeric characters.

<i>ipv6</i>	Configures IPv6 related parameters.
<b>mac-auth-server</b>	Configures MAC authentication server for the WLAN.
<b>timeout</b>	Configures Local Web authentication Timeout. <b>Note</b> The CWA session timeout is fixed to 600 seconds.
<i>value_in_seconds</i>	Timeout value in seconds; valid range is between 300 and 14400 seconds.
<b>web-portal-server</b>	Configures CMCC web portal server for the WLAN.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to configure the security policy for WLAN ID 1 and an ACL named ACL03:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security web-auth acl 1 ACL03
```

## config wlan security web-passthrough acl

To add an access control list (ACL) to the wireless LAN definition, use the **config wlan security web-passthrough acl** command.

```
config wlan security web-passthrough acl {wlan_id | foreignAp} {acl_name | none}
```

**Syntax Description**

<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.
<b>foreignAp</b>	Specifies third-party access points.
<i>acl_name</i>	ACL name (up to 32 alphanumeric characters).
<b>none</b>	Specifies that there is no ACL.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to add an ACL to the wireless LAN definition:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security web-passthrough acl 1 ACL03
```

## config wlan security web-passthrough disable

To disable a web captive portal with no authentication required on a wireless LAN, use the **config wlan security web-passthrough disable** command.

```
config wlan security web-passthrough disable {wlan_id | foreignAp}
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.
	<b>foreignAp</b>	Specifies third-party access points.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to disable a web captive portal with no authentication required on wireless LAN ID 1:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security web-passthrough disable 1
```

## config wlan security web-passthrough email-input

To configure a web captive portal using an e-mail address, use the **config wlan security web-passthrough email-input** command.

```
config wlan security web-passthrough email-input {enable | disable} {wlan_id | foreignAp}
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>email-input</b>	Configures a web captive portal using an e-mail address.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables a web captive portal using an e-mail address.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables a web captive portal using an e-mail address.
	<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.
	<b>foreignAp</b>	Specifies third-party access points.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure a web captive portal using an e-mail address:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security web-passthrough email-input enable 1
```

## config wlan security web-passthrough enable

To enable a web captive portal with no authentication required on the wireless LAN, use the **config wlan security web-passthrough enable** command.

```
config wlan security web-passthrough enable {wlan_id | foreignAp}
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.
	<b>foreignAp</b>	Specifies third-party access points.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable a web captive portal with no authentication required on wireless LAN ID 1:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security web-passthrough enable 1
```

## config wlan security wpa akm 802.1x

To configure authentication key-management (AKM) using 802.1X, use the **config wlan security wpa akm 802.1x** command.

```
config wlan security wpa akm 802.1x {enable | disable} wlan_id
```

Syntax Description	enable	Enables the 802.1X support.
	disable	Disables the 802.1X support.
	wlan_id	Wireless LAN identifier from 1 to 512.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure authentication using 802.1X.

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security wpa akm 802.1x enable 1
```

## config wlan security wpa akm cckm

To configure authentication key-management using Cisco Centralized Key Management (CCKM), use the **config wlan security wpa akm cckm** command.

```
config wlan security wpa akm cckm {enable wlan_id | disable wlan_id | timestamp-tolerance }
```

Syntax Description	enable	Enables CCKM support.
	disable	Disables CCKM support.
	wlan_id	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.
	timestamp-tolerance	CCKM IE time-stamp tolerance. The range is between 1000 to 5000 milliseconds; the default is 1000 milliseconds.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure authentication key-management using CCKM.

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security wpa akm cckm 1500
```

## config wlan security wpa akm ft

To configure authentication key-management using 802.11r fast transition 802.1X, use the **config wlan security wpa akm ft** command.

**config wlan security wpa akm ft** [**over-the-air** | **over-the-ds** | **psk** | [**reassociation-timeout** *seconds*]] {**enable** | **disable**} *wlan\_id*

Syntax Description		
	<b>over-the-air</b>	(Optional) Configures 802.11r fast transition roaming over-the-air support.
	<b>over-the-ds</b>	(Optional) Configures 802.11r fast transition roaming DS support.
	<b>psk</b>	(Optional) Configures 802.11r fast transition PSK support.
	<b>reassociation-timeout</b>	(Optional) Configures the reassociation deadline interval.
		The valid range is between 1 to 100 seconds. The default value is 20 seconds.
	<i>seconds</i>	Reassociation deadline interval in seconds.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables 802.11r fast transition 802.1X support.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables 802.11r fast transition 802.1X support.
	<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure authentication key-management using 802.11r fast transition:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security wpa akm ft reassociation-timeout 25 1
```

## config wlan security wpa akm psk

To configure the Wi-Fi protected access (WPA) preshared key mode, use the **config wlan security wpa akm psk** command.

**config wlan security wpa akm psk** {**enable** | **disable** | **set-key** *key-format key*} *wlan\_id*

Syntax Description		
	<b>enable</b>	Enables WPA-PSK.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables WPA-PSK.
	<b>set-key</b>	Configures a preshared key.

<i>key-format</i>	Specifies key format. Either ASCII or hexadecimal.
<i>key</i>	WPA preshared key.
<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to configure the WPA preshared key mode:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security wpa akm psk disable 1
```

## config wlan security wpa disable

To disable WPA1, use the **config wlan security wpa disable** command.

```
config wlan security wpa disable wlan_id
```

**Syntax Description**

<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.
----------------	--

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to disable WPA:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security wpa disable 1
```

## config wlan security wpa enable

To enable WPA1, use the **config wlan security wpa enable** command.

```
config wlan security wpa enable wlan_id
```

**Syntax Description**

<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.
----------------	--

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to configure the WPA on WLAN ID 1:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security wpa enable 1
```

## config wlan security wpa ciphers

To configure the Wi-Fi protected authentication (WPA1) or Wi-Fi protected authentication (WPA2), use the **config wlan security wpa ciphers** command.

```
config wlan security wpa { wpa1 | wpa2 } ciphers { aes | tkip } { enable | disable } wlan_id
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>wpa1</b>	Configures WPA1 support.
	<b>wpa2</b>	Configures WPA2 support.
	<b>ciphers</b>	Configures WPA ciphers.
	<b>aes</b>	Configures AES encryption support.
	<b>tkip</b>	Configures TKIP encryption support.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables WPA AES/TKIP mode.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables WPA AES/TKIP mode.
	<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** If you are not specifying the WPA versions, it implies the following:

- If the cipher enabled is AES, you are configuring WPA2/AES.
- If the ciphers enabled is AES+TKIP, you are configuring WPA/TKIP, WPA2/AES, or WPA/TKIP.
- If the cipher enabled is TKIP, you are configuring WPA/TKIP or WPA2/TKIP.

The following example shows how to encrypt the WPA:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security wpa wpa1 ciphers aes enable 1
```

## config wlan security wpa gtk-random

To enable the randomization of group temporal keys (GTK) between access points and clients on a WLAN, use the **config wlan security wpa gtk-random** command.

```
config wlan security wpa gtk-random { enable | disable } wlan_id
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>enable</b>	Enables the randomization of GTK keys between the access point and clients.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the randomization of GTK keys between the access point and clients.
	<i>wlan_id</i>	WLAN identifier between 1 and 512.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** When you enable this command, the clients in the Basic Service Set (BSS) get a unique GTK key. The clients do not receive multicast or broadcast traffic.

The following example shows how to enable the GTK randomization for each client associated on a WLAN:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security wpa gtk-random enable 3
```

## config wlan security wpa wpa1 disable

To disable WPA1, use the **config wlan security wpa wpa1 disable** command.

```
config wlan security wpa wpa1 disable wlan_id
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.
---------------------------	----------------	--

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to disable WPA1:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security wpa wpa1 disable 1
```

## config wlan security wpa wpa1 enable

To enable WPA1, use the **config wlan security wpa wpa1 enable** command.

```
config wlan security wpa wpa1 enable wlan_id
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.
---------------------------	----------------	--

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable WPA1:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security wpa wpa1 enable 1
```

## config wlan security wpa wpa2 disable

To disable WPA2, use the **config wlan security wpa wpa2 disable** command.

```
config wlan security wpa wpa2 disable wlan_id
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.
---------------------------	----------------	--

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to disable WPA2:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security wpa wpa2 disable 1
```

## config wlan security wpa wpa2 enable

To enable WPA2, use the **config wlan security wpa wpa2 enable** command.

```
config wlan security wpa wpa2 enable wlan_id
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.
---------------------------	----------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None	
------------------------	------	--

The following example shows how to enable WPA2:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security wpa wpa2 enable 1
```

## config wlan security wpa wpa2 cache

To configure caching methods on a WLAN, use the **config wlan security wpa wpa2 cache** command.

```
config wlan security wpa wpa2 cache sticky {enable | disable} wlan_id
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>sticky</b>	Configures Sticky Key Caching (SKC) roaming support on the WLAN.
---------------------------	---------------	--

<b>enable</b>	Enables SKC roaming support on the WLAN.
---------------	--

<b>disable</b>	Disables SKC roaming support on the WLAN.
----------------	---

<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.
----------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None	
------------------------	------	--

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	In SKC (Sticky Key caching) also known as PKC (Pro Active Key caching), the client stores each Pairwise Master Key (PMK) ID (PMKID) against a Pairwise Master Key Security Association (PMKSA). When a client finds an AP for which it has a PMKSA, it sends the PMKID in the association request to the AP. If the PMKSA is alive in the AP, the AP provides support for fast roaming. In SKC, full authentication is done on each new AP to which the client associates and the client must keep the PMKSA associated with all APs.
-------------------------	---

The following example shows how to enable SKC roaming support on a WLAN:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security wpa wpa2 cache sticky enable 1
```

## config wlan security wpa wpa2 cache sticky

To configure Sticky PMKID Caching (SKC) on a WLAN, use the **config wlan security wpa wpa2 cache sticky** command.

```
config wlan security wpa wpa2 cache sticky {enable | disable} wlan_id
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>enable</b>	Enables SKC on a WLAN.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables SKC on a WLAN.
	<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512 (inclusive).

**Command Default** Stkcky PMKID Caching is disabled.

**Usage Guidelines** controller supports Sticky PMKID Caching (SKC). With sticky PMKID caching, the client receives and stores a different PMKID for every AP it associates with. The APs also maintain a database of the PMKID issued to the client. In SKC also known as PKC (Pro Active Key caching), the client stores each Pairwise Master Key (PMK) ID (PMKID) against a Pairwise Master Key Security Association (PMKSA). When a client finds an AP for which it has the PMKSA, it sends the PMKID in the association request to the AP. If the PMKSA is alive in the AP, the AP provides support for fast roaming. In SKC, full authentication is done on each new AP to which the client associates and the client must keep the PMKSA associated with all APs. For SKC, PMKSA is a per AP cache that the client stores and PMKSA is precalculated based on the BSSID of the new AP.

- You cannot use SKC for large scale deployments as the controller supports SKC only up to eight APs.
- SKC does not work across controllers in a mobility group.
- SKC works only on WPA2-enabled WLANs.
- SKC works only on local mode APs.

The following example shows how to enable Sticky PMKID Caching on WLAN 5:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security wpa wpa2 cache sticky enable 5
```

## config wlan security wpa wpa2 ciphers

To configure WPA2 ciphers and enable or disable Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) or Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP) data encryption for WPA2, use the **config wlan security wpa wpa2 ciphers** command

```
config wlan security wpa wpa2 ciphers {aes | tkip} {enable | disable} wlan_id
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	(Cisco Controller) > <b>aes</b>	Configures AES data encryption for WPA2.
	<b>tkip</b>	Configures TKIP data encryption for WPA2.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables AES or TKIP data encryption for WPA2.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables AES or TKIP data encryption for WPA2.
	<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.

**Command Default** AES is enabled by default.

The following example shows how to enable AES data encryption for WPA2:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan security wpa wpa2 ciphers aes enable 1
```

## config wlan session-timeout

To change the timeout of wireless LAN clients, use the **config wlan session-timeout** command.

```
config wlan session-timeout {wlan_id | foreignAp} seconds
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.
	<b>foreignAp</b>	Specifies third-party access points.
	<i>seconds</i>	Timeout or session duration in seconds. A value of zero is equivalent to no timeout.

**Note** The range of session timeout depends on the security type:

- Open system: 0-65535 (sec)
- 802.1x: 300-86400 (sec)
- static wep: 0-65535 (sec)
- cranite: 0-65535 (sec)
- fortress: 0-65535 (sec)
- CKIP: 0-65535 (sec)
- open+web auth: 0-65535 (sec)
- web pass-thru: 0-65535 (sec)
- wpa-psk: 0-65535 (sec)
- disable: To disable reauth/session-timeout timers.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** For 802.1X client security type, which creates the PMK cache, the maximum session timeout that can be set is 86400 seconds when the session timeout is disabled. For other client security such as open, WebAuth, and PSK for which the PMK cache is not created, the session timeout value is shown as infinite when session timeout is disabled.

The following example shows how to configure the client timeout to 6000 seconds for WLAN ID 1:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan session-timeout 1 6000
```

## config wlan uapsd compliant client enable

To enable WPA1, use the **config wlan uapsd compliant-client enable** command.



**Note** This was introduced for Ascom non-wmm capable phones and is not applicable for Cisco 792x/9971 IP phones.

**config wlan uapsd compliant-client enable** *wlan-id*

**Syntax Description**

*wlan\_id* Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to enable WPA1:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan uapsd compliant-client enable 1
```

Property Type	Property Value	Property Description
---------------	----------------	----------------------

## config wlan uapsd compliant-client disable

To disable WPA1, use the **config wlan uapsd compliant-client disable** command.



**Note** This was introduced for Ascom non-wmm capable phones and is not applicable for Cisco 792x/9971 IP phones.

**config wlan uapsd compliant-client disable** *wlan-id*

**Syntax Description**

*wlan\_id* Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to enable WPA1:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan uapsd compliant-client disable 1
```

## config wlan usertimeout

To configure the timeout for idle client sessions for a WLAN, use the **config wlan usertimeout** command.

**config wlan usertimeout** *timeout wlan\_id*

**Syntax Description**

*timeout* Timeout for idle client sessions for a WLAN. If the client sends traffic less than the threshold, the client is removed on timeout. The range is from 15 to 100000 seconds.

---

*wlan\_id* Wireless LAN identifier between 1 and 512.

---

**Command Default**

The default client session idle timeout is 300 seconds.

**Usage Guidelines**

The timeout value that you configure here overrides the global timeout that you define using the command **config network usertimeout**.

The following example shows how to configure the idle client sessions for a WLAN:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan usertimeout 100 1
```

## config wlan webauth-exclude

To release the guest user IP address when the web authentication policy time expires and exclude the guest user from acquiring an IP address for three minutes, use the **config wlan webauth-exclude** command.

```
config wlan webauth-exclude wlan_id {enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Description**

<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier (1 to 512).
<b>enable</b>	Enables web authentication exclusion.
<b>disable</b>	Disables web authentication exclusion.

**Command Default**

Disabled.

**Usage Guidelines**

You can use this command for guest WLANs that are configured with web authentication.

This command is applicable when you configure the internal DHCP scope on the controller.

By default, when the web authentication timer expires for a guest user, the guest user can immediately reassociate with the same IP address before another guest user can acquire the IP address. If there are many guest users or limited IP address in the DHCP pool, some guest users might not be able to acquire an IP address.

When you enable this feature on the guest WLAN, the guest user's IP address is released when the web authentication policy time expires and the guest user is excluded from acquiring an IP address for three minutes. The IP address is available for another guest user to use. After three minutes, the excluded guest user can reassociate and acquire an IP address, if available.

The following example shows how to enable the web authentication exclusion for WLAN ID 5:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan webauth-exclude 5 enable
```

## config wlan wifidirect

To configure Wi-Fi Direct Client Policy on a WLAN, use the **config wlan wifidirect** command.

```
config wlan wifidirect {allow | disable | not-allow | xconnect-not-allow} wlan_id
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>allow</b>	Allows Wi-Fi Direct clients to associate with the WLAN
	<b>disable</b>	Ignores the Wi-Fi Direct status of clients thereby allowing Wi-Fi Direct clients to associate
	<b>not-allow</b>	Disallows the Wi-Fi Direct clients from associating with the WLAN
	<b>xconnect-not-allow</b>	Enables AP to allow a client with the Wi-Fi Direct option enabled to associate, but the client (if it works according to the Wi-Fi standards) will refrain from setting up a peer-to-peer connection
	<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier (1 to 16).

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to allow Wi-Fi Direct Client Policy on WLAN ID 1:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan wifidirect allow 1
```

## config wlan wmm

To configure Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) mode on a wireless LAN, use the **config wlan wmm** command.

```
config wlan wmm { allow | disable | require } wlan_id
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>allow</b>	Allows WMM on the wireless LAN.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables WMM on the wireless LAN.
	<b>require</b>	Specifies that clients use WMM on the specified wireless LAN.
	<i>wlan_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier (1 to 512).

**Command Default** None

### Usage Guidelines

When the controller is in Layer 2 mode and WMM is enabled, you must put the access points on a trunk port in order to allow them to join the controller.

The following example shows how to configure wireless LAN ID 1 to allow WMM:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan wmm allow 1
```

The following example shows how to configure wireless LAN ID 1 to specify that clients use WMM:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config wlan wmm require 1
```

# debug Commands

This section lists the **debug** commands to manage debugging of WLANs managed by the controller.



## Caution

Debug commands are reserved for use only under the direction of Cisco personnel. Do not use these commands without direction from Cisco-certified staff.

## debug 11v all

To configure the 802.11v debug options, use the **debug 11v all** command.

**debug 11v all** { **enable** | **disable** }

### Syntax Description

**enable** Enables all the debug.

**disable** Disables all the debug.

### Command Default

None

The following example shows how to enable all the debug:

```
(Cisco Controller) >debug 11v all enable
```

## debug 11v detail

To configure the 802.11v debug details, use the **debug 11v detail** command.

**debug 11v detail** { **enable** | **disable** }

### Syntax Description

**enable** Enables debug details.

**disable** Disables debug details.

### Command Default

None

The following example shows how to enable 802.11v debug details:

```
(Cisco Controller) >debug 11v detail enable
```

## debug 11v error

To configure the 802.11v error debug options, use the **debug 11v errors** command.

**debug 11v errors** { **enable** | **disable** }

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>enable</b> Enables error debug.
	<b>disable</b> Disables error debug.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable 802.11v error debug:

```
(Cisco Controller) >debug 11v error enable
```

## debug client

To configure the debugging of a passive client that is associated correctly with the access point, use the **debug client** command.

**debug client** *mac\_address*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>mac_address</i>	MAC address of the client.
---------------------------	--------------------	----------------------------

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to debug a passive client with MAC address 00:0d:28:f4:c0:45:

```
(Cisco Controller) >debug client 00:0d:28:f4:c0:45
```

## debug dhcp

To configure the debugging of DHCP, use the **debug dhcp** command.

**debug dhcp** {**message** | **packet**} {**enable** | **disable**}

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>message</b>	Configures the debugging of DHCP error messages.
	<b>packet</b>	Configures the debugging of DHCP packets.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables the debugging DHCP messages or packets.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the debugging of DHCP messages or packets.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable the debugging of DHCP messages:

```
(Cisco Controller) >debug dhcp message enable
```

## debug ft

To configure debugging of 802.11r, use the **debug ft** command.

**debug ft** {**events** | **keys**} {**enable** | **disable**}

---

**Syntax Description**

---

**events** Configures debugging of the 802.11r events.

---

**keys** Configures debugging of the 802.11r keys.

---

**enable** Enables debugging of the 802.11r options.

---

**disable** Disables debugging of the 802.11r options.

---

---

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to enable 802.11r debugging:

```
(Cisco Controller) >debug ft events enable
```

## test Commands

This section lists the **test** commands for WLANs.

### test pmk-cache delete

To delete an entry in the Pairwise Master Key (PMK) cache from all Cisco wireless LAN controllers in the mobility group, use the **test pmk-cache delete** command.

**test pmk-cache delete** [**all** | *mac\_address*] {**local** | **global**}

Syntax Description		
<b>all</b>		Deletes PMK cache entries from all Cisco wireless LAN controllers.
<i>mac_address</i>		MAC address of the Cisco wireless LAN controller from which PMK cache entries have to be deleted.
<b>local</b>		Deletes PMK cache entries only on this WLC (default)
<b>global</b>		Deletes PMK cache entries, for clients currently connected to this WLC, across the mobility group

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to delete all entries in the PMK cache:

```
(Cisco Controller) >test pmk-cache delete all
```

test pmk-cache delete



## LWAP Commands

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## capwap ap controller ip address

To configure the controller IP address into the CAPWAP access point from the access point's console port, use the **capwap ap controller ip address** command.

**capwap ap controller ip address** *A.B.C.D*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>A.B.C.D</i>	IP address of the controller.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command must be entered from an access point's console port.	
		
<b>Note</b>	The access point must be running Cisco IOS Release 12.3(11)JX1 or later releases.	

The following example shows how to configure the controller IP address 10.23.90.81 into the CAPWAP access point:

```
ap_console >capwap ap controller ip address 10.23.90.81
```

## capwap ap dot1x

To configure the dot1x username and password into the CAPWAP access point from the access point's console port, use the **capwap ap dot1x** command.

```
capwap ap dot1x username user_name password password
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>user_name</i>	Dot1x username.
	<i>password</i>	Dot1x password.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** This command must be entered from an access point's console port.



**Note** The access point must be running Cisco Access Point IOS Release 12.3(11)JX1 or later releases.

This example shows how to configure the dot1x username ABC and password pass01:

```
ap_console >capwap ap dot1x username ABC password pass01
```

# capwap ap hostname

To configure the access point host name from the access point's console port, use the **capwap ap hostname** command.

**capwap ap hostname** *host\_name*

---

## Syntax Description

*host\_name*

Hostname of the access point.

---

## Command Default

None

## Usage Guidelines

This command must be entered from an access point's console port.



### Note

The access point must be running Cisco IOS Release 12.3(11)JX1 or later releases. This command is available only for the Cisco Lightweight AP IOS Software recovery image (rcvk9w8) without any private-config. You can remove the private-config by using the **clear capwap private-config** command.

---

This example shows how to configure the hostname WLC into the capwap access point:

```
ap_console >capwap ap hostname WLC
```

## capwap ap ip address

To configure the IP address into the CAPWAP access point from the access point's console port, use the **capwap ap ip address** command.

**capwap ap ip address** *A.B.C.D*

---

**Syntax Description***A.B.C.D*

IP address.

---

**Command Default**

None

---

**Usage Guidelines**

This command must be entered from an access point's console port.



---

**Note**

The access point must be running Cisco Access Point IOS Release 12.3(11)JX1 or later releases.

This example shows how to configure the IP address 10.0.0.1 into CAPWAP access point:

```
ap_console >capwap ap ip address 10.0.0.1
```

## capwap ap ip default-gateway

To configure the default gateway from the access point's console port, use the **capwap ap ip default-gateway** command.

**capwap ap ip default-gateway** *A.B.C.D*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>A.B.C.D</i>	Default gateway address of the capwap access point.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command must be entered from an access point's console port.	



**Note** The access point must be running Cisco Access Point IOS Release 12.3(11)JX1 or later releases.

This example shows how to configure the CAPWAP access point with the default gateway address 10.0.0.1:

```
ap_console >capwap ap ip default-gateway 10.0.0.1
```

## capwap ap log-server

To configure the system log server to log all the CAPWAP errors, use the **capwap ap log-server** command.

```
capwap ap log-server A.B.C.D
```

---

**Syntax Description**

*A.B.C.D*

IP address of the syslog server.

---

---

**Command Default**

None

---

**Usage Guidelines**

This command must be entered from an access point's console port.



---

**Note**

The access point must be running Cisco Access Point IOS Release 12.3(11)JX1 or later releases.

---

This example shows how to configure the syslog server with the IP address 10.0.0.1:

```
ap_console >capwap ap log-server 10.0.0.1
```

## capwap ap primary-base

To configure the primary controller name and IP address into the CAPWAP access point from the access point's console port, use the **capwap ap primary-base** command.



**Note** This command configures the IPv4 and IPv6 address for Cisco Wave 2 APs.

**capwap ap primary-base** *WORD A.B.C.D*

Syntax Description		
	<i>WORD</i>	Name of the primary controller.
	<i>A.B.C.D</i>	IP address of the primary controller.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** This command must be entered from an access point's console port in enable mode (elevated access).

This example shows how to configure the primary controller name WLC1 and primary controller IP address 209.165.200.225 into the CAPWAP access point:

```
ap_console >capwap ap primary-base WLC1 209.165.200.225
```

## capwap ap primed-timer

To configure the primed timer into the CAPWAP access point, use the **capwap ap primed-timer** command.

```
capwap ap primed-timer {enable | disable}
```

---

**Syntax Description**

<b>enable</b>	Enables the primed timer settings
<b>disable</b>	Disables the primed timer settings.

---

---

**Command Default**

None

---

**Usage Guidelines**

This command must be entered from an access point's console port.



---

**Note**

The access point must be running Cisco Access Point IOS Release 12.3(11)JX1 or later releases.

---

This example shows how to enable the primed-timer settings:

```
ap_console >capwap ap primed-timer enable
```

# lwapp ap controller ip address

To configure the Cisco WLC IP address into the FlexConnect access point from the access point's console port, use the **lwapp ap controller ip address** command.

**lwapp ap controller ip address** *A.B.C.D*

---

## Syntax Description

*A.B.C.D*

IP address of the controller.

---

## Command Default

None

## Usage Guidelines

This command must be entered from an access point's console port.

Prior to changing the FlexConnect configuration on an access point using the access point's console port, the access point must be in standalone mode (not connected to a controller) and you must remove the current LWAPP private configuration by using the **clear lwapp private-config** command.




---

## Note

The access point must be running Cisco IOS Release 12.3(11)JX1 or higher releases.

---

The following example shows how to configure the controller IP address 10.92.109.1 into the FlexConnect access point:

```
ap_console > lwapp ap controller ip address 10.92.109.1
```



## config 802.11-a channel ap

To configure the channel properties for the 4.9-GHz and 5.8-GHz public safety channels on an access point, use the **config 802.11-a channel ap** command.

```
config {802.11-a49 | 802.11-a58} channel ap cisco_ap {global | channel_no}
```

Syntax Description		
<b>802.11-a49</b>		Specifies the 4.9-GHz public safety channel.
<b>802.11-a58</b>		Specifies the 5.8-GHz public safety channel.
<i>cisco_ap</i>		Name of the access point to which the command applies.
<b>global</b>		Enables the Dynamic Channel Assignment (DCA) on all 4.9-GHz and 5.8-GHz subband radios.
<i>channel_no</i>		Custom channel for a specific mesh access point. The range is 1 through 26, inclusive, for a 4.9-GHz band and 149 through 165, inclusive, for a 5.8-GHz band.

**Command Default** Channel properties are disabled.

The following example shows how to set the channel properties:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11-a channel ap
```

### Related Topics

[config 802.11-a antenna extAntGain](#), on page 427

[config 802.11-a](#), on page 571

## config 802.11-a txpower ap

To configure the transmission power properties for the 4.9-GHz and 5.8-GHz public safety channels on an access point, use the **config 802.11-a txpower ap** command.

```
config {802.11-a49 | 802.11-a58} txpower ap cisco_ap {global | power_level}
```

Syntax	Description
<b>802.11-a49</b>	Specifies the 4.9-GHz public safety channel.
<b>802.11-a58</b>	Specifies the 5.8-GHz public safety channel.
<b>txpower</b>	Configures transmission power properties.
<b>ap</b>	Configures access point channel settings.
<i>cisco_ap</i>	Name of the access point to which the command applies.
<b>global</b>	Applies the transmission power value to all channels.
<i>power_level</i>	Transmission power value to the designated mesh access point. The range is from 1 to 5.

### Command Default

The default transmission power properties for the 4.9-GHz and 5.8-GHz public safety channels on an access point is disabled.

The following example shows how to configure an 802.11-a49 transmission power level of 4 for AP1:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11-a txpower ap 4 AP1
```

### Related Topics

- [config 802.11-a antenna extAntGain](#), on page 427
- [config 802.11-a](#), on page 571
- [config 802.11-a channel ap](#), on page 428

## config 802.11 antenna diversity

To configure the diversity option for 802.11 antennas, use the **config 802.11 antenna diversity** command.

**config 802.11**{a | b} **antenna diversity** {enable | sideA | sideB} *cisco\_ap*

Syntax Description		
	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables the diversity.
	<b>sideA</b>	Specifies the diversity between the internal antennas and an external antenna connected to the Cisco lightweight access point left port.
	<b>sideB</b>	Specifies the diversity between the internal antennas and an external antenna connected to the Cisco lightweight access point right port.
	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Cisco lightweight access point name.

### Command Default

None

The following example shows how to enable antenna diversity for AP01 on an 802.11b network:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11a antenna diversity enable AP01
```

The following example shows how to enable diversity for AP01 on an 802.11a network, using an external antenna connected to the Cisco lightweight access point left port (sideA):

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11a antenna diversity sideA AP01
```

### Related Topics

[config 802.11-a](#), on page 571

## config 802.11 antenna extAntGain

To configure external antenna gain for an 802.11 network, use the **config 802.11 antenna extAntGain** command.

**config 802.11** { **a** | **b** } **antenna extAntGain** *antenna\_gain* *cisco\_ap*

Syntax Description		
<b>a</b>		Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>		Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<i>antenna_gain</i>		Antenna gain in 0.5 dBm units (for example, 2.5 dBm = 5).
<i>cisco_ap</i>		Cisco lightweight access point name.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** Before you enter the **config 802.11 antenna extAntGain** command, disable the 802.11 Cisco radio with the **config 802.11 disable** command.

After you configure the external antenna gain, use the **config 802.11 enable** command to enable the 802.11 Cisco radio.

The following example shows how to configure an *802.11a* external antenna gain of *0.5 dBm* for *API*:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11 antenna extAntGain 1 API
```

### Related Topics

[config 802.11-a](#), on page 571

## config 802.11 antenna mode

To configure the Cisco lightweight access point to use one internal antenna for an 802.11 sectorized 180-degree coverage pattern or both internal antennas for an 802.11 360-degree omnidirectional pattern, use the **config 802.11 antenna mode** command.

**config 802.11**{ a | b } **antenna mode** { omni | sectorA | sectorB } *cisco\_ap*

Syntax Description		
	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<b>omni</b>	Specifies to use both internal antennas.
	<b>sectorA</b>	Specifies to use only the side A internal antenna.
	<b>sectorB</b>	Specifies to use only the side B internal antenna.
	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Cisco lightweight access point name.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure access point AP01 antennas for a 360-degree omnidirectional pattern on an 802.11b network:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11 antenna mode omni AP01
```

### Related Topics

[config 802.11-a](#), on page 571

## config 802.11 antenna selection

To select the internal or external antenna selection for a Cisco lightweight access point on an 802.11 network, use the **config 802.11 antenna selection** command.

```
config 802.11{ a | b} antenna selection {internal | external} cisco_ap
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<b>internal</b>	Specifies the internal antenna.
	<b>external</b>	Specifies the external antenna.
	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Cisco lightweight access point name.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure access point AP02 on an 802.11b network to use the internal antenna:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11a antenna selection internal AP02
```

### Related Topics

[config 802.11-a](#), on page 571

## config 802.11 beamforming

To enable or disable Beamforming (ClientLink) on the network or on individual radios, enter the **config 802.11 beamforming** command.

```
config 802.11 { a | b } beamforming { global | ap ap_name } { enable | disable }
```

### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>global</b>	Specifies all lightweight access points.
<b>ap <i>ap_name</i></b>	Specifies the Cisco access point name.
<b>enable</b>	Enables beamforming.
<b>disable</b>	Disables beamforming.

### Command Default

None

### Usage Guidelines

When you enable Beamforming on the network, it is automatically enabled for all the radios applicable to that network type.

Follow these guidelines for using Beamforming:

- Beamforming is supported only for legacy orthogonal frequency-division multiplexing (OFDM) data rates (6, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, and 54 mbps).



**Note** Beamforming is not supported for complementary-code keying (CCK) data rates (1, 2, 5.5, and 11 Mbps).

- Beamforming is supported only on access points that support 802.11n (AP1250 and AP1140).
- Two or more antennas must be enabled for transmission.
- All three antennas must be enabled for reception.
- OFDM rates must be enabled.

If the antenna configuration restricts operation to a single transmit antenna, or if OFDM rates are disabled, Beamforming is not used.

The following example shows how to enable Beamforming on the 802.11a network:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11 beamforming global enable
```

## config 802.11 disable

To disable radio transmission for an entire 802.11 network or for an individual Cisco radio, use the **config 802.11 disable** command.

```
config 802.11 {a | b} disable {network | cisco_ap}
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>a</b>	Configures the 802.11a radio.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<b>network</b>	Disables transmission for the entire 802.11a network.
	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Individual Cisco lightweight access point radio.

**Command Default** The transmission is enabled for the entire network by default.

**Usage Guidelines**

- You must use this command to disable the network before using many config 802.11 commands.
- This command can be used any time that the CLI interface is active.

The following example shows how to disable the entire 802.11a network:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11a disable network
```

The following example shows how to disable access point AP01 802.11b transmissions:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11b disable AP01
```

## config advanced 802.11 profile clients

To set the Cisco lightweight access point clients threshold between 1 and 75 clients, use the **config advanced 802.11 profile clients** command.

```
config advanced 802.11{a | b} profile clients {global | cisco_ap} clients
```

### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>global</b>	Configures all 802.11a Cisco lightweight access points.
<i>cisco_ap</i>	Cisco lightweight access point name.
<i>clients</i>	802.11a Cisco lightweight access point client threshold between 1 and 75 clients.

### Command Default

The default Cisco lightweight access point clients threshold is 12 clients.

The following example shows how to set all Cisco lightweight access point clients thresholds to 25 clients:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced 802.11 profile clients global 25  
Global client count profile set.
```

The following example shows how to set the AP1 clients threshold to 75 clients:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced 802.11 profile clients AP1 75  
Global client count profile set.
```

## config advanced 802.11 profile customize

To turn customizing on or off for an 802.11a Cisco lightweight access point performance profile, use the **config advanced 802.11 profile customize** command.

```
config advanced 802.11 { a | b } profile customize cisco_ap { on | off }
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a/n network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g/n network.
	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Cisco lightweight access point.
	<b>on</b>	Customizes performance profiles for this Cisco lightweight access point.
	<b>off</b>	Uses global default performance profiles for this Cisco lightweight access point.

**Command Default** The default state of performance profile customization is Off.

The following example shows how to turn performance profile customization on for 802.11a Cisco lightweight access point AP1:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced 802.11 profile customize AP1 on
```

## config advanced 802.11 profile foreign

To set the foreign 802.11a transmitter interference threshold between 0 and 100 percent, use the **config advanced 802.11 profile foreign** command.

```
config advanced 802.11 {a | b} profile foreign {global | cisco_ap} percent
```

### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>global</b>	Configures all 802.11a Cisco lightweight access points.
<i>cisco_ap</i>	Cisco lightweight access point name.
<i>percent</i>	802.11a foreign 802.11a interference threshold between 0 and 100 percent.

### Command Default

The default foreign 802.11a transmitter interference threshold value is 10.

The following example shows how to set the foreign 802.11a transmitter interference threshold for all Cisco lightweight access points to 50 percent:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced 802.11a profile foreign global 50
```

The following example shows how to set the foreign 802.11a transmitter interference threshold for AP1 to 0 percent:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced 802.11 profile foreign AP1 0
```

### Related Topics

[config advanced 802.11 profile throughput](#), on page 440

## config advanced 802.11 profile noise

To set the 802.11a foreign noise threshold between  $-127$  and  $0$  dBm, use the **config advanced 802.11 profile noise** command.

```
config advanced 802.11 { a | b } profile noise { global | cisco_ap } dBm
```

Syntax Description		
<b>a</b>		Specifies the 802.11a/n network.
<b>b</b>		Specifies the 802.11b/g/n network.
<b>global</b>		Configures all 802.11a Cisco lightweight access point specific profiles.
<i>cisco_ap</i>		Cisco lightweight access point name.
<i>dBm</i>		802.11a foreign noise threshold between $-127$ and $0$ dBm.

**Command Default** The default foreign noise threshold value is  $-70$  dBm.

The following example shows how to set the 802.11a foreign noise threshold for all Cisco lightweight access points to  $-127$  dBm:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced 802.11a profile noise global -127
```

The following example shows how to set the 802.11a foreign noise threshold for AP1 to  $0$  dBm:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced 802.11a profile noise AP1 0
```

### Related Topics

[config advanced 802.11 profile throughput](#), on page 440

[config advanced 802.11 profile foreign](#), on page 438

## config advanced 802.11 profile throughput

To set the Cisco lightweight access point data-rate throughput threshold between 1000 and 10000000 bytes per second, use the **config advanced 802.11 profile throughput** command.

**config advanced 802.11** {**a** | **b**} **profile throughput** {**global** | *cisco\_ap*} *value*

Syntax Description		
	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<b>global</b>	Configures all 802.11a Cisco lightweight access point specific profiles.
	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Cisco lightweight access point name.
	<i>value</i>	802.11a Cisco lightweight access point throughput threshold between 1000 and 10000000 bytes per second.

### Command Default

The default Cisco lightweight access point data-rate throughput threshold value is 1,000,000 bytes per second.

The following example shows how to set all Cisco lightweight access point data-rate thresholds to 1000 bytes per second:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced 802.11 profile throughput global 1000
```

The following example shows how to set the AP1 data-rate threshold to 10000000 bytes per second:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced 802.11 profile throughput AP1 10000000
```

### Related Topics

[config advanced 802.11 profile foreign](#), on page 438

## config advanced 802.11 profile utilization

To set the RF utilization threshold between 0 and 100 percent, use the **config advanced 802.11 profile utilization** command. The operating system generates a trap when this threshold is exceeded.

**config advanced 802.11** { **a** | **b** } **profile utilization** { **global** | *cisco\_ap* } *percent*

Syntax Description		
<b>a</b>		Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>		Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>global</b>		Configures a global Cisco lightweight access point specific profile.
<i>cisco_ap</i>		Cisco lightweight access point name.
<i>percent</i>		802.11a RF utilization threshold between 0 and 100 percent.

### Command Default

The default RF utilization threshold value is 80 percent.

The following example shows how to set the RF utilization threshold for all Cisco lightweight access points to 0 percent:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced 802.11 profile utilization global 0
```

The following example shows how to set the RF utilization threshold for AP1 to 100 percent:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced 802.11 profile utilization AP1 100
```

### Related Topics

[config advanced 802.11 profile throughput](#), on page 440

[config advanced 802.11 profile foreign](#), on page 438

## config advanced backup-controller secondary

To configure a secondary backup controller, use the **config advanced backup-controller secondary** command.

**config advanced backup-controller secondary** *system name IP addr*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>system name</i>	Configures primary secondary backup controller.
	<i>IP addr</i>	IP address of the backup controller.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** To delete a secondary backup controller entry (IPv4 or IPv6), enter 0.0.0.0 for the controller IP address.

The following example shows how to configure an IPv4 secondary backup controller:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced backup-controller secondary Controller_2 10.10.10.10
```

The following example shows how to configure an IPv6 secondary backup controller:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced backup-controller secondary Controller_2 2001:9:6:40::623
```

The following example shows how to remove an IPv4 secondary backup controller:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced backup-controller secondary Controller_2 0.0.0.0
```

The following example shows how to remove an IPv6 secondary backup controller:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced backup-controller secondary Controller_2 0.0.0.0
```

**Related Commands** **show advanced back-up controller**

## config advanced client-handoff

To set the client handoff to occur after a selected number of 802.11 data packet excessive retries, use the **config advanced client-handoff** command.

**config advanced client-handoff** *num\_of\_retries*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>num_of_retries</i>	Number of excessive retries before client handoff (from 0 to 255).
---------------------------	-----------------------	--

**Command Default** The default value for the number of 802.11 data packet excessive retries is 0.

This example shows how to set the client handoff to 100 excessive retries:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced client-handoff 100
```

## config advanced dot11-padding

To enable or disable over-the-air frame padding, use the **config advanced dot11-padding** command.

```
config advanced dot11-padding {enable | disable}
```

Syntax Description	enable	Disables the over-the-air frame padding.
	disable	Enables the over-the-air frame padding.

**Command Default** The default over-the-air frame padding is disabled.

The following example shows how to enable over-the-air frame padding:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced dot11-padding enable
```

### Related Commands

```
debug dot11
debug dot11 mgmt interface
debug dot11 mgmt msg
debug dot11 mgmt ssid
debug dot11 mgmt state-machine
debug dot11 mgmt station
show advanced dot11-padding
```

### Related Topics

[config client location-calibration](#), on page 620

## config advanced assoc-limit

To configure the rate at which access point radios send association and authentication requests to the controller, use the **config advanced assoc-limit** command.

**config advanced assoc-limit** { **enable** [*number of associations per interval* | *interval* ] | **disable** }

Syntax Description		
<b>enable</b>		Enables the configuration of the association requests per access point.
<b>disable</b>		Disables the configuration of the association requests per access point.
<i>number of associations per interval</i>		(Optional) Number of association request per access point slot in a given interval. The range is from 1 to 100.
<i>interval</i>		(Optional) Association request limit interval. The range is from 100 to 10000 milliseconds.

**Command Default** The default state of the command is disabled state.

**Usage Guidelines** When 200 or more wireless clients try to associate to a controller at the same time, the clients no longer become stuck in the DHCP\_REQD state when you use the **config advanced assoc-limit** command to limit association requests from access points.

The following example shows how to configure the number of association requests per access point slot in a given interval of 20 with the association request limit interval of 250:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced assoc-limit enable 20 250
```

## config advanced max-1x-sessions

To configure the maximum number of simultaneous 802.1X sessions allowed per access point, use the **config advanced max-1x-sessions** command.

**config advanced max-1x-sessions** *no\_of\_sessions*

---

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>no_of_sessions</i>	Number of maximum 802.1x session initiation per AP at a time. The range is from 0 to 255, where 0 indicates unlimited.
---------------------------	-----------------------	--

---

---

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure the maximum number of simultaneous 802.1X sessions:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced max-1x-sessions 200
```

## config advanced probe filter

To configure the filtering of probe requests forwarded from an access point to the controller, use the **config advanced probe filter** command.

```
config advanced probe filter {enable | disable}
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>enable</b>	Enables the filtering of probe requests.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the filtering of probe requests.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable the filtering of probe requests forwarded from an access point to the controller:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced probe filter enable
```

## config advanced probe limit

To limit the number of probes sent to the WLAN controller per access point per client in a given interval, use the **config advanced probe limit** command.

**config advanced probe limit** *num\_probes interval*

Syntax Description		
	<i>num_probes</i>	Number of probe requests (from 1 to 100) forwarded to the controller per client per access point radio in a given interval.
	<i>interval</i>	Probe limit interval (from 100 to 10000 milliseconds).

**Command Default** The default number of probe requests is 2. The default interval is 500 milliseconds.

This example shows how to set the number of probes per access point per client to 5 and the probe interval to 800 milliseconds:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced probe limit 5 800
```

## config advanced timers

To configure an advanced system timer, use the **config advanced timers** command.

```
config advanced timers {ap-coverage-report seconds | ap-discovery-timeout discovery-timeout |
ap-fast-heartbeat {local | flexconnect | all} {enable | disable} fast_heartbeat_seconds |
ap-heartbeat-timeout heartbeat_seconds | ap-primary-discovery-timeout primary_discovery_timeout
| ap-primed-join-timeout primed_join_timeout | auth-timeout auth_timeout | pkt-fwd-watchdog
{enable | disable} {watchdog_timer | default} | eap-identity-request-delay
eap_identity_request_delay | eap-timeout eap_timeout}
```

Syntax	Description
<b>ap-coverage-report</b>	Configures RRM coverage report interval for all APs.
<i>seconds</i>	Configures the ap coverage report interval in seconds. The range is between 60 and 90 seconds. Default is 90 seconds.
<b>ap-discovery-timeout</b>	Configures the Cisco lightweight access point discovery timeout value.
<i>discovery-timeout</i>	Cisco lightweight access point discovery timeout value, in seconds. The range is from 1 to 10.
<b>ap-fast-heartbeat</b>	Configures the fast heartbeat timer, which reduces the amount of time it takes to detect a controller failure in access points.
<b>local</b>	Configures the fast heartbeat interval for access points in local mode.
<b>flexconnect</b>	Configures the fast heartbeat interval for access points in FlexConnect mode.
<b>all</b>	Configures the fast heartbeat interval for all the access points.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the fast heartbeat interval.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the fast heartbeat interval.
<i>fast_heartbeat_seconds</i>	Small heartbeat interval, which reduces the amount of time it takes to detect a controller failure, in seconds. The range is from 1 to 10.
<b>ap-heartbeat-timeout</b>	Configures Cisco lightweight access point heartbeat timeout value.
<i>heartbeat_seconds</i>	Configures the Cisco lightweight access point heartbeat timeout value, in seconds. The range is from 1 to 30. This value should be at least three times larger than the fast heartbeat timer.

<b>ap-primary-discovery-timeout</b>	Configures the access point primary discovery request timer.
<i>primary_discovery_timeout</i>	Access point primary discovery request time, in seconds. The range is from 30 to 3600.
<b>ap-primed-join-timeout</b>	Configures the access point primed discovery timeout value.
<i>primed_join_timeout</i>	Access point primed discovery timeout value, in seconds. The range is from 120 to 43200.
<b>auth-timeout</b>	Configures the authentication timeout.
<i>auth_timeout</i>	Authentication response timeout value, in seconds. The range is from 10 to 600.
<b>pkt-fwd-watchdog</b>	Configures the packet forwarding watchdog timer to protect from fastpath deadlock.
<i>watchdog_timer</i>	Packet forwarding watchdog timer, in seconds. The range is from 60 to 300.
<b>default</b>	Configures the watchdog timer to the default value of 240 seconds.
<b>eap-identity-request-delay</b>	Configures the advanced Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) identity request delay, in seconds.
<i>eap_identity_request_delay</i>	Advanced EAP identity request delay, in seconds. The range is from 0 to 10.
<b>eap-timeout</b>	Configures the EAP expiration timeout.
<i>eap_timeout</i>	EAP timeout value, in seconds. The range is from 8 to 120.

**Command Default**

- The default access point discovery timeout is 10 seconds.
- The default access point heartbeat timeout is 30 seconds.
- The default access point primary discovery request timer is 120 seconds.
- The default authentication timeout is 10 seconds.
- The default packet forwarding watchdog timer is 240 seconds.

**Usage Guidelines**

The Cisco lightweight access point discovery timeout indicates how often a Cisco WLC attempts to discover unconnected Cisco lightweight access points.

The Cisco lightweight access point heartbeat timeout controls how often the Cisco lightweight access point sends a heartbeat keepalive signal to the Cisco Wireless LAN Controller.

The following example shows how to configure an access point discovery timeout with a timeout value of 20:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced timers ap-discovery-timeout 20
```

The following example shows how to enable the fast heartbeat interval for an access point in FlexConnect mode:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced timers ap-fast-heartbeat flexconnect enable 8
```

The following example shows how to configure the authentication timeout to 20 seconds:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced timers auth-timeout 20
```

## config ap

To configure a Cisco lightweight access point or to add or delete a third-party (foreign) access point, use the **config ap** command.

```
config ap {{enable | disable} cisco_ap | {add | delete} MAC port {enable | disable} IP_address}
```

Syntax Description		
<b>enable</b>		Enables the Cisco lightweight access point.
<b>disable</b>		Disables the Cisco lightweight access point.
<i>cisco_ap</i>		Name of the Cisco lightweight access point.
<b>add</b>		Adds foreign access points.
<b>delete</b>		Deletes foreign access points.
<i>MAC</i>		MAC address of a foreign access point.
<i>port</i>		Port number through which the foreign access point can be reached.
<i>IP_address</i>		IP address of the foreign access point.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to disable lightweight access point AP1:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config ap disable AP1
```

The following example shows how to add a foreign access point with MAC address 12:12:12:12:12:12 and IP address 192.12.12.1 from port 2033:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config ap add 12:12:12:12:12:12 2033 enable 192.12.12.1
```

# config ap cdp

To configure the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) on a Cisco lightweight access point, use the **config ap cdp** command.

```
config ap cdp {enable | disable | interface {ethernet interface_number | slot slot_id}} {cisco_ap | all}
```

Syntax Description		
<b>enable</b>		Enables CDP on an access point.
<b>disable</b>		Disables CDP on an access point.
<b>interface</b>		Configures CDP in a specific interface.
<b>ethernet</b>		Configures CDP for an ethernet interface.
<i>interface_number</i>		Ethernet interface number between 0 and 3.
<b>slot</b>		Configures CDP for a radio interface.
<i>slot_id</i>		Slot number between 0 and 3.
<i>cisco_ap</i>		Name of a Cisco lightweight access point.
<b>all</b>		Specifies all access points.



**Note** If an AP itself is configured with the keyword **all**, the all access points case takes precedence over the AP that is with the keyword **all**.

**Command Default** Enabled on radio interfaces of mesh APs and disabled on radio interfaces of non-mesh APs. Enabled on Ethernet interfaces of all APs.

**Usage Guidelines** The **config ap cdp disable all** command disables CDP on all access points that are joined to the controller and all access points that join in the future. CDP remains disabled on both current and future access points even after the controller or access point reboots. To enable CDP, enter the **config ap cdp enable all** command.



**Note** CDP over Ethernet/radio interfaces is available only when CDP is enabled. After you enable CDP on all access points joined to the controller, you may disable and then reenable CDP on individual access points using the **config ap cdp {enable | disable} cisco\_ap command**. After you disable CDP on all access points joined to the controller, you may not enable and then disable CDP on individual access points.

The following example shows how to enable CDP on all access points:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config ap cdp enable all
```

The following example shows how to disable CDP on ap02 access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config ap cdp disable ap02
```

The following example shows how to enable CDP for Ethernet interface number 2 on all access points:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config ap cdp ethernet 2 enable all
```

## config ap core-dump

To configure a Cisco lightweight access point's memory core dump, use the **config ap core-dump** command.

```
config ap core-dump { disable | enable tftp_server_ipaddress filename { compress | uncompress }
{ cisco_ap | all }
```

Syntax	Description
<b>enable</b>	Enables the Cisco lightweight access point's memory core dump setting.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the Cisco lightweight access point's memory core dump setting.
<i>tftp_server_ipaddress</i>	IP address of the TFTP server to which the access point sends core dump files.
<i>filename</i>	Name that the access point uses to label the core file.
<b>compress</b>	Compresses the core dump file.
<b>uncompress</b>	Uncompresses the core dump file.
<i>cisco_ap</i>	Name of a Cisco lightweight access point.
<b>all</b>	Specifies all access points.



**Note** If an AP itself is configured with the name 'all', then the 'all access points' case takes precedence over the AP that is named 'all'.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** The access point must be able to reach the TFTP server.

The following example shows how to configure and compress the core dump file:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config ap core-dump enable 209.165.200.225 log compress AP02
```

## config ap crash-file clear-all

To delete all crash and radio core dump files, use the **config ap crash-file clear-all** command.

### **config ap crash-file clear-all**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to delete all crash files:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config ap crash-file clear-all
```

## config ap crash-file delete

To delete a single crash or radio core dump file, use the **config ap crash-file delete** command.

**config ap crash-file delete** *filename*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>filename</i>	Name of the file to delete.
---------------------------	-----------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following example shows how to delete crash file 1:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config ap crash-file delete crash_file_1
```

## config ap crash-file get-crash-file

To collect the latest crash data for a Cisco lightweight access point, use the **config ap crash-file get-crash-file** command.

**config ap crash-file get-crash-file** *cisco\_ap*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Name of the Cisco lightweight access point.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use the <b>transfer upload datatype</b> command to transfer the collected data to the Cisco wireless LAN controller.	

The following example shows how to collect the latest crash data for access point AP3:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config ap crash-file get-crash-file AP3
```

## config ap crash-file get-radio-core-dump

To get a Cisco lightweight access point's radio core dump, use the **config ap crash-file get-radio-core-dump** command.

```
config ap crash-file get-radio-core-dump slot_id cisco_ap
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>slot_id</i>	Slot ID (either 0 or 1).
	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Name of a Cisco lightweight access point.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to collect the radio core dump for access point AP02 and slot 0:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config ap crash-file get-radio-core-dump 0 AP02
```

## config ap image swap

To swap an access point's primary and backup images, use the **config ap image swap** command.

**config ap image swap** {*cisco\_ap* | **all**}

### Syntax Description

*cisco\_ap*

Name of a Cisco lightweight access point.

**all**

Specifies all access points to interchange the boot images.



### Note

If an AP itself is configured with the keyword **all**, the all access points case takes precedence over the AP that is with the keyword **all**.

### Command Default

None

The following example shows how to swap an access point's primary and secondary images:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config ap image swap all
```

## config ap led-state

To configure the LED state of an access point, use the **config ap led-state** command.

```
config ap led-state {enable | disable} {cisco_ap | all}
```

### Syntax Description

<b>enable</b>	Enables the LED state of an access point.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the LED state of an access point.
<i>cisco_ap</i>	Name of a Cisco lightweight access point.

### Usage Guidelines



**Note** If an AP itself is configured with the keyword **all**, the all access points case takes precedence over the AP that is with the keyword **all**.

### Command Default

None

The following example shows how to enable the LED state for an access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config ap led-state enable AP02
```

## config ap location

To modify the descriptive location of a Cisco lightweight access point, use the **config ap location** command.

**config ap location** *location cisco\_ap*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>location</i>	Location name of the access point (enclosed by double quotation marks).
	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Name of the Cisco lightweight access point.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** The Cisco lightweight access point must be disabled before changing this parameter.

The following example shows how to configure the descriptive location for access point AP1:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config ap location "Building 1" AP1
```

# config ap logging syslog level

To set the severity level for filtering syslog messages for a particular access point or for all access points, use the **config ap logging syslog level** command.

**config ap logging syslog level** *severity\_level* { *cisco\_ap* | **all** }

## Syntax Description

*severity\_level*

Severity levels are as follows:

- emergencies—Severity level 0
- alerts—Severity level 1
- critical—Severity level 2
- errors—Severity level 3
- warnings—Severity level 4
- notifications—Severity level 5
- informational—Severity level 6
- debugging—Severity level 7

*cisco\_ap*

Cisco access point.

**all**

Specifies all access points.



## Note

If an AP itself is configured with the keyword **all**, the all access points case takes precedence over the AP that is with the keyword **all**.

## Command Default

None

## Usage Guidelines

If you set a syslog level, only those messages whose severity is equal to or less than that level are sent to the access point. For example, if you set the syslog level to Warnings (severity level 4), only those messages whose severity is between 0 and 4 are sent to the access point.

This example shows how to set the severity for filtering syslog messages to 3:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config ap logging syslog level 3
```

## config ap mgmtuser add

To configure username, password, and secret password for AP management, use the **config ap mgmtuser add** command.

```
config ap mgmtuser add username AP_username password AP_password secret secret { all | cisco_ap }
```

Syntax Description		
<b>username</b>		Configures the username for AP management.
<i>AP_username</i>		Management username.
<b>password</b>		Configures the password for AP management.
<i>AP_password</i>		AP management password.
<b>secret</b>		Configures the secret password for privileged AP management.
<i>secret</i>		AP management secret password.
<b>all</b>		Applies configuration to every AP that does not have a specific username.
<i>cisco_ap</i>		Cisco access point.

**Command Default** None

### Usage Guidelines

The following requirements are enforced on the password:

- The password should contain characters from at least three of the following classes: lowercase letters, uppercase letters, digits, and special characters.
- No character in the password can be repeated more than three times consecutively.
- The password should not contain management username or reverse of username.
- The password should not contain words like Cisco, oscic, admin, nimda or any variant obtained by changing the capitalization of letters by substituting l, |, or ! or substituting 0 for o or substituting \$ for s.

The following requirement is enforced on the secret password:

- The secret password should contain characters from at least three of the following classes: lowercase letters, uppercase letters, digits, or special characters.

The following example shows how to add a username, password, and secret password for AP management:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config ap mgmtuser add username acd password Arc_1234 secret Mid_45  
all
```

## config ap mgmtuser delete

To force a specific access point to use the controller's global credentials, use the **config ap mgmtuser delete** command.

**config ap mgmtuser delete** *cisco\_ap*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Access point.
---------------------------	-----------------	---------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following example shows how to delete the credentials of an access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config ap mgmtuser delete cisco_ap1
```

## config ap monitor-mode

To configure Cisco lightweight access point channel optimization, use the **config ap monitor-mode** command.

```
config ap monitor-mode {802.11b fast-channel | no-optimization | tracking-opt | wips-optimized}
cisco_ap
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>802.11b fast-channel</b>	Configures 802.11b scanning channels for a monitor-mode access point.
	<b>no-optimization</b>	Specifies no channel scanning optimization for the access point.
	<b>tracking-opt</b>	Enables tracking optimized channel scanning for the access point.
	<b>wips-optimized</b>	Enables wIPS optimized channel scanning for the access point.
	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Name of the Cisco lightweight access point.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure a Cisco wireless intrusion prevention system (wIPS) monitor mode on access point AP01:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config ap monitor-mode wips-optimized AP01
```

## config ap name

To modify the name of a Cisco lightweight access point, use the **config ap name** command.

**config ap name** *new\_name old\_name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>new_name</i>	Desired Cisco lightweight access point name.
	<i>old_name</i>	Current Cisco lightweight access point name.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to modify the name of access point AP1 to AP2:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config ap name AP1 AP2
```

## config ap port

To configure the port for a foreign access point, use the **config ap port** command.

**config ap port** *MAC port*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>MAC</i>	Foreign access point MAC address.
	<i>port</i>	Port number for accessing the foreign access point.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure the port for a foreign access point MAC address:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config ap port 12:12:12:12:12:12 20
```

## config ap power injector

To configure the power injector state for an access point, use the **config ap power injector** command.

```
config ap power injector {enable | disable} {cisco_ap | all} {installed | override |
switch_MAC}
```

Syntax	Description
<b>enable</b>	Enables the power injector state for an access point.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the power injector state for an access point.
<i>cisco_ap</i>	Name of the Cisco lightweight access point.
<b>all</b>	Specifies all Cisco lightweight access points connected to the controller.
<b>installed</b>	Detects the MAC address of the current switch port that has a power injector.
<b>override</b>	Overrides the safety checks and assumes a power injector is always installed.
<i>switch_MAC</i>	MAC address of the switch port with an installed power injector.



**Note** If an AP itself is configured with the keyword **all**, the all access points case takes precedence over the AP that is with the keyword **all**.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable the power injector state for all access points:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config ap power injector enable all 12:12:12:12:12:12
```

## config ap power pre-standard

To enable or disable the inline power Cisco pre-standard switch state for an access point, use the **config ap power pre-standard** command.

```
config ap power pre-standard {enable | disable} cisco_ap
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>enable</b>	Enables the inline power Cisco pre-standard switch state for an access point.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the inline power Cisco pre-standard switch state for an access point.
	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Name of the Cisco lightweight access point.

**Command Default** Disabled.

The following example shows how to enable the inline power Cisco pre-standard switch state for access point AP02:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config ap power pre-standard enable AP02
```

## config ap primary-base

To set the Cisco lightweight access point primary Cisco WLC, use the **config ap primary-base** command.

**config ap primary-base** *controller\_name* *Cisco\_AP* [*controller\_ip\_address*]

Syntax Description		
<i>controller_name</i>		Name of the Cisco WLC.
<i>Cisco_AP</i>		Cisco lightweight access point name.
<i>controller_ip_address</i>		(Optional) If the backup controller is outside the mobility group to which the access point is connected, then you need to provide the IP address of the primary, secondary, or tertiary controller.
	<b>Note</b>	For OfficeExtend access points, you must enter both the name and IP address of the controller. Otherwise, the access point cannot join this controller.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** The Cisco lightweight access point associates with this Cisco WLC for all network operations and in the event of a hardware reset.

OfficeExtend access points do not use the generic broadcast or over-the air (OTAP) discovery process to find a controller. You must configure one or more controllers because OfficeExtend access points try to connect only to their configured controllers.

The following example shows how to set an access point primary Cisco WLC IPv4 address for an Cisco AP:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config ap primary-base SW_1 AP2 10.0.0.0
```

**Related Commands** `show ap config general`

## config ap reporting-period

To reset a Cisco lightweight access point, use the **config ap reporting-period** command.

**config ap reporting-period** *period*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>period</i>	Time period in seconds between 10 and 120.
---------------------------	---------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following example shows how to reset an access point reporting period to 120 seconds:

```
> config ap reporting-period 120
```

## config ap reset

To reset a Cisco lightweight access point, use the **config ap reset** command.

```
config ap reset cisco_ap
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Cisco lightweight access point name.
---------------------------	-----------------	--------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following example shows how to reset an access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config ap reset AP2
```

## config ap retransmit interval

To configure the access point control packet retransmission interval, use the **config ap retransmit interval** command.

**config ap retransmit interval** *seconds* {**all** | *cisco\_ap*}

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	AP control packet retransmission timeout between 2 and 5 seconds.
	<b>all</b>	Specifies all access points.
	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Cisco lightweight access point name.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure the retransmission interval for all access points globally:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config ap retransmit interval 4 all
```

## config ap retransmit count

To configure the access point control packet retransmission count, use the **config ap retransmit count** command.

```
config ap retransmit count count { all | cisco_ap }
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>count</i>	Number of times control packet will be retransmitted. The range is from 3 to 8.
	<b>all</b>	Specifies all access points.
	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Cisco lightweight access point name.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure the retransmission retry count for a specific access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config ap retransmit count 6 cisco_ap
```

## config ap sniff

To enable or disable sniffing on an access point, use the **config ap sniff** command.

```
config ap sniff {802.11a | 802.11b} {enable channel server_ip | disable} cisco_ap
```

Syntax Description		
<b>802.11a</b>		Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>802.11b</b>		Specifies the 802.11b network.
<b>enable</b>		Enables sniffing on an access point.
<i>channel</i>		Channel to be sniffed.
<i>server_ip</i>		IP address of the remote machine running Omnippeek, Airopeek, AirMagnet, or Wireshark software.
<b>disable</b>		Disables sniffing on an access point.
<i>cisco_ap</i>		Access point configured as the sniffer.

**Command Default** Channel 36.

**Usage Guidelines** When the sniffer feature is enabled on an access point, it starts sniffing the signal on the given channel. It captures and forwards all the packets to the remote computer that runs Omnippeek, Airopeek, AirMagnet, or Wireshark software. It includes information on the timestamp, signal strength, packet size and so on.

Before an access point can act as a sniffer, a remote computer that runs one of the listed packet analyzers must be set up so that it can receive packets sent by the access point. After the Airopeek installation, copy the following .dll files to the location where airopeek is installed:

- socket.dll file to the Plug-ins folder (for example, C:\Program Files\WildPackets\AiroPeek\Plugins)
- socketres.dll file to the PluginRes folder (for example, C:\Program Files\WildPackets\AiroPeek\1033\PluginRes)

The following example shows how to enable the sniffing on the 802.11a an access point from the primary Cisco WLC:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config ap sniff 80211a enable 23 11.22.44.55 AP01
```

## config ap ssh

To enable Secure Shell (SSH) connectivity on an access point, use the **config ap ssh** command.

```
config ap ssh {enable | disable} cisco_ap
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>enable</b>	Enables the SSH connectivity on an access point.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the SSH connectivity on an access point.
	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Cisco access point name.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** The Cisco lightweight access point associates with this Cisco wireless LAN controller for all network operation and in the event of a hardware reset.

The following example shows how to enable SSH connectivity on access point Cisco\_ap2:

```
> config ap ssh enable cisco_ap2
```

## config ap static-ip

To configure Static IP address settings on Cisco lightweight access point , use the **config ap static-ip** command.

```
config ap static-ip { enable Cisco_AP AP_IP_addr IP_netmask /prefix_length gateway | disable
Cisco_AP | add { domain { Cisco_AP | all } domain_name | nameserver { Cisco_AP | all }
nameserver-ip } | delete { domain | nameserver } { Cisco_AP | all }
```

Syntax Description		
<b>enable</b>		Enables the Cisco lightweight access point static IP address.
<b>disable</b>		Disables the Cisco lightweight access point static IP address. The access point uses DHCP to get the IP address.
<i>Cisco_AP</i>		Cisco lightweight access point name.
<i>AP_IP_addr</i>		Cisco lightweight access point IP address
<i>IP_netmask/prefix_length</i>		Cisco lightweight access point network mask.
<i>gateway</i>		IP address of the Cisco lightweight access point gateway.
<b>add</b>		Adds a domain or DNS server.
<b>domain</b>		Specifies the domain to which a specific access point or all access points belong.
<b>all</b>		Specifies all access points.
<i>domain_name</i>		Specifies a domain name.
<b>nameserver</b>		Specifies a DNS server so that a specific access point or all access points can discover the controller using DNS resolution.
<i>nameserver-ip</i>		DNS server IP address.
<b>delete</b>		Deletes a domain or DNS server.



**Note** If an AP itself is configured with the keyword **all**, the all access points case takes precedence over the AP that is with the keyword **all**.

### Command Default

None

### Usage Guidelines

An access point cannot discover the controller using Domain Name System (DNS) resolution if a static IP address is configured for the access point, unless you specify a DNS server and the domain to which the access point belongs.

After you enter the IP, netmask, and gateway addresses, save your configuration to restart the CAPWAP tunnel. After the access point rejoins the controller, you can enter the domain and DNS server information.

The following example shows how to configure static IP address on an access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config ap static-ip enable AP2 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.0  
209.165.200.254
```

---

**Related Commands**

**show ap config general**

## config ap stats-timer

To set the time in seconds that the Cisco lightweight access point sends its DOT11 statistics to the Cisco wireless LAN controller, use the **config ap stats-timer** command.

**config ap stats-timer** *period cisco\_ap*

Syntax Description		
	<i>period</i>	Time in seconds from 0 to 65535. A zero value disables the timer.
	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Cisco lightweight access point name.

**Command Default** The default value is 0 (disabled state).

**Usage Guidelines** A value of 0 (zero) means that the Cisco lightweight access point does not send any DOT11 statistics. The acceptable range for the timer is from 0 to 65535 seconds, and the Cisco lightweight access point must be disabled to set this value.

The following example shows how to set the stats timer to 600 seconds for access point AP2:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config ap stats-timer 600 AP2
```

# config ap syslog host global

To configure a global syslog server for all access points that join the controller, use the **config ap syslog host global** command.

**config ap syslog host global** *ip\_address*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>ip_address</i>	IPv4/IPv6 address of the syslog server.
---------------------------	-------------------	---

**Command Default** The default value of the IPv4 address of the syslog server is 255.255.255.255.

**Usage Guidelines** By default, the global syslog server IP address for all access points is 255.255.255.255. Make sure that the access points can reach the subnet on which the syslog server resides before configuring the syslog server on the controller. If the access points cannot reach this subnet, the access points are unable to send out syslog messages.

The following example shows how to configure a global syslog server, using IPv4 address, for all access points:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config ap syslog host global 255.255.255.255
```

The following example shows how to configure a global syslog server, using IPv6 address, for all access points:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config ap syslog host global 2001:9:10:56::100
```

## config ap syslog host specific

To configure a syslog server for a specific access point, use the **config ap syslog host specific** command.

**config ap syslog host specific** *ap\_name**ip\_address*

Syntax Description		
	<i>ap_name</i>	Cisco lightweight access point.
	<i>ip_address</i>	IPv4/IPv6 address of the syslog server.

**Command Default** The default value of the syslog server IP address is 0.0.0.0.

**Usage Guidelines** By default, the syslog server IP address for each access point is 0.0.0.0, indicating that it is not yet set. When the default value is used, the global access point syslog server IP address is pushed to the access point.

The following example shows how to configure a syslog server:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config ap syslog host specific 0.0.0.0
```

The following example shows how to configure a syslog server for a specific AP, using IPv6 address:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config ap syslog host specific AP3600 2001:9:10:56::100
```

## config ap tcp-mss-adjust

To enable or disable the TCP maximum segment size (MSS) on a particular access point or on all access points, use the **config ap tcp-mss-adjust** command.

**config ap tcp-mss-adjust** {enable | disable} {cisco\_ap | all} size

Syntax Description		
<b>enable</b>		Enables the TCP maximum segment size on an access point.
<b>disable</b>		Disables the TCP maximum segment size on an access point.
<i>cisco_ap</i>		Cisco access point name.
<b>all</b>		Specifies all access points.
<i>size</i>		Maximum segment size. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IPv4—Specify a value between 536 and 1363.</li> <li>• IPv6—Specify a value between 1220 and 1331.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note</b> Any TCP MSS value that is below 1220 and above 1331 will not be effective for CAPWAP v6 AP.</p>



**Note** If an AP itself is configured with the keyword **all**, the all access points case takes precedence over the AP that is with the keyword **all**.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** When you enable this feature, the access point checks for TCP packets to and from wireless clients in its data path. If the MSS of these packets is greater than the value that you configured or greater than the default value for the CAPWAP tunnel, the access point changes the MSS to the new configured value.

This example shows how to enable the TCP MSS on access point `cisco_ap1` with a segment size of 1200 bytes:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config ap tcp-mss-adjust enable cisco_ap1 1200
```

## config ap telnet

To enable Telnet connectivity on an access point, use the **config ap telnet** command.

```
config ap telnet {enable | disable} cisco_ap
```

Syntax Description		
<b>enable</b>		Enables the Telnet connectivity on an access point.
<b>disable</b>		Disables the Telnet connectivity on an access point.
<i>cisco_ap</i>		Cisco access point name.

**Command Default** None

### Usage Guidelines

- The Cisco lightweight access point associates with this Cisco WLC for all network operation and in the event of a hardware reset.
- Telnet is not supported on Cisco Aironet 1810 OEAP, 1810W, 1830, 1850, 2800, and 3800 Series APs.

The following example shows how to enable Telnet connectivity on access point `cisco_ap1`:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config ap telnet enable cisco_ap1
```

The following example shows how to disable Telnet connectivity on access point `cisco_ap1`:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config ap telnet disable cisco_ap1
```

## config ap timezone

To configure the timezone for Cisco access points, use the **config ap timezone** command.

**config ap timezone** { **enable** { **use-controller** { *cisco\_ap* | **all** } | **delta** { *cisco\_ap* | **all** } { *remote\_timezone\_offset\_hour* *remote\_timezone\_offset\_minute* } } | **disable** { *cisco\_ap* | **all** } | **default**

<b>enable</b>	Enables time zone configuration for Cisco access points.
<b>disable</b>	Disables time zone configuration for Cisco access points.
<b>default</b>	Replaces the specific time zone configuration with global time zone configuration.
<b>use-controller</b>	Applies the time zone configuration of the current controller.
<b>delta</b>	Configures time zone specific to the access point.
<i>cisco_ap</i>	Name of the access point to which the command applies.
<b>all</b>	Applies controller time zone configuration in all Cisco access points.
<i>remote_timezone_offset_hour</i>	The hour offset from the GMT. The valid range for this variable is between -23 and 23
<i>remote_timezone_offset_minute</i>	The minute offset from the GMT. The valid range for this variable is between 0 and 60.

### Example

The following example shows how to configure Pacific Standard Time on a Cisco Access Point:

```
config ap timezone enable delta stark12 -08 00
```

## config ap username

To assign a username and password to access either a specific access point or all access points, use the **config ap username** command.

```
config ap username user_id password passwd [all | ap_name]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>user_id</i>	Administrator username.
<i>passwd</i>	Administrator password.
<b>all</b>	(Optional) Specifies all access points.
<i>ap_name</i>	Name of a specific access point.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to assign a username and password to a specific access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config ap username jack password blue 1a204
```

The following example shows how to assign the same username and password to a all access points:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config ap username jack password blue all
```

## config ap venue

To configure the venue information for 802.11u network on an access point, use the **config ap venue** command.

**config ap venue** {**add***venue\_name venue-group venue-type lang-code cisco-ap* | **delete**}

### Syntax Description

<b>add</b>	Adds venue information.
<i>venue_name</i>	Venue name.
<i>venue_group</i>	Venue group category. See the table below for details on venue group mappings.
<i>venue_type</i>	Venue type. This value depends on the venue-group specified. See the table below for venue group mappings.
<i>lang_code</i>	Language used. An ISO-14962-1997 encoded string that defines the language. This string is a three character language code. Enter the first three letters of the language in English (for example, eng for English).
<i>cisco_ap</i>	Name of the access point.
<b>deletes</b>	Deletes venue information.

### Command Default

None

The following example shows how to set the venue details for an access point named cisco-ap1:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config ap venue add test 11 34 eng cisco-ap1
```

This table lists the different venue types for each venue group.

**Table 3: Venue Group Mapping**

Venue Group Name	Value	Venue Type for Group
UNSPECIFIED	0	

Venue Group Name	Value	Venue Type for Group
ASSEMBLY	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0—UNSPECIFIED ASSEMBLY</li> <li>• 1—ARENA</li> <li>• 2—STADIUM</li> <li>• 3—PASSENGER TERMINAL (E.G., AIRPORT, BUS, FERRY, TRAIN STATION)</li> <li>• 4—AMPHITHEATER</li> <li>• 5—AMUSEMENT PARK</li> <li>• 6—PLACE OF WORSHIP</li> <li>• 7—CONVENTION CENTER</li> <li>• 8—LIBRARY</li> <li>• 9—MUSEUM</li> <li>• 10—RESTAURANT</li> <li>• 11—THEATER</li> <li>• 12—BAR</li> <li>• 13—COFFEE SHOP</li> <li>• 14—ZOO OR AQUARIUM</li> <li>• 15—EMERGENCY COORDINATION CENTER</li> </ul>

Venue Group Name	Value	Venue Type for Group
BUSINESS	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0—UNSPECIFIED BUSINESS</li> <li>• 1—DOCTOR OR DENTIST OFFICE</li> <li>• 2—BANK</li> <li>• 3—FIRE STATION</li> <li>• 4—POLICE STATION</li> <li>• 6—POST OFFICE</li> <li>• 7—PROFESSIONAL OFFICE</li> <li>• 8—RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FACILITY</li> <li>• 9—ATTORNEY OFFICE</li> </ul>
EDUCATIONAL	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0—UNSPECIFIED EDUCATIONAL</li> <li>• 1—SCHOOL, PRIMARY</li> <li>• 2—SCHOOL, SECONDARY</li> <li>• 3—UNIVERSITY OR COLLEGE</li> </ul>
FACTORY-INDUSTRIAL	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0—UNSPECIFIED FACTORY AND INDUSTRIAL</li> <li>• 1—FACTORY</li> </ul>
INSTITUTIONAL	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0—UNSPECIFIED INSTITUTIONAL</li> <li>• 1—HOSPITAL</li> <li>• 2—LONG-TERM CARE FACILITY (E.G., NURSING HOME, HOSPICE, ETC.)</li> <li>• 3—ALCOHOL AND DRUG RE-HABILITATION CENTER</li> <li>• 4—GROUP HOME</li> <li>• 5—PRISON OR JAIL</li> </ul>

Venue Group Name	Value	Venue Type for Group
MERCANTILE	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0—UNSPECIFIED MERCANTILE</li> <li>• 1—RETAIL STORE</li> <li>• 2—GROCERY MARKET</li> <li>• 3—AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE STATION</li> <li>• 4—SHOPPING MALL</li> <li>• 5—GAS STATION</li> </ul>
RESIDENTIAL	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0—UNSPECIFIED RESIDENTIAL</li> <li>• 1—PRIVATE RESIDENCE</li> <li>• 2—HOTEL OR MOTEL</li> <li>• 3—DORMITORY</li> <li>• 4—BOARDING HOUSE</li> </ul>
STORAGE	8	UNSPECIFIED STORAGE
UTILITY-MISC	9	0—UNSPECIFIED UTILITY AND MISCELLANEOUS
VEHICULAR	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0—UNSPECIFIED VEHICULAR</li> <li>• 1—AUTOMOBILE OR TRUCK</li> <li>• 2—AIRPLANE</li> <li>• 3—BUS</li> <li>• 4—FERRY</li> <li>• 5—SHIP OR BOAT</li> <li>• 6—TRAIN</li> <li>• 7—MOTOR BIKE</li> </ul>

Venue Group Name	Value	Venue Type for Group
OUTDOOR	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 0—UNSPECIFIED OUTDOOR</li><li>• 1—MUNI-MESH NETWORK</li><li>• 2—CITY PARK</li><li>• 3—REST AREA</li><li>• 4—TRAFFIC CONTROL</li><li>• 5—BUS STOP</li><li>• 6—KIOSK</li></ul>

## config ap wlan

To enable or disable wireless LAN override for a Cisco lightweight access point radio, use the **config ap wlan** command.

```
config ap wlan {enable | disable} {802.11a | 802.11b} wlan_id cisco_ap
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>enable</b>	Enables the wireless LAN override on an access point.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the wireless LAN override on an access point.
	<b>802.11a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>802.11b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b network.
	<i>wlan_id</i>	Cisco wireless LAN controller ID assigned to a wireless LAN.
	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Cisco lightweight access point name.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable wireless LAN override on the AP03 802.11a radio:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config ap wlan 802.11a AP03
```

# config country

To configure the controller's country code, use the **config country** command.

**config country** *country\_code*

---

**Syntax Description**

*country\_code*

Two-letter or three-letter country code.

---

---

**Command Default**

*us* (country code of the United States of America).

---

**Usage Guidelines**

Cisco WLCs must be installed by a network administrator or qualified IT professional and the installer must select the proper country code. Following installation, access to the unit should be password protected by the installer to maintain compliance with regulatory requirements and to ensure proper unit functionality. See the related product guide for the most recent country codes and regulatory domains.

You can use the **show country** command to display a list of supported countries.

The following example shows how to configure the controller's country code to DE:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config country DE
```

## config known ap

To configure a known Cisco lightweight access point, use the **config known ap** command.

```
config known ap {add | alert | delete} MAC
```

Syntax Description		
<b>add</b>		Adds a new known access point entry.
<b>alert</b>		Generates a trap upon detection of the access point.
<b>delete</b>		Deletes an existing known access point entry.
<i>MAC</i>		MAC address of the known Cisco lightweight access point.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to add a new access point entry ac:10:02:72:2f:bf on a known access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config known ap add ac:10:02:72:2f:bf 12
```

# config redundancy management-gateway-failover

To configure the failover of the management gateway, use the **config redundancy management-gateway-failover** command.

```
config redundancy management-gateway-failover {enable | disable}
```

---

**Syntax Description**

---

**enable** Enables failover of the management gateway.

---

**disable** Disables failover of the management gateway.

---

---

**Command Default**

None

---

**Usage Guidelines**

Failover is supported only if redundancy management is mapped to the redundancy port.

The following example shows how to enable failover of the management gateway:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config redundancy management-gateway-failover enable
```

## config redundancy link-encryption

To encrypt the redundancy link, use the **config redundancy link-encryption** command.

```
config redundancy link-encryption {enable | disable}
```

---

**Syntax Description**

---

**enable** Enables encryption of the redundancy link.

---

**disable** Disables encryption of the redundancy link.

---

---

**Command Default**

None

---

**Usage Guidelines**

Encryption of the redundancy link is not supported if the redundancy port is used as the redundancy management interface.

The following example shows how to encrypt the redundancy link:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config redundancy link-encryption enable
```

# clear ap config

To clear (reset to the default values) a lightweight access point's configuration settings, use the **clear ap config** command.

**clear ap config** *ap\_name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>ap_name</i>	Access point name.
---------------------------	----------------	--------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Entering this command does not clear the static IP address of the access point.
-------------------------	---

The following example shows how to clear the access point's configuration settings for the access point named ap1240\_322115:

```
(Cisco Controller) >clear ap config ap1240_322115  
Clear ap-config will clear ap config and reboot the AP. Are you sure you want continue?  
(y/n)
```

# clear ap eventlog

To delete the existing event log and create an empty event log file for a specific access point or for all access points joined to the controller, use the **clear ap eventlog** command.

**clear ap eventlog** {*specific ap\_name* | **all**}

Syntax Description		
	<b>specific</b>	Specifies a specific access point log file.
	<i>ap_name</i>	Name of the access point for which the event log file is emptied.
	<b>all</b>	Deletes the event log for all access points joined to the controller.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	

The following example shows how to delete the event log for all access points:

```
(Cisco Controller) >clear ap eventlog all
This will clear event log contents for all APs. Do you want continue? (y/n) :y
All AP event log contents have been successfully cleared.
```

## clear ap join stats

To clear the join statistics for all access points or for a specific access point, use the **clear ap join stats** command.

```
clear ap join stats { all | ap_mac }
```

---

**Syntax Description**

<b>all</b>	Specifies all access points.
<i>ap_mac</i>	Access point MAC address.

---

---

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to clear the join statistics of all the access points:

```
(Cisco Controller) >clear ap join stats all
```

## clear ap tsm

To clear the Traffic Stream Metrics (TSM) statistics of clients associated to an access point, use the **clear ap tsm** command.

```
clear ap tsm {802.11a | 802.11b} cisco_ap all
```

Syntax Description	
<b>802.11a</b>	Clears 802.11a TSM statistics of clients associated to an access point.
<b>802.11b</b>	Clears 802.11b TSM statistics of clients associated to an access point.
<i>cisco_ap</i>	Cisco lightweight access point.
<b>all</b>	Clears TSM statistics of clients associated to the access point.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to clear 802.11a TSM statistics for all clients of an access point:

```
(Cisco Contoller) >clear ap tsm 802.11a AP3600_1 all
```

# debug ap

To configure the remote debugging of Cisco lightweight access points or to remotely execute a command on a lightweight access point, use the **debug ap** command.

**debug ap** { **enable** | **disable** | **command cmd** } *cisco\_ap*

Syntax	Description
<b>enable</b>	<p>Enables the debugging on a lightweight access point.</p> <p><b>Note</b> The debugging information is displayed only to the controller console and does not send output to a controller Telnet/SSH CLI session.</p>
<b>disable</b>	<p>Disables the debugging on a lightweight access point.</p> <p><b>Note</b> The debugging information is displayed only to the controller console and does not send output to a controller Telnet/SSH CLI session.</p>
<b>command</b>	<p>Specifies that a CLI command is to be executed on the access point.</p>
<i>cmd</i>	<p>Command to be executed.</p> <p><b>Note</b> The command to be executed must be enclosed in double quotes, such as <b>debug ap command "led flash 30" AP03</b>. The output of the command displays only to the controller console and does not send output to a controller Telnet/SSH CLI session.</p>
<i>cisco_ap</i>	<p>Name of a Cisco lightweight access point.</p>

## Command Default

The remote debugging of Cisco lightweight access points is disabled.

The following example shows how to enable the remote debugging on access point AP01:

```
(Cisco Controller) >debug ap enable AP01
```

The following example shows how to execute the **config ap location** command on access point AP02:

```
(Cisco Controller) >debug ap command "config ap location "Building 1" AP02"
```

The following example shows how to execute the flash LED command on access point AP03:

```
(Cisco Controller) >debug ap command "led flash 30" AP03
```

# debug ap enable

To configure the remote debugging of Cisco lightweight access points or to remotely execute a command on a lightweight access point, use the **debug ap enable** command.

**debug ap** {**enable** | **disable** | **command** *cmd*} *cisco\_ap*

Syntax	Description
<b>enable</b>	Enables the remote debugging.  <b>Note</b> The debugging information is displayed only to the controller console and does not send output to a controller Telnet/SSH CLI session.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the remote debugging.
<b>command</b>	Specifies that a CLI command is to be executed on the access point.
<i>cmd</i>	Command to be executed.  <b>Note</b> The command to be executed must be enclosed in double quotes, such as <b>debug ap command "led flash 30" AP03</b> .  The output of the command displays only to the controller console and does not send output to a controller Telnet/SSH CLI session.
<i>cisco_ap</i>	Cisco lightweight access point name.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable the remote debugging on access point AP01:

```
(Cisco Controller) >debug ap enable AP01
```

The following example shows how to disable the remote debugging on access point AP02:

```
(Cisco Controller) >debug ap disable AP02
```

The following example shows how to execute the flash LED command on access point AP03:

```
(Cisco Controller) >debug ap command "led flash 30" AP03
```

## debug ap show stats

To debug video messages and statistics of Cisco lightweight access points, use the **debug ap show stats** command.

```
debug ap show stats {802.11a | 802.11b} cisco_ap {tx-queue | packet | load | multicast |
client {client_MAC | video | all} | video metrics}
```

```
debug ap show stats video cisco_ap {multicast mgid mgid_database_number | admission | bandwidth}
```

### Syntax Description

<b>802.11a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>802.11b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<i>cisco_ap</i>	Cisco lightweight access point name.
<b>tx-queue</b>	Displays the transmit queue traffic statistics of the AP.
<b>packet</b>	Displays the packet statistics of the AP.
<b>load</b>	Displays the QoS Basic Service Set (QBSS) and other statistics of the AP.
<b>multicast</b>	Displays the multicast supported rate statistics of the AP.
<b>client</b>	Displays the specified client metric statistics.
<i>client_MAC</i>	MAC address of the client.
<b>video</b>	Displays video statistics of all clients on the AP.
<b>all</b>	Displays statistics of all clients on the AP.
<b>video metrics</b>	Displays the video metric statistics.
<b>mgid</b>	Displays detailed multicast information for a single multicast group ID (MGID).
<i>mgid_database_number</i>	Layer 2 MGID database number.
<b>admission</b>	Displays video admission control on the AP.
<b>bandwidth</b>	Displays video bandwidth on the AP.

### Command Default

None

The following example shows how to troubleshoot the access point AP01's transmit queue traffic on an 802.11a network:

```
(Cisco Controller) >debug ap show stats 802.11a AP01 tx-queue
```

The following example shows how to troubleshoot the access point AP02's multicast supported rates on an 802.11b/g network:

```
(Cisco Controller) >debug ap show stats 802.11b AP02 multicast
```

The following example shows how to troubleshoot the metrics of a client identified by its MAC address, associated with the access point AP01 on an 802.11a network:

```
(Cisco Controller) >debug ap show stats 802.11a AP01 client 00:40:96:a8:f7:98
```

The following example shows how to troubleshoot the metrics of all clients associated with the access point AP01 on an 802.11a network:

```
(Cisco Controller) >debug ap show stats 802.11a AP01 client all
```

## debug ap show stats video

To configure the debugging of video messages and statistics of Cisco lightweight access points, use the **debug ap show stats video** command.

**debug ap show stats video** *cisco\_ap* { **multicast mgid** *mgid\_value* | **admission** | **bandwidth** }

Syntax Description		
	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Cisco lightweight access point name.
	<b>multicast mgid</b>	Displays multicast database related information for the specified MGID of an access point.
	<i>mgid_value</i>	Layer 2 MGID database number from 1 to 4095.
	<b>admission</b>	Displays the video admission control.
	<b>bandwidth</b>	Displays the video bandwidth.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure the debugging of an access point AP01's multicast group that is identified by the group's Layer 2 MGID database number:

```
(Cisco Controller) >debug ap show stats video AP01 multicast mgid 50
```

This example shows how to configure the debugging of an access point AP01's video bandwidth:

```
(Cisco Controller) >debug ap show stats video AP01 bandwidth
```

## debug capwap

To configure the debugging of Control and Provisioning of Wireless Access Points (CAPWAP) settings, use the **debug capwap** command.

**debug capwap** {**detail** | **dtls-keepalive** | **errors** | **events** | **hexdump** | **info** | **packet** | **payload** | **mfp**} {**enable** | **disable**}

Syntax	Description
<b>detail</b>	Configures the debugging for CAPWAP detail settings.
<b>dtls-keepalive</b>	Configures the debugging for CAPWAP DTLS data keepalive packets settings.
<b>errors</b>	Configures the debugging for CAPWAP error settings.
<b>events</b>	Configures the debugging for CAPWAP events settings.
<b>hexdump</b>	Configures the debugging for CAPWAP hexadecimal dump settings.
<b>info</b>	Configures the debugging for CAPWAP info settings.
<b>packet</b>	Configures the debugging for CAPWAP packet settings.
<b>payload</b>	Configures the debugging for CAPWAP payload settings.
<b>mfp</b>	Configures the debugging for CAPWAP mfp settings.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the debugging of the CAPWAP command.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the debugging of the CAPWAP command.

### Command Default

None

The following example shows how to enable the debugging of CAPWAP details:

```
(Cisco Controller) >debug capwap detail enable
```

# debug lwapp console cli

To configure the debugging of the access point console CLI, use the **debug lwapp console cli** command from the access point console port.

## **debug lwapp console cli**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default** None

---

**Usage Guidelines** This access point CLI command must be entered from the access point console port.

The following example shows how to configure the debugging of the access point console:

```
AP# debug lwapp console cli
LWAPP console CLI allow/disallow debugging is on
```

# debug redundancy-link-encryption

To configure the debugging of redundancy link encryption, use the **debug redundancy-link-encryption** command.

```
debug redundancy-link-encryption {all | detail | events | errors} {enable | disable}
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>all</b>	Configures the debugging of all redundancy link encryption logs.
	<b>detail</b>	Configures the debugging of redundancy link encryption detail messages.
	<b>events</b>	Configures the debugging of redundancy link encryption events.
	<b>errors</b>	Configures the debugging of redundancy link encryption errors.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables the debugging of redundancy link encryption.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the debugging of redundancy link encryption.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable the debugging of all redundancy link encryption:

```
> debug redundancy-link-encryption all enable
```

## debug service ap-monitor

To debug the access point monitor service, use the **debug service ap-monitor** command.

**debug service ap-monitor** { **all** | **error** | **event** | **nmsp** | **packet** } { **enable** | **disable** }

### Syntax Description

<b>all</b>	Configures the debugging of all access point status messages.
<b>error</b>	Configures the debugging of access point monitor error events.
<b>event</b>	Configures the debugging of access point monitor events.
<b>nmsp</b>	Configures the debugging of access point monitor Network Mobility Services Protocol (NMSP) events.
<b>packet</b>	Configures the debugging of access point monitor packets.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the debugging for access point monitor service.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the debugging for access point monitor service.

### Command Default

None

The following example shows how to configure the debugging of access point monitor NMSP events:

```
(Cisco Controller) >debug service ap-monitor events
```

## reset system at

To reset the system at a specified time, use the **reset system at** command.

**reset system at YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS image {no-swap | swap} reset-aps [save-config]**

Syntax Description		
<b>YYYY-MM-DD</b>		Specifies the date.
<b>HH:MM:SS</b>		Specifies the time in a 24-hour format.
<b>image</b>		Configures the image to be rebooted.
<b>swap</b>		Changes the active boot image; boots the non-active image and sets the default flag on it on the next reboot.
<b>no-swap</b>		Boots from the active image.
<b>reset-aps</b>		Resets all access points during the system reset.
<b>save-config</b>		(Optional) Saves the configuration before the system reset.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to reset the system at 2010-03-29 and 12:01:01 time:

```
(Cisco Controller) > reset system at 2010-03-29 12:01:01 image swap reset-aps save-config
```

### Related Topics

[reset system in](#), on page 185

[reset system notify-time](#), on page 186

## reset system in

To specify the amount of time delay before the devices reboot, use the **reset system in** command.

**reset system in HH:MM:SS image {swap | no-swap} reset-aps save-config**

Syntax Description		
	<b>HH:MM:SS</b>	Specifies a delay in duration.
	<b>image</b>	Configures the image to be rebooted.
	<b>swap</b>	Changes the active boot image; boots the non-active image and sets the default flag on it on the next reboot.
	<b>no-swap</b>	Boots from the active image.
	<b>reset-aps</b>	Resets all access points during the system reset.
	<b>save-config</b>	Saves the configuration before the system reset.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to reset the system after a delay of 00:01:01:

```
(Cisco Controller) > reset system in 00:01:01 image swap reset-aps save-config
```

### Related Topics

[reset system at](#), on page 185

[reset system notify-time](#), on page 186

# reset system cancel

To cancel a scheduled reset, use the **reset system cancel** command.

**reset system cancel**

---

**Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to cancel a scheduled reset:

```
(Cisco Controller) > reset system cancel
```

**Related Topics**

[reset system at](#), on page 185

[reset system in](#), on page 185

[reset system notify-time](#), on page 186

## reset system notify-time

To configure the trap generation prior to scheduled resets, use the **reset system notify-time** command.

**reset system notify-time** *minutes*

---

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>minutes</i>	Number of minutes before each scheduled reset at which to generate a trap.
---------------------------	----------------	--

---

**Command Default** The default time period to configure the trap generation prior to scheduled resets is 10 minutes.

The following example shows how to configure the trap generation to 10 minutes before the scheduled resets:

```
(Cisco Controller) > reset system notify-time 55
```

## show advanced max-1x-sessions

To display the maximum number of simultaneous 802.1X sessions allowed per access point, use the **show advanced max-1x-sessions** command.

### **show advanced max-1x-sessions**

---

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following example shows how to display the maximum 802.1X sessions per access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show advanced max-1x-sessions
Max 802.1x session per AP at a given time..... 0
```

## show advanced probe

To display the number of probes sent to the Cisco WLC per access point per client and the probe interval in milliseconds, use the **show advanced probe** command.

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display the probe settings for the WLAN controller:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show advanced probe
Probe request filtering..... Enabled
Probes fwd to controller per client per radio.... 12
Probe request rate-limiting interval..... 100 msec
```

## show advanced timers

To display the mobility anchor, authentication response, and rogue access point entry timers, use the **show advanced timers** command.

### show advanced timers

---

**Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default**

The defaults are shown in the “Examples” section.

The following example shows how to display the system timers setting:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show advanced timers
Authentication Response Timeout (seconds)..... 10
Rogue Entry Timeout (seconds)..... 1200
AP Heart Beat Timeout (seconds)..... 30
AP Discovery Timeout (seconds)..... 10
AP Local mode Fast Heartbeat (seconds)..... disable
AP flexconnect mode Fast Heartbeat (seconds)..... disable
AP Primary Discovery Timeout (seconds)..... 120
```

# show ap auto-rf

To display the auto-RF settings for a Cisco lightweight access point, use the **show ap auto-rf** command.

**show ap auto-rf 802.11{a | b} cisco\_ap**

Syntax Description		
<b>a</b>		Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>		Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<i>cisco_ap</i>		Cisco lightweight access point name.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display auto-RF information for an access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show ap auto-rf 802.11a AP1
Number Of Slots..... 2
AP Name..... AP03
MAC Address..... 00:0b:85:01:18:b7
Radio Type..... RADIO_TYPE_80211a
Noise Information
  Noise Profile..... PASSED
  Channel 36..... -88 dBm
  Channel 40..... -86 dBm
  Channel 44..... -87 dBm
  Channel 48..... -85 dBm
  Channel 52..... -84 dBm
  Channel 56..... -83 dBm
  Channel 60..... -84 dBm
  Channel 64..... -85 dBm
Interference Information
  Interference Profile..... PASSED
  Channel 36..... -66 dBm @ 1% busy
  Channel 40..... -128 dBm @ 0% busy
  Channel 44..... -128 dBm @ 0% busy
  Channel 48..... -128 dBm @ 0% busy
  Channel 52..... -128 dBm @ 0% busy
  Channel 56..... -73 dBm @ 1% busy
  Channel 60..... -55 dBm @ 1% busy
  Channel 64..... -69 dBm @ 1% busy
Rogue Histogram (20/40_ABOVE/40_BELOW)
  Channel 36..... 16/ 0/ 0
  Channel 40..... 28/ 0/ 0
  Channel 44..... 9/ 0/ 0
  Channel 48..... 9/ 0/ 0
  Channel 52..... 3/ 0/ 0
  Channel 56..... 4/ 0/ 0
  Channel 60..... 7/ 1/ 0
  Channel 64..... 2/ 0/ 0
```

```

Load Information
  Load Profile..... PASSED
  Receive Utilization..... 0%
  Transmit Utilization..... 0%
  Channel Utilization..... 1%
  Attached Clients..... 1 clients
Coverage Information
  Coverage Profile..... PASSED
  Failed Clients..... 0 clients
Client Signal Strengths
  RSSI -100 dBm..... 0 clients
  RSSI -92 dBm..... 0 clients
  RSSI -84 dBm..... 0 clients
  RSSI -76 dBm..... 0 clients
  RSSI -68 dBm..... 0 clients
  RSSI -60 dBm..... 0 clients
  RSSI -52 dBm..... 0 clients
Client Signal To Noise Ratios
  SNR 0 dBm..... 0 clients
  SNR 5 dBm..... 0 clients
  SNR 10 dBm..... 0 clients
  SNR 15 dBm..... 0 clients
  SNR 20 dBm..... 0 clients
  SNR 25 dBm..... 0 clients
  SNR 30 dBm..... 0 clients
  SNR 35 dBm..... 0 clients
  SNR 40 dBm..... 0 clients
  SNR 45 dBm..... 0 clients
Nearby RADs
  RAD 00:0b:85:01:05:08 slot 0..... -46 dBm on 10.1.30.170
  RAD 00:0b:85:01:12:65 slot 0..... -24 dBm on 10.1.30.170
Channel Assignment Information
  Current Channel Average Energy..... -86 dBm
  Previous Channel Average Energy..... -75 dBm
  Channel Change Count..... 109
  Last Channel Change Time..... Wed Sep 29 12:53e:34
2004
  Recommended Best Channel..... 44
RF Parameter Recommendations
  Power Level..... 1
  RTS/CTS Threshold..... 2347
  Fragmentation Threshold..... 2346
  Antenna Pattern..... 0

```

## show ap cdp

To display the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) information for an access point, use the **show ap cdp** command.

**show ap cdp** { **all** | **ap-name** *cisco\_ap* | **neighbors** { **all** | **ap-name** *cisco\_ap* | **detail** *cisco\_ap* } }

Syntax	Description
<b>all</b>	Displays the CDP status on all access points.
<b>ap-name</b>	Displays the CDP status for a specified access point.
<i>cisco_ap</i>	Specified access point name.
<b>neighbors</b>	Displays neighbors using CDP.
<b>detail</b>	Displays details about a specific access point neighbor using CDP.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display the CDP status of all access points:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show ap cdp all
AP CDP State
AP Name          AP CDP State
-----
SB_RAP1          enable
SB_MAP1          enable
SB_MAP2          enable
SB_MAP3          enable
```

The following example shows how to display the CDP status of a specified access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show ap cdp ap-name SB_RAP1
AP CDP State
AP Name          AP CDP State
-----
AP CDP State.....Enabled
AP Interface-Based CDP state
 Ethernet 0.....Enabled
 Slot 0.....Enabled
 Slot 1.....Enabled
```

The following example shows how to display details about all neighbors using CDP:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show ap cdp neighbor all
AP Name      AP IP      Neighbor Name      Neighbor IP      Neighbor Port
-----
SB_RAP1      192.168.102.154  sjc14-41a-sw1      192.168.102.2    GigabitEthernet1/0/13
SB_RAP1      192.168.102.154  SB_MAP1            192.168.102.137  Virtual-Dot11Radio0
SB_MAP1      192.168.102.137  SB_RAP1            192.168.102.154  Virtual-Dot11Radio0
SB_MAP1      192.168.102.137  SB_MAP2            192.168.102.138  Virtual-Dot11Radio0
SB_MAP2      192.168.102.138  SB_MAP1            192.168.102.137  Virtual-Dot11Radio1
```

```

SB_MAP2      192.168.102.138  SB_MAP3      192.168.102.139  Virtual-Dot11Radio0
SB_MAP3      192.168.102.139  SB_MAP2      192.168.102.138  Virtual-Dot11Radio1

```

The following example shows how to display details about a specific neighbor with a specified access point using CDP:

```

(Cisco Controller) >show ap cdp neighbors ap-name SB_MAP2
AP Name      AP IP      Neighbor Name  Neighbor IP  Neighbor Port
-----
SB_MAP2      192.168.102.138  SB_MAP1      192.168.102.137  Virtual-Dot11Radio1
SB_MAP2      192.168.102.138  SB_MAP3      192.168.102.139  Virtual-Dot11Radio0

```

The following example shows how to display details about neighbors using CDP:

```

(Cisco Controller) >show ap cdp neighbors detail SB_MAP2
AP Name:SB_MAP2
AP IP address:192.168.102.138
-----
Device ID: SB_MAP1
Entry address(es): 192.168.102.137
Platform: cisco AIR-LAP1522AG-A-K9 , Cap
Interface: Virtual-Dot11Radio0, Port ID (outgoing port): Virtual-Dot11Radio1
Holdtime : 180 sec
Version :
Cisco IOS Software, C1520 Software (C1520-K9W8-M), Experimental Version 12.4(200
81114:084420) [BLD-v124_18a_ja_throttle.20081114 208] Copyright (c) 1986-2008 by
Cisco Systems, Inc. Compiled Fri 14-Nov-08 23:08 by
advertisement version: 2
-----
Device ID: SB_MAP3
Entry address(es): 192.168.102.139
Platform: cisco AIR-LAP1522AG-A-K9 , Capabilities: Trans-Bridge
Interface: Virtual-Dot11Radio1, Port ID (outgoing port): Virtual-Dot11Radio0
Holdtime : 180 sec
Version :
Cisco IOS Software, C1520 Software (C1520-K9W8-M), Experimental Version 12.4(200
81114:084420) [BLD-v124_18a_ja_throttle.20081114 208] Copyright (c) 1986-2008 by
Cisco Systems, Inc. Compiled Fri 14-Nov-08 23:08 by
advertisement version: 2

```

# show ap channel

To display the available channels for a specific mesh access point, use the **show ap channel** command.

**show ap channel** *ap\_name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>ap_name</i>	Name of the mesh access point.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	

The following example shows how to display the available channels for a particular access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show ap channel AP47
 802.11b/g Current Channel .....1
Allowed Channel List.....1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
802.11a Current Channel .....161
Allowed Channel List.....36,40,44,48,52,56,60,64,100,
.....104,108,112,116,132,136,140,
.....149,153,157,161
```

# show ap config

To display the detailed configuration for a lightweight access point, use the **show ap config** command.

```
show ap config 802.11{a | b} [summary] cisco_ap
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>802.11a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network.
	<b>802.11b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<b>summary</b>	(Optional) Displays radio summary of all APs
	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Lightweight access point name.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	

The following example shows how to display the detailed configuration for an access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show ap config 802.11a AP02
Cisco AP Identifier..... 0
Cisco AP Name..... AP02
Country code..... US - United States
Regulatory Domain allowed by Country..... 802.11bg:-A      802.11a:-A
AP Regulatory Domain..... Unconfigured
Switch Port Number ..... 1
MAC Address..... 00:0b:85:18:b6:50
IP Address Configuration..... DHCP
IP Address..... 1.100.49.240
IP NetMask..... 255.255.255.0
Gateway IP Addr..... 1.100.49.1
CAPWAP Path MTU..... 1485
Telnet State..... Disabled
Ssh State..... Disabled
Cisco AP Location..... default-location
Cisco AP Group Name..... default-group
Primary Cisco Switch..... Cisco_32:ab:63
Primary Cisco Switch IP Address..... Not Configured
Secondary Cisco Switch..... Not Configured
Secondary Cisco Switch IP Address..... Not Configured
Tertiary Cisco Switch..... Not Configured
Tertiary Cisco Switch IP Address..... Not Configured
Administrative State ..... ADMIN_ENABLED
Operation State ..... REGISTERED
Mirroring Mode ..... Disabled
AP Mode ..... Sniffer
Public Safety ..... Global: Disabled, Local: Disabled
AP SubMode ..... Not Configured
Remote AP Debug ..... Disabled
Logging trap severity level ..... informational
Logging syslog facility ..... kern
S/W Version ..... 7.0.110.6
Boot Version ..... 12.4.18.0
Mini IOS Version ..... 3.0.51.0
Stats Reporting Period ..... 180
Stats Re--More-- or (q)uit
LED State..... Enabled
PoE Pre-Standard Switch..... Enabled
```

## show ap config

```

PoE Power Injector MAC Addr..... Disabled
Power Type/Mode..... Power injector / Normal mode
Number Of Slots..... 2
AP Model..... AIR-LAP1142N-A-K9
AP Image..... C1140-K9W8-M
IOS Version..... 12.4(20100502:031212)
Reset Button..... Enabled
AP Serial Number..... FTX1305S180
AP Certificate Type..... Manufacture Installed
AP User Mode..... AUTOMATIC
AP User Name..... Not Configured
AP Dot1x User Mode..... Not Configured
AP Dot1x User Name..... Not Configured
Cisco AP system logging host..... 255.255.255.255
AP Up Time..... 47 days, 23 h 47 m 47 s
AP LWAPP Up Time..... 47 days, 23 h 10 m 37 s
Join Date and Time..... Tue May 4 16:05:00 2010
Join Taken Time..... 0 days, 00 h 01 m 37 s
Attributes for Slot 1
  Radio Type..... RADIO_TYPE_80211n-5
  Radio Subband..... RADIO_SUBBAND_ALL
  Administrative State ..... ADMIN_ENABLED
  Operation State ..... UP
  Radio Role ..... ACCESS
  CellId ..... 0
Station Configuration
  Configuration ..... AUTOMATIC
  Number Of WLANs ..... 2
  Medium Occupancy Limit ..... 100
  CFP Period ..... 4
  CFP MaxDuration ..... 60
  BSSID ..... 00:24:97:88:99:60
Operation Rate Set
  6000 Kilo Bits..... MANDATORY
  9000 Kilo Bits..... SUPPORTED
  12000 Kilo Bits..... MANDATORY
  18000 Kilo Bits..... SUPPORTED
  24000 Kilo Bits..... MANDATORY
  36000 Kilo Bits..... SUPPORTED
  48000 Kilo Bits..... SUPPORTED
  54000 Kilo Bits..... SUPPORTED
MCS Set
  MCS 0..... SUPPORTED
  MCS 1..... SUPPORTED
  MCS 2..... SUPPORTED
  MCS 3..... SUPPORTED
  MCS 4..... SUPPORTED
  MCS 5..... SUPPORTED
  MCS 6..... SUPPORTED
  MCS 7..... SUPPORTED
  MCS 8..... SUPPORTED
  MCS 9..... SUPPORTED
  MCS 10..... SUPPORTED
  MCS 11..... SUPPORTED
  MCS 12..... SUPPORTED
  MCS 13..... SUPPORTED
  MCS 14..... SUPPORTED
  MCS 15..... SUPPORTED
Beacon Period ..... 100
Fragmentation Threshold ..... 2346
Multi Domain Capability Implemented ..... TRUE
Multi Domain Capability Enabled ..... TRUE
Country String ..... US
Multi Domain Capability

```

```

Configuration ..... AUTOMATIC
First Chan Num ..... 36
Number Of Channels ..... 21
MAC Operation Parameters
Configuration ..... AUTOMATIC
Fragmentation Threshold ..... 2346
Packet Retry Limit ..... 64
Tx Power
Num Of Supported Power Levels ..... 6
Tx Power Level 1 ..... 14 dBm
Tx Power Level 2 ..... 11 dBm
Tx Power Level 3 ..... 8 dBm
Tx Power Level 4 ..... 5 dBm
Tx Power Level 5 ..... 2 dBm
Tx Power Level 6 ..... -1 dBm
Tx Power Configuration ..... AUTOMATIC
Current Tx Power Level ..... 0
Phy OFDM parameters
Configuration ..... AUTOMATIC
Current Channel ..... 36
Extension Channel ..... NONE
Channel Width..... 20 Mhz
Allowed Channel List..... 36,40,44,48,52,56,60,64,100,
..... 104,108,112,116,132,136,140,
..... 149,153,157,161,165
TI Threshold ..... -50
Legacy Tx Beamforming Configuration ..... AUTOMATIC
Legacy Tx Beamforming ..... DISABLED
Antenna Type..... INTERNAL_ANTENNA
Internal Antenna Gain (in .5 dBi units).... 6
Diversity..... DIVERSITY_ENABLED
802.11n Antennas
Tx
A..... ENABLED
B..... ENABLED
Rx
A..... ENABLED
B..... ENABLED
C..... ENABLED
Performance Profile Parameters
Configuration ..... AUTOMATIC
Interference threshold..... 10 %
Noise threshold..... -70 dBm
RF utilization threshold..... 80 %
Data-rate threshold..... 1000000 bps
Client threshold..... 12 clients
Coverage SNR threshold..... 16 dB
Coverage exception level..... 25 %
Client minimum exception level..... 3 clients
Rogue Containment Information
Containment Count..... 0
CleanAir Management Information
CleanAir Capable..... No
Radio Extended Configurations:
Buffer size .....30
Data-rate......0
Beacon strt .....90 ms
Rx-Sensitivity SOP threshold ..... -80 dB
CCA threshold ..... -60 dB

```

The following example shows how to display the detailed configuration for another access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show ap config 802.11b AP02
```

## show ap config

```

Cisco AP Identifier..... 0
Cisco AP Name..... AP02
AP Regulatory Domain..... Unconfigured
Switch Port Number ..... 1
MAC Address..... 00:0b:85:18:b6:50
IP Address Configuration..... DHCP
IP Address..... 1.100.49.240
IP NetMask..... 255.255.255.0
Gateway IP Addr..... 1.100.49.1
Cisco AP Location..... default-location
Cisco AP Group Name..... default-group
Primary Cisco Switch..... Cisco_32:ab:63
Secondary Cisco Switch.....
Tertiary Cisco Switch.....
Administrative State ..... ADMIN_ENABLED
Operation State ..... REGISTERED
Mirroring Mode ..... Disabled
AP Mode ..... Local
Remote AP Debug ..... Disabled
S/W Version ..... 3.1.61.0
Boot Version ..... 1.2.59.6
Stats Reporting Period ..... 180
LED State..... Enabled
ILP Pre Standard Switch..... Disabled
ILP Power Injector..... Disabled
Number Of Slots..... 2
AP Model..... AS-1200
AP Serial Number..... 044110223A
AP Certificate Type..... Manufacture Installed
Attributes for Slot 1
  Radio Type..... RADIO_TYPE_80211g
  Administrative State ..... ADMIN_ENABLED
  Operation State ..... UP
  CellId ..... 0
  Station Configuration
    Configuration ..... AUTOMATIC
    Number Of WLANs ..... 1
    Medium Occupancy Limit ..... 100
    CFP Period ..... 4
    CFP MaxDuration ..... 60
    BSSID ..... 00:0b:85:18:b6:50
  Operation Rate Set
    1000 Kilo Bits..... MANDATORY
    2000 Kilo Bits..... MANDATORY
    5500 Kilo Bits..... MANDATORY
    11000 Kilo Bits..... MANDATORY
    6000 Kilo Bits..... SUPPORTED
    9000 Kilo Bits..... SUPPORTED
    12000 Kilo Bits..... SUPPORTED
    18000 Kilo Bits..... SUPPORTED
    24000 Kilo Bits..... SUPPORTED
    36000 Kilo Bits..... SUPPORTED
    48000 Kilo Bits..... SUPPORTED
    54000 Kilo Bits..... SUPPORTED
  Beacon Period ..... 100
  DTIM Period ..... 1
  Fragmentation Threshold ..... 2346
  Multi Domain Capability Implemented ..... TRUE
  Multi Domain Capability Enabled ..... TRUE
  Country String ..... US
  Multi Domain Capability
    Configuration ..... AUTOMATIC
    First Chan Num ..... 1
    Number Of Channels ..... 11

```

```

MAC Operation Parameters
  Configuration ..... AUTOMATIC
  RTS Threshold ..... 2347
  Short Retry Limit ..... 7
  Long Retry Limit ..... 4
  Fragmentation Threshold ..... 2346
  Maximum Tx MSDU Life Time ..... 512
  Maximum Rx Life Time..... 512
Tx Power
  Num Of Supported Power Levels..... 5
  Tx Power Level 1 ..... 17 dBm
  Tx Power Level 2..... 14 dBm
  Tx Power Level 3..... 11 dBm
  Tx Power Level 4..... 8 dBm
  Tx Power Level 5..... 5 dBm
  Tx Power Configuration..... CUSTOMIZED
  Current Tx Power Level..... 5
Phy OFDM parameters
  Configuration..... CUSTOMIZED
  Current Channel..... 1
  TI Threshold..... -50
  Legacy Tx Beamforming Configuration ..... CUSTOMIZED
  Legacy Tx Beamforming ..... ENABLED
  Antenna Type..... INTERNAL_ANTENNA
  Internal Antenna Gain (in5 dBm units)..... 11
  Diversity..... DIVERSITY_ENABLED
Performance Profile Parameters
  Configuration..... AUTOMATIC
  Interference threshold..... 10%
  Noise threshold..... -70 dBm
  RF utilization threshold..... 80%
  Data-rate threshold..... 1000000 bps
  Client threshold..... 12 clients
  Coverage SNR threshold..... 12 dB
  Coverage exception level..... 25%
  Client minimum exception level..... 3 clients
Rogue Containment Information
  Containment Count..... 0

```

The following example shows how to display the general configuration of a Cisco access point:

```

(Cisco Controller) >show ap config general cisco-ap
Cisco AP Identifier..... 9
Cisco AP Name..... cisco-ap
Country code..... US - United States
Regulatory Domain allowed by Country..... 802.11bg:-A 802.11a:-A
AP Country code..... US - United States
AP Regulatory Domain..... 802.11bg:-A 802.11a:-A
Switch Port Number ..... 1
MAC Address..... 12:12:12:12:12:12
IP Address Configuration..... DHCP
IP Address..... 10.10.10.21
IP NetMask..... 255.255.255.0
CAPWAP Path MTU..... 1485
Domain.....
Name Server.....
Telnet State..... Disabled
Ssh State..... Disabled
Cisco AP Location..... default location
Cisco AP Group Name..... default-group
Primary Cisco Switch Name..... 4404
Primary Cisco Switch IP Address..... 10.10.10.32
Secondary Cisco Switch Name.....

```

## show ap config

```

Secondary Cisco Switch IP Address..... Not Configured
Tertiary Cisco Switch Name..... 4404
Tertiary Cisco Switch IP Address..... 3.3.3.3
Administrative State ..... ADMIN_ENABLED
Operation State ..... REGISTERED
Mirroring Mode ..... Disabled
AP Mode ..... Local
Public Safety ..... Global: Disabled, Local: Disabled
AP subMode ..... WIPS
Remote AP Debug ..... Disabled
S/W Version ..... 5.1.0.0
Boot Version ..... 12.4.10.0
Mini IOS Version ..... 0.0.0.0
Stats Reporting Period ..... 180
LED State..... Enabled
PoE Pre-Standard Switch..... Enabled
PoE Power Injector MAC Addr..... Disabled
Power Type/Mode..... PoE/Low Power (degraded mode)
Number Of Slots..... 2
AP Model..... AIR-LAP1252AG-A-K9
IOS Version..... 12.4(10:0)
Reset Button..... Enabled
AP Serial Number..... serial_number
AP Certificate Type..... Manufacture Installed
Management Frame Protection Validation..... Enabled (Global MFP Disabled)
AP User Mode..... CUSTOMIZED
AP username..... maria
AP Dot1x User Mode..... Not Configured
AP Dot1x username..... Not Configured
Cisco AP system logging host..... 255.255.255.255
AP Up Time..... 4 days, 06 h 17 m 22 s
AP LWAPP Up Time..... 4 days, 06 h 15 m 00 s
Join Date and Time..... Mon Mar 3 06:19:47 2008
Ethernet Port Duplex..... Auto
Ethernet Port Speed..... Auto
AP Link Latency..... Enabled
  Current Delay..... 0 ms
  Maximum Delay..... 240 ms
  Minimum Delay..... 0 ms
  Last updated (based on AP Up Time)..... 4 days, 06 h 17 m 20 s
Rogue Detection..... Enabled
AP TCP MSS Adjust..... Disabled
Mesh preferred parent..... 00:24:13:0f:92:00

```

# show ap config global

To display the global syslog server settings for all access points that join the controller, use the **show ap config global** command.

## **show ap config global**

---

### **Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments and keywords.

The following example shows how to display global syslog server settings:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show ap config global
AP global system logging host..... 255.255.255.255
```

## show ap core-dump

To display the memory core dump information for a lightweight access point, use the **show ap core-dump** command.

**show ap core-dump** *cisco\_ap*

---

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Cisco lightweight access point name.
---------------------------	-----------------	--------------------------------------

---

---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following example shows how to display memory core dump information:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show ap core-dump AP02  
Memory core dump is disabled.
```

## show ap crash-file

To display the list of both crash and radio core dump files generated by lightweight access points, use the **show ap crash-file** command.

### **show ap crash-file**

---

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following example shows how to display the crash file generated by the access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show ap crash-file
```

## show ap data-plane

To display the data plane status for all access points or a specific access point, use the **show ap data-plane** command.

**show ap data-plane** {**all** | *cisco\_ap*}

Syntax Description		
<b>all</b>		Specifies all Cisco lightweight access points.
<i>cisco_ap</i>		Name of a Cisco lightweight access point.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display the data plane status of all access points:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show ap data-plane all
Min Data      Data      Max Data      Last
AP Name      Round Trip  Round Trip    Round Trip    Update
-----
1130          0.000s    0.000s        0.002s        18:51:23
1240          0.000s    0.000s        0.000s        18:50:45
```

# show ap eventlog

To display the contents of the event log file for an access point that is joined to the controller, use the **show ap eventlog** command.

**show ap eventlog** *ap\_name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>ap_name</i>	Event log for the specified access point.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	

The following example shows how to display the event log of an access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show ap eventlog ciscoAP
AP event log download has been initiated
Waiting for download to complete
AP event log download completed.
===== AP Event log Contents =====
*Feb 13 11:54:17.146: %CAPWAP-3-CLIENTEVENTLOG: AP event log has been cleared from the
contoller 'admin'
*Feb 13 11:54:32.874: *** Access point reloading. Reason: Reload Command ***
*Mar 1 00:00:39.134: %CDP_PD-4-POWER_OK: Full power - NEGOTIATED inline power source
*Mar 1 00:00:39.174: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Dot11Radio1, changed state to up
*Mar 1 00:00:39.211: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Dot11Radio0, changed state to up
*Mar 1 00:00:49.947: %CAPWAP-3-CLIENTEVENTLOG: Did not get vendor specific options from
DHCP.
...
```

# show ap image

To display the detailed information about the predownloaded image for specified access points, use the **show ap image** command.

```
show ap image { cisco_ap | all }
```

---

**Syntax Description**

<i>cisco_ap</i>	Name of the lightweight access point.
<b>all</b>	Specifies all access points.

---



---

**Note** If you have an AP that has the name *all*, it conflicts with the keyword **all** that specifies all access points. In this scenario, the keyword **all** takes precedence over the AP that is named *all*.

---

# show ap inventory

To display inventory information for an access point, use the **show ap inventory** command.

```
show ap inventory {ap-name | all}
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>ap-name</i>	Inventory for the specified AP.
	<b>all</b>	Inventory for all the APs.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display the inventory of an access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show ap inventory test101  
NAME: "test101" , DESCR: "Cisco Wireless Access Point"  
PID: AIR-LAP1131AG-A-K9 , VID: V01, SN: FTX1123T2XX
```

## show ap join stats detailed

To display all join-related statistics collected for a specific access point, use the **show ap join stats detailed** command.

**show ap join stats detailed** *ap\_mac*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>ap_mac</i>	Access point Ethernet MAC address or the MAC address of the 802.11 radio interface.
---------------------------	---------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following example shows how to display join information for a specific access point trying to join the controller:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show ap join stats detailed 00:0b:85:02:0d:20
Discovery phase statistics
- Discovery requests received..... 2
- Successful discovery responses sent..... 2
- Unsuccessful discovery request processing..... 0
- Reason for last unsuccessful discovery attempt..... Not applicable
- Time at last successful discovery attempt..... Aug 21 12:50:23:335
- Time at last unsuccessful discovery attempt..... Not applicable
Join phase statistics
- Join requests received..... 1
- Successful join responses sent..... 1
- Unsuccessful join request processing..... 1
- Reason for last unsuccessful join attempt.....RADIUS authorization is pending for
the AP
- Time at last successful join attempt..... Aug 21 12:50:34:481
- Time at last unsuccessful join attempt..... Aug 21 12:50:34:374
Configuration phase statistics
- Configuration requests received..... 1
- Successful configuration responses sent..... 1
- Unsuccessful configuration request processing..... 0
- Reason for last unsuccessful configuration attempt... Not applicable
- Time at last successful configuration attempt..... Aug 21 12:50:34:374
- Time at last unsuccessful configuration attempt..... Not applicable
Last AP message decryption failure details
- Reason for last message decryption failure..... Not applicable
Last AP disconnect details
- Reason for last AP connection failure..... Not applicable
Last join error summary
- Type of error that occurred last..... Lwapp join request rejected
- Reason for error that occurred last..... RADIUS authorization is pending for
the AP
- Time at which the last join error occurred..... Aug 21 12:50:34:374
```

## show ap join stats summary

To display the last join error detail for a specific access point, use the **show ap join stats summary** command.

**show ap join stats summary** *ap\_mac*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>ap_mac</i>	Access point Ethernet MAC address or the MAC address of the 802.11 radio interface.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To obtain the MAC address of the 802.11 radio interface, enter the <b>show interface</b> command on the access point.	

The following example shows how to display specific join information for an access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show ap join stats summary 00:0b:85:02:0d:20
Is the AP currently connected to controller..... No
Time at which the AP joined this controller last time..... Aug 21 12:50:36:061
Type of error that occurred last..... Lwapp join request
rejected
Reason for error that occurred last..... RADIUS authorization
is pending for the AP
Time at which the last join error occurred..... Aug 21 12:50:34:374
```

## show ap join stats summary all

To display the MAC addresses of all the access points that are joined to the controller or that have tried to join, use the **show ap join stats summary all** command.

### show ap join stats summary all

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display a summary of join information for all access points:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show ap join stats summary all
Number of APs..... 4
Base Mac          AP EthernetMac      AP Name      IP Address      Status
00:0b:85:57:bc:c0 00:0b:85:57:bc:c0   AP1130       10.10.163.217   Joined
00:1c:0f:81:db:80 00:1c:63:23:ac:a0   AP1140       10.10.163.216   Not joined
00:1c:0f:81:fc:20 00:1b:d5:9f:7d:b2   AP1          10.10.163.215   Joined
00:21:1b:ea:36:60 00:0c:d4:8a:6b:c1   AP2          10.10.163.214   Not joined
```

## show ap led-state

To view the LED state of all access points or a specific access point, use the **show ap led-state** command.

```
show ap led-state { all | cisco_ap }
```

---

**Syntax Description**

<b>all</b>	Shows the LED state for all access points.
<i>cisco_ap</i>	Name of the access point whose LED state is to be shown.

---

---

**Command Default**

The AP LED state is enabled.

The following example shows how to get the LED state of all access points:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show ap led-state all  
Global LED State: Enabled (default)
```

# show ap monitor-mode summary

To display the current channel-optimized monitor mode settings, use the **show ap monitor-mode summary** command.

## show ap monitor-mode summary

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display current channel-optimized monitor mode settings:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show ap monitor-mode summary
AP Name           Ethernet MAC      Status      Scanning Channel List
-----
AP_004            xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx Tracking        1, 6, 11, 4
```

## show ap retransmit

To display access point control packet retransmission parameters, use the **show ap retransmit** command.

**show ap retransmit** {**all** | *cisco\_ap*}

Syntax Description	all	Specifies all access points.
	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Name of the access point.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display the control packet retransmission parameters of all access points on a network:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show ap retransmit all
Global control packet retransmit interval: 3 (default)
Global control packet retransmit count: 5 (default)
AP Name           Retransmit Interval  Retransmit count
-----
AP_004            3 (default)         5 (WLC default),5 (AP default)
```

## show ap stats

To display the statistics for a Cisco lightweight access point, use the **show ap stats** command.

**show ap stats** {802.11{a | b} | wlan | ethernet summary} *cisco\_ap* [**tsm** {*client\_mac* | **all**}]

Syntax	Description
<b>802.11a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network
<b>802.11b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>wlan</b>	Specifies WLAN statistics.
<b>ethernet</b>	Specifies AP ethernet interface statistics.
<b>summary</b>	Displays ethernet interface summary of all the connected Cisco access points.
<i>cisco_ap</i>	Name of the lightweight access point.
<b>tsm</b>	(Optional) Specifies the traffic stream metrics.
<i>client_mac</i>	(Optional) MAC address of the client.
<b>all</b>	(Optional) Specifies all access points.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display statistics of an access point for the 802.11b network:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show ap stats 802.11a Ibiza

Number Of Slots..... 2
AP Name..... Ibiza
MAC Address..... 44:2b:03:9a:8a:73
Radio Type..... RADIO_TYPE_80211a
Stats Information
  Number of Users..... 0
  TxFragmentCount..... 84628
  MulticastTxFrameCnt..... 84628
  FailedCount..... 0
  RetryCount..... 0
  MultipleRetryCount..... 0
  FrameDuplicateCount..... 0
  RtsSuccessCount..... 1
  RtsFailureCount..... 0
  AckFailureCount..... 0
  RxIncompleteFragment..... 0
  MulticastRxFrameCnt..... 0
  FcsErrorCount..... 20348857
  TxFrameCount..... 84628
  WepUndecryptableCount..... 19907
  TxFramesDropped..... 0
```

```
Call Admission Control (CAC) Stats
Voice Bandwidth in use(% of config bw)..... 0
Voice Roam Bandwidth in use(% of config bw).... 0
  Total channel MT free..... 0
  Total voice MT free..... 0
  Na Direct..... 0
  Na Roam..... 0
Video Bandwidth in use(% of config bw)..... 0

WMM TSPEC CAC Call Stats
Total num of voice calls in progress..... 0
Num of roaming voice calls in progress..... 0
Total Num of voice calls since AP joined..... 0
Total Num of roaming calls since AP joined..... 0
```

# show ap summary

To display a summary of all lightweight access points attached to the controller, use the **show ap summary** command.

**show ap summary** [*cisco\_ap*]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>cisco_ap</i>	(Optional) Type sequence of characters that make up the name of a specific AP or a group of APs, or enter a wild character search pattern.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A list that contains each lightweight access point name, number of slots, manufacturer, MAC address, location, and the controller port number appears. When you specify	

The following example shows how to display a summary of all connected access points:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show ap summary
Number of APs..... 2
Global AP username..... user
Global AP Dot1x username..... Not Configured
Number of APs..... 2
Global AP username..... user
Global AP Dot1x username..... Not Configured
AP Name   Slots  AP Model          Ethernet MAC      Location          Port  Country  Priority
-----
wolverine 2      AIR-LAP1252AG-A-K9  00:1b:d5:13:39:74 Reception        1     US       3
ap:1120   1      AIR-LAP1121G-A-K9  00:1b:d5:a9:ad:08 Hall 235         1     US       1
```

## show ap tcp-mss-adjust

To display the Basic Service Set Identifier (BSSID) value for each WLAN defined on an access point, use the **show ap tcp-mss-adjust** command.

```
show ap tcp-mss-adjust { cisco_ap | all }
```

### Syntax Description

<i>cisco_ap</i>	Specified lightweight access point name.
<b>all</b>	Specifies all access points.



**Note** If an AP itself is configured with the keyword **all**, the all access points case takes precedence over the AP that is with the keyword **all**.

The following example shows how to display Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) maximum segment size (MSS) information of all access points:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show ap tcp-mss-adjust all
AP Name          TCP State MSS Size
-----
AP-1140          enabled   536
AP-1240          disabled  -
AP-1130          disabled  -
```

## show ap wlan

To display the Basic Service Set Identifier (BSSID) value for each WLAN defined on an access point, use the **show ap wlan** command.

**show ap wlan 802.11**{a | b} *cisco\_ap*

Syntax	Description
<b>802.11a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>802.11b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<i>ap_name</i>	Lightweight access point name.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display BSSIDs of an access point for the 802.11b network:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show ap wlan 802.11b AP01
Site Name..... MY_AP_GROUP1
Site Description..... MY_AP_GROUP1
WLAN ID      Interface      BSSID
-----
1            management    00:1c:0f:81:fc:20
2            dynamic      00:1c:0f:81:fc:21
```

## show auth-list

To display the access point authorization list, use the **show auth-list** command.

### show auth-list

---

**Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

The following example shows how to display the access point authorization list:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show auth-list
Authorize APs against AAA..... disabled
Allow APs with Self-signed Certificate (SSC)... disabled
Mac Addr          Cert Type      Key Hash
-----
xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx      MIC
```

# show client ap

To display the clients on a Cisco lightweight access point, use the **show client ap** command.

```
show client ap 802.11 {a | b} cisco_ap
```

Syntax Description		
<b>802.11a</b>		Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>802.11b</b>		Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<i>cisco_ap</i>		Cisco lightweight access point name.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** The **show client ap** command may list the status of automatically disabled clients. Use the **show exclusionlist** command to view clients on the exclusion list (blacklisted).

This example shows how to display client information on an access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show client ap 802.11b AP1
MAC Address      AP Id  Status      WLAN Id  Authenticated
-----
xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx    1  Associated    1        No
```

# show boot

To display the primary and backup software build numbers with an indication of which is active, use the **show boot** command.

## **show boot**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default** None

---

**Usage Guidelines** Each Cisco wireless LAN controller retains one primary and one backup operating system software load in nonvolatile RAM to allow controllers to boot off the primary load (default) or revert to the backup load when desired.

The following is a sample output of the **show boot** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show boot
Primary Boot Image..... 3.2.13.0 (active)
Backup Boot Image..... 3.2.15.0
```

---

**Related Commands** **config boot**

# show country

To display the configured country and the radio types that are supported, use the **show country** command.

## **show country**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display the configured countries and supported radio types:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show country
Configured Country..... United States
Configured Country Codes
US - United States..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
```



# show country supported

To display a list of the supported country options, use the **show country supported** command.

## show country supported

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display a list of all the supported countries:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show country supported
Configured Country..... United States
Supported Country Codes
AR - Argentina..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
AT - Austria..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
AU - Australia..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
BR - Brazil..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
BE - Belgium..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
BG - Bulgaria..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
CA - Canada..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
CH - Switzerland..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
CL - Chile..... 802.11b / 802.11g
CN - China..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
CO - Colombia..... 802.11b / 802.11g
CY - Cyprus..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
CZ - Czech Republic..... 802.11a / 802.11b
DE - Germany..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
DK - Denmark..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
EE - Estonia..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
ES - Spain..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
FI - Finland..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
FR - France..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
GB - United Kingdom..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
GI - Gibraltar..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
GR - Greece..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
HK - Hong Kong..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
HU - Hungary..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
ID - Indonesia..... 802.11b / 802.11g
IE - Ireland..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
IN - India..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
IL - Israel..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
ILO - Israel (outdoor)..... 802.11b / 802.11g
IS - Iceland..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
IT - Italy..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
JP - Japan (J)..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
J2 - Japan 2 (P)..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
J3 - Japan 3 (U)..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
KR - Korea Republic (C)..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
KE - Korea Extended (K)..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
LI - Liechtenstein..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
LT - Lithuania..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
LU - Luxembourg..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
LV - Latvia..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
MC - Monaco..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
MT - Malta..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
MX - Mexico..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
MY - Malaysia..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
```

```
NL - Netherlands..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
NZ - New Zealand..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
NO - Norway..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
PA - Panama..... 802.11b / 802.11g
PE - Peru..... 802.11b / 802.11g
PH - Philippines..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
PL - Poland..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
PT - Portugal..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
RU - Russian Federation..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
RO - Romania..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
SA - Saudi Arabia..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
SE - Sweden..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
SG - Singapore..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
SI - Slovenia..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
SK - Slovak Republic..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
TH - Thailand..... 802.11b / 802.11g
TR - Turkey..... 802.11b / 802.11g
TW - Taiwan..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
UA - Ukraine..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
US - United States..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
USL - United States (Legacy)..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
USX - United States (US + chan165)..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
VE - Venezuela..... 802.11b / 802.11g
ZA - South Africa..... 802.11a / 802.11b / 802.11g
```

## show dtls connections

To display the Datagram Transport Layer Security (DTLS) server status, use the **show dtls connections** command.

### show dtls connections

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

The following is a sample output of the **show dtls connections** command.

Device > **show dtls connections**

AP Name	Local Port	Peer IP	Peer Port	Ciphersuite
1130	Capwap_Ctrl	1.100.163.210	23678	TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA
1130	Capwap_Data	1.100.163.210	23678	TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA
1240	Capwap_Ctrl	1.100.163.209	59674	TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA

# show known ap

To display known Cisco lightweight access point information, use the **show known ap** command.

**show known ap** {**summary** | **detailed** *MAC*}

Syntax Description		
<b>summary</b>		Displays a list of all known access points.
<b>detailed</b>		Provides detailed information for all known access points.
<i>MAC</i>		MAC address of the known AP.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display a summary of all known access points:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show known ap summary
MAC Address          State          # APs  # Clients  Last Heard
-----
```

# show msglog

To display the message logs written to the Cisco WLC database, use the **show msglog** command.

## show msglog

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** If there are more than 15 entries, you are prompted to display the messages shown in the example.

The following example shows how to display message logs:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show msglog
Message Log Severity Level..... ERROR
Thu Aug  4 14:30:08 2005 [ERROR] spam_lrad.c 1540: AP 00:0b:85:18:b6:50 associated. Last
AP failure was due to Link Failure
Thu Aug  4 14:30:08 2005 [ERROR] spam_lrad.c 13840: Updating IP info for AP 00:
0b:85:18:b6:50 -- static 0, 1.100.49.240/255.255.255.0, gw 1.100.49.1
Thu Aug  4 14:29:32 2005 [ERROR] dhcpd.c 78: dhcp server: binding to 0.0.0.0
Thu Aug  4 14:29:32 2005 [ERROR] rrmgroup.c 733: Airewave Director: 802.11a switch group
reset
Thu Aug  4 14:29:32 2005 [ERROR] rrmgroup.c 733: Airewave Director: 802.11bg sw
itch group reset
Thu Aug  4 14:29:22 2005 [ERROR] sim.c 2841: Unable to get link state for primary port 0
of interface ap-manager
Thu Aug  4 14:29:22 2005 [ERROR] dtl_l2_dot1q.c 767: Unable to get USP
Thu Aug  4 14:29:22 2005 Previous message occurred 2 times
Thu Aug  4 14:29:14 2005 [CRITICAL] osapi_sem.c 794: Error! osapiMutexTake called with
NULL pointer: osapi_bsntime.c:927
Thu Aug  4 14:29:14 2005 [CRITICAL] osapi_sem.c 794: Error! osapiMutexTake called with
NULL pointer: osapi_bsntime.c:919
Thu Aug  4 14:29:14 2005 [CRITICAL] hwutils.c 1861: Security Module not found
Thu Aug  4 14:29:13 2005 [CRITICAL] bootos.c 791: Starting code...
```

# show network summary

To display the network configuration of the Cisco wireless LAN controller, use the **show network summary** command.

## show network summary

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None.

This example shows how to display a summary configuration:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show network summary
RF-Network Name..... RF
Web Mode..... Disable
Secure Web Mode..... Enable
Secure Web Mode Cipher-Option High..... Disable
Secure Web Mode Cipher-Option SSLv2..... Disable

OCSP..... Disabled
OCSP responder URL.....
Secure Shell (ssh)..... Enable
Telnet..... Enable
Ethernet Multicast Mode..... Disable   Mode: Ucast
Ethernet Broadcast Mode..... Disable
Ethernet Multicast Forwarding..... Disable
Ethernet Broadcast Forwarding..... Disable
AP Multicast/Broadcast Mode..... Unicast
IGMP snooping..... Disabled
IGMP timeout..... 60 seconds
IGMP Query Interval..... 20 seconds
MLD snooping..... Disabled
MLD timeout..... 60 seconds
MLD query interval..... 20 seconds
User Idle Timeout..... 300 seconds
AP Join Priority..... Disable
ARP Idle Timeout..... 300 seconds
ARP Unicast Mode..... Disabled
Cisco AP Default Master..... Disable
Mgmt Via Wireless Interface..... Disable
Mgmt Via Dynamic Interface..... Disable
Bridge MAC filter Config..... Enable
Bridge Security Mode..... EAP
Over The Air Provisioning of AP's..... Enable
Apple Talk ..... Disable
Mesh Full Sector DFS..... Enable
AP Fallback ..... Disable
Web Auth CMCC Support ..... Disabled
Web Auth Redirect Ports ..... 80
Web Auth Proxy Redirect ..... Disable
Web Auth Captive-Bypass ..... Disable
Web Auth Secure Web ..... Enable
Fast SSID Change ..... Disabled
AP Discovery - NAT IP Only ..... Enabled
IP/MAC Addr Binding Check ..... Enabled
CCX-lite status ..... Disable
oep-600 dual-rlan-ports ..... Disable
```

## show network summary

```
oeap-600 local-network ..... Enable
```

```
Web Color Theme..... Default  
CAPWAP Prefer Mode..... IPv4
```

# show watchlist

To display the client watchlist, use the **show watchlist** command.

## **show watchlist**

---

**Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to display the client watchlist information:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show watchlist  
client watchlist state is disabled
```





## RRM Commands

---

- [show Commands](#), on page 562
- [config Commands](#), on page 571
- [debug Commands](#), on page 622

## show Commands

This section lists the **show** commands to display information about your Radio Resource Management (RRM) configuration settings.

### show 802.11 extended

To display access point radio extended configurations, use the **show 802.11 extended** command.

**show 802.11 {a | b} extended**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<i>extended</i>	Displays the 802.11a/b radio extended configurations.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	

The following example shows how to display radio extended configurations:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show 802.11a extended
Default 802.11a band radio extended configurations:
  beacon period 300, range 60;
  multicast buffer 45, rate 200;
  RX SOP -80; CCA threshold -90;
AP0022.9090.b618 00:24:97:88:99:60
  beacon period 300, range 60; multicast buffer 45, rate 200;
  RX SOP -80; CCA threshold -77
AP0022.9090.bb3e 00:24:97:88:c5:d0
  beacon period 300, range 0; multicast buffer 0, rate 0;
  RX SOP -80; CCA threshold -0
ironRap.ddbf 00:17:df:36:dd:b0
  beacon period 300, range 0; multicast buffer 0, rate 0;
  RX SOP -80; CCA threshold -0
```

### show advanced 802.11 channel

To display the automatic channel assignment configuration and statistics, use the **show advanced 802.11 channel** command.

**show advanced 802.11{a | b} channel**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	

The following example shows how to display the automatic channel assignment configuration and statistics:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show advanced 802.11a channel
Automatic Channel Assignment
  Channel Assignment Mode..... AUTO
  Channel Update Interval..... 600 seconds [startup]
  Anchor time (Hour of the day)..... 0
  Channel Update Contribution..... SNI.
  Channel Assignment Leader..... 00:1a:6d:dd:1e:40
  Last Run..... 129 seconds ago
  DCA Sensitivity Level: ..... STARTUP (5 dB)
  DCA Minimum Energy Limit..... -95 dBm
Channel Energy Levels
  Minimum..... unknown
  Average..... unknown
  Maximum..... unknown
Channel Dwell Times
  Minimum..... unknown
  Average..... unknown
  Maximum..... unknown
Auto-RF Allowed Channel List.....
36,40,44,48,52,56,60,64,149,
..... 153,157,161
Auto-RF Unused Channel List.....
100,104,108,112,116,132,136,
..... 140,165,190,196
DCA Outdoor AP option..... Enabled
```

## show advanced 802.11 coverage

To display the configuration and statistics for coverage hole detection, use the **show advanced 802.11 coverage** command.

**show advanced 802.11{a | b} coverage**

Syntax Description	a	b
	Specifies the 802.11a network.	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
Command Default	None	

The following example shows how to display the statistics for coverage hole detection:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show advanced 802.11a coverage
Coverage Hole Detection
  802.11a Coverage Hole Detection Mode..... Enabled
  802.11a Coverage Voice Packet Count..... 100 packets
  802.11a Coverage Voice Packet Percentage..... 50%
```

```

802.11a Coverage Voice RSSI Threshold..... -80 dBm
802.11a Coverage Data Packet Count..... 50 packets
802.11a Coverage Data Packet Percentage..... 50%
802.11a Coverage Data RSSI Threshold..... -80 dBm
802.11a Global coverage exception level..... 25 %
802.11a Global client minimum exception lev.... 3 clients

```

**Related Topics**

[config advanced 802.11 coverage exception global](#), on page 596  
[config advanced 802.11 coverage fail-rate](#), on page 597  
[config advanced 802.11 coverage level global](#), on page 598  
[config advanced 802.11 coverage packet-count](#), on page 599  
[config advanced 802.11 coverage rssi-threshold](#), on page 600  
[config advanced 802.11 edca-parameters](#), on page 80

## show advanced 802.11 group

To display 802.11a or 802.11b Cisco radio RF grouping, use the **show advanced 802.11 group** command.

**show advanced 802.11{a | b} group**

Syntax Description	
<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display Cisco radio RF group settings:

```

(Cisco Controller) > show advanced 802.11a group
Radio RF Grouping
 802.11a Group Mode..... AUTO
 802.11a Group Update Interval..... 600 seconds
 802.11a Group Leader..... xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx
   802.11a Group Member..... xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx
 802.11a Last Run..... 133 seconds ago

```

**Related Topics**

[config advanced 802.11 group-mode](#), on page 604

## show advanced 802.11 l2roam

To display 802.11a or 802.11b/g Layer 2 client roaming information, use the **show advanced 802.11 l2roam** command.

**show advanced 802.11{a | b} l2roam {rf-param | statistics} mac\_address}**

Syntax Description	
<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.

<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>rf-param</b>	Specifies the Layer 2 frequency parameters.
<b>statistics</b>	Specifies the Layer 2 client roaming statistics.
<i>mac_address</i>	MAC address of the client.

**Command Default**

None

The following is a sample output of the **show advanced 802.11b l2roam rf-param** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show advanced 802.11b l2roam rf-param

L2Roam 802.11bg RF Parameters.....
  Config Mode..... Default
  Minimum RSSI..... -85
  Roam Hysteresis..... 2
  Scan Threshold..... -72
  Transition time..... 5
```

## show advanced 802.11 logging

To display 802.11a or 802.11b RF event and performance logging, use the **show advanced 802.11 logging** command.

**show advanced 802.11{a | b} logging**

**Syntax Description**

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to display 802.11b RF event and performance logging:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show advanced 802.11b logging
RF Event and Performance Logging
  Channel Update Logging..... Off
  Coverage Profile Logging..... Off
  Foreign Profile Logging..... Off
  Load Profile Logging..... Off
  Noise Profile Logging..... Off
  Performance Profile Logging..... Off
  TxPower Update Logging..... Off
```

**Related Topics**

[config advanced 802.11 logging channel](#), on page 604

[config advanced 802.11 logging coverage](#), on page 605

[config advanced 802.11 logging foreign](#), on page 605

[config advanced 802.11 logging load](#), on page 606

[config advanced 802.11 logging noise](#), on page 607

[config advanced 802.11 logging performance](#), on page 607

## show advanced 802.11 monitor

To display the 802.11a or 802.11b default Cisco radio monitoring, use the **show advanced 802.11 monitor** command.

**show advanced 802.11**{ a | b } **monitor**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	

The following example shows how to display the radio monitoring for the 802.11b network:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show advanced 802.11b monitor
Default 802.11b AP monitoring
 802.11b Monitor Mode..... enable
 802.11b Monitor Channels..... Country channels
 802.11b RRM Neighbor Discovery Type..... Transparent
 802.11b AP Coverage Interval..... 180 seconds
 802.11b AP Load Interval..... 60 seconds
 802.11b AP Noise Interval..... 180 seconds
 802.11b AP Signal Strength Interval..... 60 seconds
```

### Related Topics

[config advanced 802.11 monitor load](#), on page 610

[config advanced 802.11 monitor mode](#), on page 610

[config advanced 802.11 monitor noise](#), on page 612

[config advanced 802.11 monitor signal](#), on page 612

## show advanced 802.11 profile

To display the 802.11a or 802.11b lightweight access point performance profiles, use the **show advanced 802.11 profile** command.

**show advanced 802.11**{ a | b } **profile** { **global** | *cisco\_ap* }

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<b>global</b>	Specifies all Cisco lightweight access points.
	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Name of a specific Cisco lightweight access point.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display the global configuration and statistics of an 802.11a profile:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show advanced 802.11 profile global
Default 802.11a AP performance profiles
 802.11a Global Interference threshold..... 10%
 802.11a Global noise threshold..... -70 dBm
 802.11a Global RF utilization threshold..... 80%
 802.11a Global throughput threshold..... 1000000 bps
 802.11a Global clients threshold..... 12 clients
 802.11a Global coverage threshold..... 12 dB
 802.11a Global coverage exception level..... 80%
 802.11a Global client minimum exception lev..... 3 clients
```

The following example shows how to display the configuration and statistics of a specific access point profile:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show advanced 802.11 profile AP1
Cisco AP performance profile not customized
```

This response indicates that the performance profile for this lightweight access point is using the global defaults and has not been individually configured.

**Related Topics**

[config advanced 802.11 profile noise](#), on page 439

[config advanced 802.11 profile foreign](#), on page 438

## show advanced 802.11 receiver

To display the configuration and statistics of the 802.11a or 802.11b receiver, use the **show advanced 802.11 receiver** command.

**show advanced 802.11{a | b} receiver**

Syntax Description		
<b>a</b>		Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>		Specifies the 802.11b/g network.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display the configuration and statistics of the 802.11a network settings:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show advanced 802.11 receiver
802.11a Receiver Settings
 RxStart   : Signal Threshold..... 15
 RxStart   : Signal Lamp Threshold..... 5
```

```

RxStart   : Preamble Power Threshold..... 2
RxReStart : Signal Jump Status..... Enabled
RxReStart : Signal Jump Threshold..... 10
TxStomp   : Low RSSI Status..... Enabled
TxStomp   : Low RSSI Threshold..... 30
TxStomp   : Wrong BSSID Status..... Enabled
TxStomp   : Wrong BSSID Data Only Status..... Enabled
RxAbort   : Raw Power Drop Status..... Disabled
RxAbort   : Raw Power Drop Threshold..... 10
RxAbort   : Low RSSI Status..... Disabled
RxAbort   : Low RSSI Threshold..... 0
RxAbort   : Wrong BSSID Status..... Disabled
RxAbort   : Wrong BSSID Data Only Status..... Disabled

```

## show advanced 802.11 summary

To display the 802.11a or 802.11b Cisco lightweight access point name, channel, and transmit level summary, use the **show advanced 802.11 summary** command.

**show advanced 802.11{a | b} summary**

### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.

### Command Default

None

The following example shows how to display a summary of the 802.11b access point settings:

```

(Cisco Controller) > show advanced 802.11b summary
AP Name      MAC Address      Admin State  Operation State  Channel
TxPower
-----
CJ-1240      00:21:1b:ea:36:60  ENABLED     UP                161
1 ( )
CJ-1130      00:1f:ca:cf:b6:60  ENABLED     UP                56*
1 (*)

```



### Note

An asterisk (\*) next to a channel number or power level indicates that it is being controlled by the global algorithm settings.

### Related Topics

- [config advanced 802.11 7920VSIEConfig](#), on page 79
- [config advanced 802.11 channel add](#), on page 588

## show advanced 802.11 txpower

To display the 802.11a or 802.11b automatic transmit power assignment, use the **show advanced 802.11 txpower** command.

**show advanced 802.11 {a | b} txpower**

Syntax Description		
<b>a</b>		Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>		Specifies the 802.11b/g network.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display the configuration and statistics of the 802.11b transmit power cost:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show advanced 802.11b txpower
Automatic Transmit Power Assignment
  Transmit Power Assignment Mode..... AUTO
  Transmit Power Update Interval..... 600 seconds
  Transmit Power Threshold..... -65 dBm
  Transmit Power Neighbor Count..... 3 APs
  Transmit Power Update Contribution..... SN.
  Transmit Power Assignment Leader..... xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx
  Last Run..... 384 seconds ago
```

### Related Topics

[config 802.11 txPower](#), on page 586

## show advanced dot11-padding

To display the state of over-the-air frame padding on a wireless LAN controller, use the **show advanced dot11-padding** command.

**show advanced dot11-padding**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to view the state of over-the-air frame padding:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show advanced dot11-padding
dot11-padding..... Disabled
```

### Related Topics

[config advanced dot11-padding](#), on page 444

[debug dot11](#), on page 622

## show client location-calibration summary

To display client location calibration summary information, use the **show client location-calibration summary** command.

### **show client location-calibration summary**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following example shows how to display the location calibration summary information:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show client location-calibration summary
MAC Address Interval
-----
10:10:10:10:10:10 60
21:21:21:21:21:21 45
```

# config Commands

This section lists the **config** commands to configure Radio Resource Management (RRM).

## config 802.11-a

To enable or disable the 4.9-GHz and 5.8-GHz public safety channels on an access point, use the **config 802.11-a** command.

```
config {802.11-a49 | 802.11-a58} {enable | disable} cisco_ap
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>802.11-a49</b>	Specifies the 4.9-GHz public safety channel.
	<b>802.11-a58</b>	Specifies the 5.8-GHz public safety channel.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables the use of this frequency on the designated access point.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the use of this frequency on the designated access point.
	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Name of the access point to which the command applies.

### Command Default

The default 4.9-GHz and 5.8-GHz public safety channels on an access point is disabled.

The following example shows how to enable the 4.9-GHz public safety channel on ap\_24 access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11-a
```

### Related Topics

[config 802.11-a antenna extAntGain](#), on page 427

[config 802.11-a channel ap](#), on page 428

[config 802.11-a txpower ap](#), on page 429

## config 802.11-a antenna extAntGain

To configure the external antenna gain for the 4.9-GHz and 5.8-GHz public safety channels on an access point, use the **config 802.11-a antenna extAntGain** commands.

```
config {802.11-a49 | 802.11-a58} antenna extAntGain ant_gain cisco_ap {global | channel_no}
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>802.11-a49</b>	Specifies the 4.9-GHz public safety channel.
	<b>802.11-a58</b>	Specifies the 5.8-GHz public safety channel.
	<i>ant_gain</i>	Value in .5-dBi units (for instance, 2.5 dBi = 5).

<i>cisco_ap</i>	Name of the access point to which the command applies.
<b>global</b>	Specifies the antenna gain value to all channels.
<i>channel_no</i>	Antenna gain value for a specific channel.

**Command Default** Channel properties are disabled.

**Usage Guidelines** Before you enter the **config 802.11-a antenna extAntGain** command, disable the 802.11 Cisco radio with the **config 802.11-a disable** command.

After you configure the external antenna gain, use the **config 802.11-a enable** command to reenble the 802.11 Cisco radio.

The following example shows how to configure an 802.11-a49 external antenna gain of 10 dBi for AP1:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11-a antenna extAntGain 10 AP1
```

#### Related Topics

[config 802.11-a channel ap](#), on page 428

## config 802.11-a channel ap

To configure the channel properties for the 4.9-GHz and 5.8-GHz public safety channels on an access point, use the **config 802.11-a channel ap** command.

```
config {802.11-a49 | 802.11-a58} channel ap cisco_ap {global | channel_no}
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>802.11-a49</b>	Specifies the 4.9-GHz public safety channel.
	<b>802.11-a58</b>	Specifies the 5.8-GHz public safety channel.
	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Name of the access point to which the command applies.
	<b>global</b>	Enables the Dynamic Channel Assignment (DCA) on all 4.9-GHz and 5.8-GHz subband radios.
	<i>channel_no</i>	Custom channel for a specific mesh access point. The range is 1 through 26, inclusive, for a 4.9-GHz band and 149 through 165, inclusive, for a 5.8-GHz band.

**Command Default** Channel properties are disabled.

The following example shows how to set the channel properties:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11-a channel ap
```

#### Related Topics

[config 802.11-a antenna extAntGain](#), on page 427

[config 802.11-a](#), on page 571

## config 802.11-a txpower ap

To configure the transmission power properties for the 4.9-GHz and 5.8-GHz public safety channels on an access point, use the **config 802.11-a txpower ap** command.

```
config {802.11-a49 | 802.11-a58} txpower ap cisco_ap {global | power_level}
```

Syntax Description	802.11-a49	Specifies the 4.9-GHz public safety channel.
	802.11-a58	Specifies the 5.8-GHz public safety channel.
	txpower	Configures transmission power properties.
	ap	Configures access point channel settings.
	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Name of the access point to which the command applies.
	global	Applies the transmission power value to all channels.
	<i>power_level</i>	Transmission power value to the designated mesh access point. The range is from 1 to 5.

### Command Default

The default transmission power properties for the 4.9-GHz and 5.8-GHz public safety channels on an access point is disabled.

The following example shows how to configure an 802.11-a49 transmission power level of 4 for AP1:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11-a txpower ap 4 AP1
```

### Related Topics

[config 802.11-a antenna extAntGain](#), on page 427

[config 802.11-a](#), on page 571

[config 802.11-a channel ap](#), on page 428

## config 802.11-abgn

To configure dual-band radio parameters on an access point, use the **config 802.11-abgn** command.

```
config 802.11-abgn {cleanair {enable | disable} {cisco_ap band band} | {enable | disable} {cisco_ap}}
```

Syntax Description	cleanair	Configures CleanAir on the dual-band radio.
	enable	Enables CleanAir for both 2.4-GHz and 5-GHz radios.

<b>disable</b>	Disables CleanAir for both 2.4-GHz and 5-GHz radios.
<i>cisco_ap</i>	Name of the access point to which the command applies.
<b>band</b>	Configures the radio band.
<i>band</i>	Radio band that can be 2.4-GHz or 5-GHz.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the dual-band radio on an access point.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the dual-band radio on an access point.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** Only Cisco CleanAir-enabled access point radios can be configured for Cisco CleanAir.

The following example shows how to enable Cisco CleanAir on an access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11-abgn cleanair enable AP3600 band 5
```

#### Related Topics

[config 802.11-a](#), on page 571

## config 802.11b 11gSupport

To enable or disable the Cisco wireless LAN solution 802.11g network, use the **config 802.11b 11gSupport** command.

**config 802.11b 11gSupport** {enable | disable}

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>enable</b>	Enables the 802.11g network.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the 802.11g network.

**Command Default** The default network for Cisco wireless LAN solution 802.11g is enabled.

**Usage Guidelines** Before you enter the **config 802.11b 11gSupport** {enable | disable} command, disable the 802.11 Cisco radio with the **config 802.11 disable** command.

After you configure the support for the 802.11g network, use the **config 802.11 enable** command to enable the 802.11 radio.



**Note** To disable an 802.11a, 802.11b and/or 802.11g network for an individual wireless LAN, use the **config wlan radio** command.

The following example shows how to enable the 802.11g network:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11b 11gSupport enable
Changing the 11gSupport will cause all the APs to reboot when you enable
802.11b network.
Are you sure you want to continue? (y/n) n
11gSupport not changed!
```

### Related Topics

[config 802.11-a](#), on page 571

## config 802.11b preamble

To change the 802.11b preamble as defined in subclause 18.2.2.2 to **long** (slower, but more reliable) or **short** (faster, but less reliable), use the **config 802.11b preamble** command.

**config 802.11b preamble** {long | short}

### Syntax Description

<b>long</b>	Specifies the long 802.11b preamble.
<b>short</b>	Specifies the short 802.11b preamble.

### Command Default

The default 802.11b preamble value is short.

### Usage Guidelines



#### Note

You must reboot the Cisco Wireless LAN Controller (reset system) with save to implement this command.

This parameter must be set to **long** to optimize this Cisco wireless LAN controller for some clients, including SpectraLink NetLink telephones.

This command can be used any time that the CLI interface is active.

The following example shows how to change the 802.11b preamble to short:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11b preamble short
(Cisco Controller) >(reset system with save)
```

## config 802.11h channelswitch

To configure an 802.11h channel switch announcement, use the **config 802.11h channelswitch** command.

**config 802.11h channelswitch** {enable {loud | quiet} | disable}

### Syntax Description

<b>enable</b>	Enables the 802.11h channel switch announcement.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the 802.11h channel switch announcement.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to disable an 802.11h switch announcement:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11h channelswitch disable
```

## config 802.11h powerconstraint

To configure the 802.11h power constraint value, use the **config 802.11h powerconstraint** command.

**config 802.11h powerconstraint** *value*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>value</i>	802.11h power constraint value.
---------------------------	--------------	---------------------------------

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure the 802.11h power constraint to 5:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11h powerconstraint 5
```

## config 802.11h setchannel

To configure a new channel using 802.11h channel announcement, use the **config 802.11h setchannel** command.

**config 802.11h setchannel** *cisco\_ap*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Cisco lightweight access point name.
---------------------------	-----------------	--------------------------------------

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure a new channel using the 802.11h channel:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11h setchannel ap02
```

## config 802.11 11nsupport

To enable 802.11n support on the network, use the **config 802.11 11nsupport** command.

**config 802.11**{a | b} **11nsupport** {enable | disable}

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network settings.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network settings.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables the 802.11n support.

<b>disable</b>	Disables the 802.11n support.
----------------	-------------------------------

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to enable the 802.11n support on an 802.11a network:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11a 11nsupport enable
```

**config 802.11 11nsupport a-mpdu tx priority**

To specify the aggregation method used for 802.11n packets, use the **config 802.11 11nsupport a-mpdu tx priority** command.

```
config 802.11 {a | b} 11nsupport a-mpdu tx priority {0-7 | all} {enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>0-7</b>	Specifies the aggregated MAC protocol data unit priority level between 0 through 7.
<b>all</b>	Configures all of the priority levels at once.
<b>enable</b>	Specifies the traffic associated with the priority level uses A-MPDU transmission.
<b>disable</b>	Specifies the traffic associated with the priority level uses A-MSDU transmission.

**Command Default**

Priority 0 is enabled.

**Usage Guidelines**

Aggregation is the process of grouping packet data frames together rather than transmitting them separately. Two aggregation methods are available: Aggregated MAC Protocol Data Unit (A-MPDU) and Aggregated MAC Service Data Unit (A-MSDU). A-MPDU is performed in the software whereas A-MSDU is performed in the hardware.

Aggregated MAC Protocol Data Unit priority levels assigned per traffic type are as follows:

- 1—Background
- 2—Spare
- 0—Best effort
- 3—Excellent effort
- 4—Controlled load
- 5—Video, less than 100-ms latency and jitter
- 6—Voice, less than 10-ms latency and jitter

- 7—Network control
- all—Configure all of the priority levels at once.



**Note** Configure the priority levels to match the aggregation method used by the clients.

The following example shows how to configure all the priority levels at once so that the traffic associated with the priority level uses A-MSDU transmission:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11a 11nsupport a-mpdu tx priority all enable
```

## config 802.11 11nsupport a-mpdu tx scheduler

To configure the 802.11n-5 GHz A-MPDU transmit aggregation scheduler, use the **config 802.11 11nsupport a-mpdu tx scheduler** command.

```
config 802.11 { a | b } 11nsupport a-mpdu tx scheduler { enable | disable | timeout rt timeout-value }
```

Syntax Description	enable	Disables the 802.11n-5 GHz A-MPDU transmit aggregation scheduler.
	enable	Enables the 802.11n-5 GHz A-MPDU transmit aggregation scheduler.
	disable	Disables the 802.11n-5 GHz A-MPDU transmit aggregation scheduler.
	timeout rt	Configures the A-MPDU transmit aggregation scheduler realtime traffic timeout.
	<i>timeout-value</i>	Timeout value in milliseconds. The valid range is between 1 millisecond to 1000 milliseconds.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** Ensure that the 802.11 network is disabled before you enter this command.

The following example shows how to configure the A-MPDU transmit aggregation scheduler realtime traffic timeout of 100 milliseconds:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11 11nsupport a-mpdu tx scheduler timeout rt 100
```

## config 802.11 11nsupport antenna

To configure an access point to use a specific antenna, use the **config 802.11 11nsupport antenna** command.

```
config 802.11 { a | b } 11nsupport antenna cisco_ap { A | B | C | D } { enable | disable }
```

Syntax Description	a	Specifies the 802.11a/n network.
--------------------	---	----------------------------------

<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g/n network.
<i>cisco_ap</i>	Access point.
<b>A/B/C/D</b>	Specifies an antenna port.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the configuration.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the configuration.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to configure transmission to a single antenna for legacy orthogonal frequency-division multiplexing:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11 11nsupport antenna AP1 C enable
```

**config 802.11 11nsupport guard-interval**

To configure the guard interval, use the **config 802.11 11nsupport guard-interval** command.

```
config 802.11 {a | b} 11nsupport guard-interval {any | long}
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>any</b>	Enables either a short or a long guard interval.
<b>long</b>	Enables only a long guard interval.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to configure a long guard interval:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11 11nsupport guard-interval long
```

**config 802.11 11nsupport mcs tx**

To specify the modulation and coding scheme (MCS) rates at which data can be transmitted between the access point and the client, use the **config 802.11 11nsupport mcs tx** command.

```
config 802.11 {a | b} 11nsupport mcs tx {0-15} {enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>11nsupport</b>	Specifies support for 802.11n devices.

<b>mcs tx</b>	Specifies the modulation and coding scheme data rates as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 (7 Mbps)</li> <li>• 1 (14 Mbps)</li> <li>• 2 (21 Mbps)</li> <li>• 3 (29 Mbps)</li> <li>• 4 (43 Mbps)</li> <li>• 5 (58 Mbps)</li> <li>• 6 (65 Mbps)</li> <li>• 7 (72 Mbps)</li> <li>• 8 (14 Mbps)</li> <li>• 9 (29 Mbps)</li> <li>• 10 (43 Mbps)</li> <li>• 11 (58 Mbps)</li> <li>• 12 (87 Mbps)</li> <li>• 13 (116 Mbps)</li> <li>• 14 (130 Mbps)</li> <li>• 15 (144 Mbps)</li> </ul>
<b>enable</b>	Enables this configuration.
<b>disable</b>	Disables this configuration.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to specify MCS rates:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11a 11nsupport mcs tx 5 enable
```

## config 802.11 11nsupport rifs

To configure the Reduced Interframe Space (RIFS) between data frames and its acknowledgment, use the **config 802.11 11nsupport rifs** command.

**config 802.11 {a | b} 11nsupport rifs {enable | disable}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>enable</b>	Enables RIFS for the 802.11 network.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables RIFS for the 802.11 network.

**Command Default** None

This example shows how to enable RIFS:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11a 11nsupport rifs enable
```

**Related Topics**

[config 802.11-a](#), on page 571

## config 802.11 antenna diversity

To configure the diversity option for 802.11 antennas, use the **config 802.11 antenna diversity** command.

```
config 802.11{ a | b} antenna diversity {enable | sideA | sideB} cisco_ap
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the diversity.
<b>sideA</b>	Specifies the diversity between the internal antennas and an external antenna connected to the Cisco lightweight access point left port.
<b>sideB</b>	Specifies the diversity between the internal antennas and an external antenna connected to the Cisco lightweight access point right port.
<i>cisco_ap</i>	Cisco lightweight access point name.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable antenna diversity for AP01 on an 802.11b network:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11a antenna diversity enable AP01
```

The following example shows how to enable diversity for AP01 on an 802.11a network, using an external antenna connected to the Cisco lightweight access point left port (sideA):

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11a antenna diversity sideA AP01
```

**Related Topics**

[config 802.11-a](#), on page 571

## config 802.11 antenna extAntGain

To configure external antenna gain for an 802.11 network, use the **config 802.11 antenna extAntGain** command.

```
config 802.11{ a | b} antenna extAntGain antenna_gain cisco_ap
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<i>antenna_gain</i>	Antenna gain in 0.5 dBm units (for example, 2.5 dBm = 5).
	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Cisco lightweight access point name.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** Before you enter the **config 802.11 antenna extAntGain** command, disable the 802.11 Cisco radio with the **config 802.11 disable** command.

After you configure the external antenna gain, use the **config 802.11 enable** command to enable the 802.11 Cisco radio.

The following example shows how to configure an *802.11a* external antenna gain of *0.5 dBm* for *AP1*:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11 antenna extAntGain 1 AP1
```

#### Related Topics

[config 802.11-a](#), on page 571

## config 802.11 antenna mode

To configure the Cisco lightweight access point to use one internal antenna for an 802.11 sectorized 180-degree coverage pattern or both internal antennas for an 802.11 360-degree omnidirectional pattern, use the **config 802.11 antenna mode** command.

```
config 802.11{ a | b } antenna mode { omni | sectorA | sectorB } cisco_ap
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<b>omni</b>	Specifies to use both internal antennas.
	<b>sectorA</b>	Specifies to use only the side A internal antenna.
	<b>sectorB</b>	Specifies to use only the side B internal antenna.
	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Cisco lightweight access point name.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure access point AP01 antennas for a 360-degree omnidirectional pattern on an 802.11b network:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11 antenna mode omni AP01
```

**Related Topics**

[config 802.11-a](#), on page 571

## config 802.11 antenna selection

To select the internal or external antenna selection for a Cisco lightweight access point on an 802.11 network, use the **config 802.11 antenna selection** command.

```
config 802.11 {a | b} antenna selection {internal | external} cisco_ap
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>internal</b>	Specifies the internal antenna.
<b>external</b>	Specifies the external antenna.
<i>cisco_ap</i>	Cisco lightweight access point name.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to configure access point AP02 on an 802.11b network to use the internal antenna:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11a antenna selection internal AP02
```

**Related Topics**

[config 802.11-a](#), on page 571

## config 802.11 channel

To configure an 802.11 network or a single access point for automatic or manual channel selection, use the **config 802.11 channel** command.

```
config 802.11 {a | b} channel {global [auto | once | off | restart]} | ap {ap_name [global | channel]}
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>global</b>	Specifies the 802.11a operating channel that is automatically set by RRM and overrides the existing configuration setting.
<b>auto</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the channel is automatically set by Radio Resource Management (RRM) for the 802.11a radio.

<b>once</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the channel is automatically set once by RRM.
<b>off</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the automatic channel selection by RRM is disabled.
<b>restarts</b>	(Optional) Restarts the aggressive DCA cycle.
<i>ap_name</i>	Access point name.
<i>channel</i>	Manual channel number to be used by the access point. The supported channels depend on the specific access point used and the regulatory region.

**Command Default**

None

**Usage Guidelines**

When configuring 802.11 channels for a single lightweight access point, enter the **config 802.11 disable** command to disable the 802.11 network. Enter the **config 802.11 channel** command to set automatic channel selection by Radio Resource Management (RRM) or manually set the channel for the 802.11 radio, and enter the **config 802.11 enable** command to enable the 802.11 network.

**Note**

See the Channels and Maximum Power Settings for Cisco Aironet Lightweight Access Points document for the channels supported by your access point. The power levels and available channels are defined by the country code setting and are regulated on a country-by-country basis.

The following example shows how to have RRM automatically configure the 802.11a channels for automatic channel configuration based on the availability and interference:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11a channel global auto
```

The following example shows how to configure the 802.11b channels one time based on the availability and interference:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11b channel global once
```

The following example shows how to turn 802.11a automatic channel configuration off:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11a channel global off
```

The following example shows how to configure the 802.11b channels in access point AP01 for automatic channel configuration:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11b AP01 channel global
```

The following example shows how to configure the 802.11a channel 36 in access point AP01 as the default channel:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11a channel AP01 36
```

**Related Topics**

[config 802.11-a](#), on page 571

## config 802.11 channel ap

To set the operating radio channel for an access point, use the **config 802.11 channel ap** command.

```
config 802.11 { a | b } channel ap cisco_ap { global | channel_no }
```

### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<i>cisco_ap</i>	Name of the Cisco access point.
<b>global</b>	Enables auto-RF on the designated access point.
<i>channel_no</i>	Default channel from 1 to 26, inclusive.

### Command Default

None

The following example shows how to enable auto-RF for access point AP01 on an 802.11b network:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11b channel ap AP01 global
```

### Related Topics

[config 802.11-a](#), on page 571

## config 802.11 chan\_width

To configure the channel width for a particular access point, use the **config 802.11 chan\_width** command.

```
config 802.11 { a | b } chan_width cisco_ap { 20 | 40 | 160 | best }
```

### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Configures the 802.11a radio
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g radio.
<i>cisco_ap</i>	Access point.
<b>20</b>	Allows the radio to communicate using only 20-MHz channels.  Choose this option for legacy 802.11a radios, 20-MHz 802.11n radios, or 40-MHz 802.11n radios that you want to operate using only 20-MHz channels.
<b>40</b>	Allows 40-MHz 802.11n radios to communicate using two adjacent 20-MHz channels bonded together.
<b>160</b>	Allows 160-MHz 802.11ac radios to communicate.
<b>best</b>	In this mode, the device selects the optimum bandwidth channel.

**Command Default** The default channel width is 20.

**Usage Guidelines** This parameter can be configured only if the primary channel is statically assigned.



**Caution** We recommend that you do not configure 40-MHz channels in the 2.4-GHz radio band because severe co-channel interference can occur.

Statically configuring an access point's radio for 20-MHz or 40-MHz mode overrides the globally configured DCA channel width setting (configured by using the **config advanced 802.11 channel dca chan-width** command). If you change the static configuration back to global on the access point radio, the global DCA configuration overrides the channel width configuration that the access point was previously using.

The following example shows how to configure the channel width for access point AP01 on an 802.11 network using 40-MHz channels:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config 802.11a chan_width AP01 40
```

#### Related Topics

[config 802.11-a](#), on page 571

## config 802.11 txPower

To configure the transmit power level for all access points or a single access point in an 802.11 network, use the **config 802.11 txPower** command.

```
config 802.11 { a | b } txPower { global { power_level | auto | max | min | once } | ap cisco_ap }
```

Syntax Description		
<b>a</b>		Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>		Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>global</b>		Configures the 802.11 transmit power level for all lightweight access points.
<b>auto</b>		(Optional) Specifies the power level is automatically set by Radio Resource Management (RRM) for the 802.11 Cisco radio.
<b>once</b>		(Optional) Specifies the power level is automatically set once by RRM.
<i>power_level</i>		(Optional) Manual Transmit power level number for the access point.
<b>ap</b>		Configures the 802.11 transmit power level for a specified lightweight access point.
<i>ap_name</i>		Access point name.

**Command Default**

The command default (**global, auto**) is for automatic configuration by RRM.

The following example shows how to automatically set the 802.11a radio transmit power level in all lightweight access points:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11a txPower auto
```

The following example shows how to manually set the 802.11b radio transmit power to level 5 for all lightweight access points:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11b txPower global 5
```

The following example shows how to automatically set the 802.11b radio transmit power for access point AP1:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11b txPower AP1 global
```

The following example shows how to manually set the 802.11a radio transmit power to power level 2 for access point AP1:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config 802.11b txPower AP1 2
```

**Related Commands**

**show ap config 802.11a**

**config 802.11b txPower**

**Related Topics**

[config 802.11-a](#), on page 571

## config advanced 802.11 7920VSIEConfig

To configure the Cisco unified wireless IP phone 7920 VISE parameters, use the **config advanced 802.11 7920VSIEConfig** command.

```
config advanced 802.11 { a | b } 7920VSIEConfig { call-admission-limit limit | G711-CU-Quantum quantum }
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>call-admission-limit</b>	Configures the call admission limit for the 7920s.
<b>G711-CU-Quantum</b>	Configures the value supplied by the infrastructure indicating the current number of channel utilization units that would be used by a single G.711-20ms call.
<i>limit</i>	Call admission limit (from 0 to 255). The default value is 105.

---

<i>quantum</i>	G711 quantum value. The default value is 15.
----------------	--

---

**Command Default**

None

This example shows how to configure the call admission limit for 7920 VISE parameters:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced 802.11 7920VISEConfig call-admission-limit 4
```

## config advanced 802.11 channel add

To add channel to the 802.11 networks auto RF channel list, use the **config advanced 802.11 channel add** command.

**config advanced 802.11** {a | b} **channel add** *channel\_number*

**Syntax Description**

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>add</b>	Adds a channel to the 802.11 network auto RF channel list.
<i>channel_number</i>	Channel number to add to the 802.11 network auto RF channel list.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to add a channel to the 802.11a network auto RF channel list:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced 802.11 channel add 132
```

**Related Topics**

[config 802.11-a](#), on page 571

## config advanced 802.11 channel dca anchor-time

To specify the time of day when the Dynamic Channel Assignment (DCA) algorithm is to start, use the **config advanced 802.11 channel dca anchor-time** command.

**config advanced 802.11** {a | b} **channel dca anchor-time** *value*

**Syntax Description**

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<i>value</i>	Hour of the time between 0 and 23. These values represent the hour from 12:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure the time of delay when the DCA algorithm starts:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11 channel dca anchor-time 17
```

**Related Commands**

- config advanced 802.11 channel dca interval
- config advanced 802.11 channel dca sensitivity
- config advanced 802.11 channel

**Related Topics**

[config advanced 802.11 channel dca chan-width-11n](#), on page 589

## config advanced 802.11 channel dca chan-width-11n

To configure the Dynamic Channel Assignment (DCA) channel width for all 802.11n radios in the 5-GHz band, use the **config advanced 802.11 channel dca chan-width-11n** command.

**config advanced 802.11 { a | b } channel dca chan-width-11n { 20 | 40 }**

**Syntax Description**

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>20</b>	Sets the channel width for 802.11n radios to 20 MHz.
<b>40</b>	Sets the channel width for 802.11n radios to 40 MHz.

**Command Default** The default channel width is 20.

**Usage Guidelines**

If you choose 40, be sure to set at least two adjacent channels in the **config advanced 802.11 channel {add | delete} channel\_number** command (for example, a primary channel of 36 and an extension channel of 40). If you set only one channel, that channel is not used for the 40-MHz channel width.

To override the globally configured DCA channel width setting, you can statically configure an access point's radio for 20- or 40-MHz mode using the **config 802.11 chan\_width** command. If you then change the static configuration to global on the access point radio, the global DCA configuration overrides the channel width configuration that the access point was previously using.

The following example shows how to add a channel to the 802.11a network auto channel list:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced 802.11a channel dca chan-width-11n 40
```

**Related Topics**

[config advanced 802.11 channel dca anchor-time](#), on page 588

## config advanced 802.11 channel dca interval

To specify how often the Dynamic Channel Assignment (DCA) is allowed to run, use the **config advanced 802.11 channel dca interval** command.

**config advanced 802.11** { **a** | **b** } **channel dca interval** *value*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<i>value</i>	Valid values are 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, or 24 hours. 0 is 10 minutes (600 seconds).

**Command Default** The default DCA channel interval is 10 (10 minutes).

**Usage Guidelines** If your controller supports only OfficeExtend access points, we recommend that you set the DCA interval to 6 hours for optimal performance. For deployments with a combination of OfficeExtend access points and local access points, the range of 10 minutes to 24 hours can be used.

The following example shows how often the DCA algorithm is allowed to run:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11 channel dca interval 8
```

**Related Commands** [config advanced 802.11 dca anchor-time](#)

[config advanced 802.11 dca sensitivity](#)

[show advanced 802.11 channel](#)

### Related Topics

[config advanced 802.11 channel dca anchor-time](#), on page 588

## config advanced 802.11 channel dca min-metric

To configure the 5-GHz minimum RSSI energy metric for DCA, use the **config advanced 802.11 channel dca min-metric** command.

**config advanced 802.11** { **a** | **b** } **channel dca** *RSSI\_value*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<i>RSSI_value</i>	Minimum received signal strength indicator (RSSI) that is required for the DCA to trigger a channel change. The range is from -100 to -60 dBm.

**Command Default** The default minimum RSSI energy metric for DCA is -95 dBm.

The following example shows how to configure the minimum 5-GHz RSSI energy metric for DCA:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11a channel dca min-metric -80
```

In the above example, the RRM must detect an interference energy of at least -80 dBm in RSSI for the DCA to trigger a channel change.

#### Related Commands

**config advanced 802.11 dca interval**

**config advanced 802.11 dca anchor-time**

**show advanced 802.11 channel**

#### Related Topics

[config advanced 802.11 channel dca anchor-time](#), on page 588

## config advanced 802.11 channel dca sensitivity

To specify how sensitive the Dynamic Channel Assignment (DCA) algorithm is to environmental changes (for example, signal, load, noise, and interference) when determining whether or not to change channels, use the **config advanced 802.11 channel dca sensitivity** command.

```
config advanced 802.11 { a | b } channel dca sensitivity { low | medium | high }
```

#### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>low</b>	Specifies the DCA algorithm is not particularly sensitive to environmental changes. See the “Usage Guidelines” section for more information.
<b>medium</b>	Specifies the DCA algorithm is moderately sensitive to environmental changes. See the “Usage Guidelines” section for more information.
<b>high</b>	Specifies the DCA algorithm is highly sensitive to environmental changes. See the “Usage Guidelines” section for more information.

#### Command Default

None

#### Usage Guidelines

The DCA sensitivity thresholds vary by radio band as shown in the table below.

To aid in troubleshooting, the output of this command shows an error code for any failed calls. This table explains the possible error codes for failed calls.

**Table 4: DCA Sensitivity Thresholds**

Sensitivity	2.4-GHz DCA Sensitivity Threshold	5-GHz DCA Sensitivity Threshold
High	5 dB	5 dB

Sensitivity	2.4-GHz DCA Sensitivity Threshold	5-GHz DCA Sensitivity Threshold
Medium	15 dB	20 dB
Low	30 dB	35 dB

The following example shows how to configure the value of DCA algorithm's sensitivity to low:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11 channel dca sensitivity low
```

#### Related Commands

**config advanced 802.11 dca interval**

**config advanced 802.11 dca anchor-time**

**show advanced 802.11 channel**

#### Related Topics

[config advanced 802.11 channel dca anchor-time](#), on page 588

## config advanced 802.11 channel foreign

To have Radio Resource Management (RRM) consider or ignore foreign 802.11a interference avoidance in making channel selection updates for all 802.11a Cisco lightweight access points, use the **config advanced 802.11 channel foreign** command.

```
config advanced 802.11 {a | b} channel foreign {enable | disable}
```

#### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the foreign access point 802.11a interference avoidance in the channel assignment.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the foreign access point 802.11a interference avoidance in the channel assignment.

#### Command Default

The default value for the foreign access point 802.11a interference avoidance in the channel assignment is enabled.

The following example shows how to have RRM consider foreign 802.11a interference when making channel selection updates for all 802.11a Cisco lightweight access points:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11a channel foreign enable
```

#### Related Commands

**show advanced 802.11a channel**

**config advanced 802.11b channel foreign**

#### Related Topics

[config advanced 802.11 channel load](#), on page 593

## config advanced 802.11 channel load

To have Radio Resource Management (RRM) consider or ignore the traffic load in making channel selection updates for all 802.11a Cisco lightweight access points, use the **config advanced 802.11 channel load** command.

**config advanced 802.11 { a | b } channel load { enable | disable }**

### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the Cisco lightweight access point 802.11a load avoidance in the channel assignment.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the Cisco lightweight access point 802.11a load avoidance in the channel assignment.

### Command Default

The default value for Cisco lightweight access point 802.11a load avoidance in the channel assignment is disabled.

The following example shows how to have RRM consider the traffic load when making channel selection updates for all 802.11a Cisco lightweight access points:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11 channel load enable
```

### Related Commands

**show advanced 802.11a channel**

**config advanced 802.11b channel load**

#### Related Topics

[config advanced 802.11 channel foreign](#), on page 592

## config advanced 802.11 channel noise

To have Radio Resource Management (RRM) consider or ignore non-802.11a noise in making channel selection updates for all 802.11a Cisco lightweight access points, use the **config advanced 802.11 channel noise** command.

**config advanced 802.11 { a | b } channel noise { enable | disable }**

### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>enable</b>	Enables non-802.11a noise avoidance in the channel assignment. or ignore.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the non-802.11a noise avoidance in the channel assignment.

**Command Default** The default value for non-802.11a noise avoidance in the channel assignment is disabled.

The following example shows how to have RRM consider non-802.11a noise when making channel selection updates for all 802.11a Cisco lightweight access points:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11 channel noise enable
```

**Related Commands** [show advanced 802.11a channel](#)  
[config advanced 802.11b channel noise](#)

**Related Topics**

[config advanced 802.11 channel foreign](#), on page 592

## config advanced 802.11 channel outdoor-ap-dca

To enable or disable the controller to avoid checking the non-Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS) channels, use the **config advanced 802.11 channel outdoor-ap-dca** command.

```
config advanced 802.11 {a | b} channel outdoor-ap-dca {enable | disable}
```

Syntax Description		
<b>a</b>		Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>		Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>enable</b>		Enables 802.11 network DCA list option for outdoor access point.
<b>disable</b>		Disables 802.11 network DCA list option for outdoor access point.

**Command Default** The default value for 802.11 network DCA list option for outdoor access point is disabled.

**Usage Guidelines** The **config advanced 802.11 {a | b} channel outdoor-ap-dca {enable | disable}** command is applicable only for deployments having outdoor access points such as 1522 and 1524.

The following example shows how to enable the 802.11a DCA list option for outdoor access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11a channel outdoor-ap-dca enable
```

**Related Commands** [show advanced 802.11a channel](#)  
[config advanced 802.11b channel noise](#)

**Related Topics**

[config advanced 802.11 channel pda-prop](#), on page 594

## config advanced 802.11 channel pda-prop

To enable or disable propagation of persistent devices, use the **config advanced 802.11 channel pda-prop** command.

```
config advanced 802.11 { a | b } channel pda-prop { enable | disable }
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables the 802.11 network DCA list option for the outdoor access point.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the 802.11 network DCA list option for the outdoor access point.

#### Command Default

The default 802.11 network DCA list option for the outdoor access point is disabled.

The following example shows how to enable or disable propagation of persistent devices:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11 channel pda-prop enable
```

#### Related Topics

[config advanced 802.11 channel update](#), on page 595

## config advanced 802.11 channel update

To have Radio Resource Management (RRM) initiate a channel selection update for all 802.11a Cisco lightweight access points, use the **config advanced 802.11 channel update** command.

```
config advanced 802.11 { a | b } channel update
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.

#### Command Default

None

The following example shows how to initiate a channel selection update for all 802.11a network access points:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11a channel update
```

#### Related Topics

[config advanced 802.11 channel pda-prop](#), on page 594

## config advanced 802.11 coverage

To enable or disable coverage hole detection, use the **config advanced 802.11 coverage** command.

```
config advanced 802.11 { a | b } coverage { enable | disable }
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables the coverage hole detection.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the coverage hole detection.

**Command Default** The default coverage hole detection value is enabled.

**Usage Guidelines** If you enable coverage hole detection, the Cisco WLC automatically determines, based on data that is received from the access points, whether any access points have clients that are potentially located in areas with poor coverage.

If both the number and percentage of failed packets exceed the values that you entered in the **config advanced 802.11 coverage packet-count** and **config advanced 802.11 coverage fail-rate** commands for a 5-second period, the client is considered to be in a pre-alarm condition. The controller uses this information to distinguish between real and false coverage holes and excludes clients with poor roaming logic. A coverage hole is detected if both the number and percentage of failed clients meet or exceed the values entered in the **config advanced 802.11 coverage level global** and **config advanced 802.11 coverage exception global** commands over a 90-second period. The Cisco WLC determines whether the coverage hole can be corrected and, if appropriate, mitigates the coverage hole by increasing the transmit power level for that specific access point.

The following example shows how to enable coverage hole detection on an 802.11a network:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11a coverage enable
```

**Related Commands**

- config advanced 802.11 coverage exception global
- config advanced 802.11 coverage fail-rate
- config advanced 802.11 coverage level global
- config advanced 802.11 coverage packet-count
- config advanced 802.11 coverage rssi-threshold

**Related Topics**

[config advanced 802.11 channel update](#), on page 595

## config advanced 802.11 coverage exception global

To specify the percentage of clients on an access point that are experiencing a low signal level but cannot roam to another access point, use the **config advanced 802.11 coverage exception global** command.

**config advanced 802.11 { a | b } coverage exception global percent**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<i>percent</i>	Percentage of clients. Valid values are from 0 to 100%.

**Command Default**

The default percentage value for clients on an access point is 25%.

**Usage Guidelines**

If both the number and percentage of failed packets exceed the values that you entered in the **config advanced 802.11 coverage packet-count** and **config advanced 802.11 coverage fail-rate** commands for a 5-second period, the client is considered to be in a pre-alarm condition. The controller uses this information to distinguish between real and false coverage holes and excludes clients with poor roaming logic. A coverage hole is detected if both the number and percentage of failed clients meet or exceed the values entered in the **config advanced 802.11 coverage level global** and **config advanced 802.11 coverage exception global** commands over a 90-second period. The controller determines whether the coverage hole can be corrected and, if appropriate, mitigates the coverage hole by increasing the transmit power level for that specific access point.

The following example shows how to specify the percentage of clients for all 802.11a access points that are experiencing a low signal level:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11 coverage exception global 50
```

**Related Commands**

**config advanced 802.11 coverage exception global**  
**config advanced 802.11 coverage fail-rate**  
**config advanced 802.11 coverage level global**  
**config advanced 802.11 coverage packet-count**  
**config advanced 802.11 coverage rssi-threshold**  
**config advanced 802.11 coverage**

**Related Topics**

[config advanced 802.11 coverage fail-rate](#), on page 597

## config advanced 802.11 coverage fail-rate

To specify the failure rate threshold for uplink data or voice packets, use the **config advanced 802.11 coverage fail-rate** command.

```
config advanced 802.11 { a | b } coverage { data | voice } fail-rate percent
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>data</b>	Specifies the threshold for data packets.
<b>voice</b>	Specifies the threshold for voice packets.
<i>percent</i>	Failure rate as a percentage. Valid values are from 1 to 100 percent.

**Command Default**

The default failure rate threshold uplink coverage fail-rate value is 20%.

**Usage Guidelines**

If both the number and percentage of failed packets exceed the values that you entered in the **config advanced 802.11 coverage packet-count** and **config advanced 802.11 coverage fail-rate** commands for a 5-second

period, the client is considered to be in a pre-alarm condition. The controller uses this information to distinguish between real and false coverage holes and excludes clients with poor roaming logic. A coverage hole is detected if both the number and percentage of failed clients meet or exceed the values entered in the **config advanced 802.11 coverage level global** and **config advanced 802.11 coverage exception global** commands over a 90-second period. The controller determines whether the coverage hole can be corrected and, if appropriate, mitigates the coverage hole by increasing the transmit power level for that specific access point.

The following example shows how to configure the threshold count for minimum uplink failures for data packets:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11 coverage fail-rate 80
```

#### Related Commands

**config advanced 802.11 coverage exception global**  
**config advanced 802.11 coverage level global**  
**config advanced 802.11 coverage packet-count**  
**config advanced 802.11 coverage rssi-threshold**  
**config advanced 802.11 coverage**

#### Related Topics

[config advanced 802.11 coverage level global](#), on page 598  
[config advanced 802.11 coverage packet-count](#), on page 599

## config advanced 802.11 coverage level global

To specify the minimum number of clients on an access point with an received signal strength indication (RSSI) value at or below the data or voice RSSI threshold, use the **config advanced 802.11 coverage level global** command.

**config advanced 802.11 { a | b } coverage level global *clients***

#### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<i>clients</i>	Minimum number of clients. Valid values are from 1 to 75.

#### Command Default

The default minimum number of clients on an access point is 3.

#### Usage Guidelines

If both the number and percentage of failed packets exceed the values that you entered in the **config advanced 802.11 coverage packet-count** and **config advanced 802.11 coverage fail-rate** commands for a 5-second period, the client is considered to be in a pre-alarm condition. The controller uses this information to distinguish between real and false coverage holes and excludes clients with poor roaming logic. A coverage hole is detected if both the number and percentage of failed clients meet or exceed the values entered in the **config advanced 802.11 coverage level global** and **config advanced 802.11 coverage exception global** commands over a 90-second period. The controller determines whether the coverage hole can be corrected and, if appropriate, mitigates the coverage hole by increasing the transmit power level for that specific access point.

The following example shows how to specify the minimum number of clients on all 802.11a access points with an RSSI value at or below the RSSI threshold:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11 coverage level global 60
```

**Related Commands**

- config advanced 802.11 coverage exception global
- config advanced 802.11 coverage fail-rate
- config advanced 802.11 coverage packet-count
- config advanced 802.11 coverage rssi-threshold
- config advanced 802.11 coverage

**Related Topics**

[config advanced 802.11 coverage rssi-threshold](#), on page 600

## config advanced 802.11 coverage packet-count

To specify the minimum failure count threshold for uplink data or voice packets, use the **config advanced 802.11 coverage packet-count** command.

```
config advanced 802.11 {a | b} coverage {data | voice} packet-count packets
```

Syntax Description		
<b>a</b>		Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>		Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>data</b>		Specifies the threshold for data packets.
<b>voice</b>		Specifies the threshold for voice packets.
<i>packets</i>		Minimum number of packets. Valid values are from 1 to 255 packets.

**Command Default** The default failure count threshold for uplink data or voice packets is 10.

**Usage Guidelines** If both the number and percentage of failed packets exceed the values that you entered in the **config advanced 802.11 coverage packet-count** and **config advanced 802.11 coverage fail-rate** commands for a 5-second period, the client is considered to be in a pre-alarm condition. The controller uses this information to distinguish between real and false coverage holes and excludes clients with poor roaming logic. A coverage hole is detected if both the number and percentage of failed clients meet or exceed the values entered in the **config advanced 802.11 coverage level global** and **config advanced 802.11 coverage exception global** commands over a 90-second period. The controller determines whether the coverage hole can be corrected and, if appropriate, mitigates the coverage hole by increasing the transmit power level for that specific access point.

The following example shows how to configure the failure count threshold for uplink data packets:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11 coverage packet-count 100
```

**Related Commands** config advanced 802.11 coverage exception global

**config advanced 802.11 coverage fail-rate**

**config advanced 802.11 coverage level global**

**config advanced 802.11 coverage rssi-threshold**

**config advanced 802.11 coverage**

#### Related Topics

[config advanced 802.11 coverage fail-rate](#), on page 597

## config advanced 802.11 coverage rssi-threshold

To specify the minimum receive signal strength indication (RSSI) value for packets that are received by an access point, use the **config advanced 802.11 coverage rssi-threshold** command.

**config advanced 802.11** { **a** | **b** } **coverage** { **data** | **voice** } **rssi-threshold** *rssi*

#### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>data</b>	Specifies the threshold for data packets.
<b>voice</b>	Specifies the threshold for voice packets.
<i>rssi</i>	Valid values are from -60 to -90 dBm.

#### Command Default

- The default RSSI value for data packets is -80 dBm.
- The default RSSI value for voice packets is -75 dBm.

#### Usage Guidelines

The *rssi* value that you enter is used to identify coverage holes (or areas of poor coverage) within your network. If the access point receives a packet in the data or voice queue with an RSSI value that is below the value that you enter, a potential coverage hole has been detected.

The access point takes RSSI measurements every 5 seconds and reports them to the controller in 90-second intervals.

If both the number and percentage of failed packets exceed the values that you entered in the **config advanced 802.11 coverage packet-count** and **config advanced 802.11 coverage fail-rate** commands for a 5-second period, the client is considered to be in a pre-alarm condition. The controller uses this information to distinguish between real and false coverage holes and excludes clients with poor roaming logic. A coverage hole is detected if both the number and percentage of failed clients meet or exceed the values entered in the **config advanced 802.11 coverage level global** and **config advanced 802.11 coverage exception global** commands over a 90-second period. The controller determines whether the coverage hole can be corrected and, if appropriate, mitigates the coverage hole by increasing the transmit power level for that specific access point.

The following example shows how to configure the minimum receive signal strength indication threshold value for data packets that are received by an 802.11a access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11a coverage rssi-threshold -60
```

**Related Commands**

- config advanced 802.11 coverage exception global
- config advanced 802.11 coverage fail-rate
- config advanced 802.11 coverage level global
- config advanced 802.11 coverage packet-count
- config advanced 802.11 coverage

**Related Topics**

[config advanced 802.11 coverage fail-rate](#), on page 597

## config advanced 802.11 edca-parameters

To enable a specific Enhanced Distributed Channel Access (EDCA) profile on a 802.11a network, use the **config advanced 802.11 edca-parameters** command.

```
config advanced 802.11 { a | b } edca-parameters { wmm-default | svp-voice | optimized-voice |
optimized-video-voice | custom-voice | | custom-set { QoS Profile Name } { aifs AP-value
(0-16) Client value (0-16) | ecwmax AP-Value (0-10) Client value (0-10) | ecwmin AP-Value (0-10)
Client value (0-10) | txop AP-Value (0-255) Client value (0-255) } }
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>wmm-default</b>	Enables the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) default parameters. Choose this option if voice or video services are not deployed on your network.
<b>svp-voice</b>	Enables Spectralink voice-priority parameters. Choose this option if Spectralink phones are deployed on your network to improve the quality of calls.
<b>optimized-voice</b>	Enables EDCA voice-optimized profile parameters. Choose this option if voice services other than Spectralink are deployed on your network.
<b>optimized-video-voice</b>	Enables EDCA voice-optimized and video-optimized profile parameters. Choose this option when both voice and video services are deployed on your network.  <b>Note</b> If you deploy video services, admission control must be disabled.
<b>custom-voice</b>	Enables custom voice EDCA parameters for 802.11a. The EDCA parameters under this option also match the 6.0 WMM EDCA parameters when this profile is applied.

<b>custom-set</b>	<p>Enables customization of EDCA parameters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>aifs</b>—Configures the Arbitration Inter-Frame Space. AP Value (0-16) Client value (0-16)</li> <li>• <b>ecwmax</b>—Configures the maximum Contention Window. AP Value(0-10) Client Value (0-10)</li> <li>• <b>ecwmin</b>—Configures the minimum Contention Window. AP Value(0-10) Client Value(0-10)</li> <li>• <b>txop</b>—Configures the Arbitration Transmission Opportunity Limit. AP Value(0-255) Client Value(0-255)</li> </ul> <p>QoS Profile Name - Enter the QoS profile name:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bronze</li> <li>• silver</li> <li>• gold</li> <li>• platinum</li> </ul>
-------------------	---

**Command Default**

The default EDCA parameter is **wmm-default**.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to enable Spectralink voice-priority parameters:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11 edca-parameters svp-voice
```

**Related Commands**

<b>config advanced 802.11b edca-parameters</b>	Enables a specific Enhanced Distributed Channel Access (EDCA) profile on the 802.11a network.
<b>show 802.11a</b>	Displays basic 802.11a network settings.

**Related Topics**

[config advanced 802.11 coverage fail-rate](#), on page 597

[config advanced 802.11 channel update](#), on page 595

## config advanced 802.11 factory

To reset 802.11a advanced settings back to the factory defaults, use the **config advanced 802.11 factory** command.

**config advanced 802.11 { a | b } factory**

Syntax Description		
<b>a</b>		Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>		Specifies the 802.11b/g network.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to return all the 802.11a advanced settings to their factory defaults:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11a factory
```

**Related Commands** [show advanced 802.11a channel](#)

**Related Topics**

[config advanced 802.11 group-mode](#), on page 604

## config advanced 802.11 group-member

To configure members in 802.11 static RF group, use the **config advanced 802.11 group-member** command.

**config advanced 802.11 { a | b } group-member { add | remove } controller controller-ip-address**

Syntax Description		
<b>a</b>		Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>		Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>add</b>		Adds a controller to the static RF group.
<b>remove</b>		Removes a controller from the static RF group.
<i>controller</i>		Name of the controller to be added.
<i>controller-ip-address</i>		IP address of the controller to be added.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to add a controller in the 802.11a automatic RF group:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11a group-member add cisco-controller 209.165.200.225
```

**Related Commands** [show advanced 802.11a group](#)  
[config advanced 802.11 group-mode](#)

**Related Topics**

[config advanced 802.11 group-mode](#), on page 604

## config advanced 802.11 group-mode

To set the 802.11a automatic RF group selection mode on or off, use the **config advanced 802.11 group-mode** command.

**config advanced 802.11 {a | b} group-mode {auto | leader | off | restart}**

Syntax Description		
	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<b>auto</b>	Sets the 802.11a RF group selection to automatic update mode.
	<b>leader</b>	Sets the 802.11a RF group selection to static mode, and sets this controller as the group leader.
	<b>off</b>	Sets the 802.11a RF group selection to off.
	<b>restart</b>	Restarts the 802.11a RF group selection.

**Command Default** The default 802.11a automatic RF group selection mode is auto.

The following example shows how to configure the 802.11a automatic RF group selection mode on:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11a group-mode auto
```

The following example shows how to configure the 802.11a automatic RF group selection mode off:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11a group-mode off
```

**Related Commands**

- show advanced 802.11a group**
- config advanced 802.11 group-member**

**Related Topics**

[config advanced 802.11 group-member](#), on page 603

## config advanced 802.11 logging channel

To turn the channel change logging mode on or off, use the **config advanced 802.11 logging channel** command.

**config advanced 802.11 {a | b} logging channel {on | off}**

Syntax Description		
	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<b>logging channel</b>	Logs channel changes.
	<b>on</b>	Enables the 802.11 channel logging.

---

<b>off</b>	Disables 802.11 channel logging.
------------	----------------------------------

---

**Command Default** The default channel change logging mode is Off (disabled).

The following example shows how to turn the 802.11a logging channel selection mode on:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11a logging channel on
```

**Related Commands** [show advanced 802.11a logging](#)  
[config advanced 802.11b logging channel](#)

**Related Topics**

[config advanced 802.11 group-mode](#), on page 604

## config advanced 802.11 logging coverage

To turn the coverage profile logging mode on or off, use the **config advanced 802.11 logging coverage** command.

```
config advanced 802.11 { a | b } logging coverage { on | off }
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<b>on</b>	Enables the 802.11 coverage profile violation logging.
	<b>off</b>	Disables the 802.11 coverage profile violation logging.

**Command Default** The default coverage profile logging mode is Off (disabled).

The following example shows how to turn the 802.11a coverage profile violation logging selection mode on:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11a logging coverage on
```

**Related Commands** [show advanced 802.11a logging](#)  
[config advanced 802.11b logging coverage](#)

**Related Topics**

[config advanced 802.11 logging channel](#), on page 604

[config advanced 802.11 logging performance](#), on page 607

## config advanced 802.11 logging foreign

To turn the foreign interference profile logging mode on or off, use the **config advanced 802.11 logging foreign** command.

**config advanced 802.11 {a | b} logging foreign {on | off}**

Syntax Description		
<b>a</b>		Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>		Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>on</b>		Enables the 802.11 foreign interference profile violation logging.
<b>off</b>		Disables the 802.11 foreign interference profile violation logging.

**Command Default** The default foreign interference profile logging mode is Off (disabled).

The following example shows how to turn the 802.11a foreign interference profile violation logging selection mode on:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11a logging foreign on
```

**Related Commands** [show advanced 802.11a logging](#)  
[config advanced 802.11b logging foreign](#)

**Related Topics**

[config advanced 802.11 logging channel](#), on page 604  
[config advanced 802.11 logging performance](#), on page 607

## config advanced 802.11 logging load

To turn the 802.11a load profile logging mode on or off, use the **config advanced 802.11 logging load** command.

**config advanced 802.11 {a | b} logging load {on | off}**

Syntax Description		
<b>a</b>		Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>		Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>on</b>		Enables the 802.11 load profile violation logging.
<b>off</b>		Disables the 802.11 load profile violation logging.

**Command Default** The default 802.11a load profile logging mode is Off (disabled).

The following example shows how to turn the 802.11a load profile logging mode on:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11 logging load on
```

**Related Commands** [show advanced 802.11a logging](#)

**config advanced 802.11b logging load****Related Topics**

[config advanced 802.11 logging channel](#), on page 604

[config advanced 802.11 logging performance](#), on page 607

## config advanced 802.11 logging noise

To turn the 802.11a noise profile logging mode on or off, use the **config advanced 802.11 logging noise** command.

**config advanced 802.11 { a | b } logging noise { on | off }**

Syntax Description		
	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<b>on</b>	Enables the 802.11 noise profile violation logging.
	<b>off</b>	Disables the 802.11 noise profile violation logging.

**Command Default**

The default 802.11a noise profile logging mode is off (disabled).

The following example shows how to turn the 802.11a noise profile logging mode on:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11a logging noise on
```

**Related Commands**

**show advanced 802.11a logging**

**config advanced 802.11b logging noise**

**Related Topics**

[config advanced 802.11 logging channel](#), on page 604

[config advanced 802.11 logging performance](#), on page 607

## config advanced 802.11 logging performance

To turn the 802.11a performance profile logging mode on or off, use the **config advanced 802.11 logging performance** command.

**config advanced 802.11 { a | b } logging performance { on | off }**

Syntax Description		
	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<b>on</b>	Enables the 802.11 performance profile violation logging.

---

<b>off</b>	Disables the 802.11 performance profile violation logging.
------------	--

---

**Command Default**

The default 802.11a performance profile logging mode is off (disabled).

The following example shows how to turn the 802.11a performance profile logging mode on:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11a logging performance on
```

**Related Commands**

**show advanced 802.11a logging**

**config advanced 802.11b logging performance**

**Related Topics**

[config advanced 802.11 logging channel](#), on page 604

[config advanced 802.11 logging load](#), on page 606

## config advanced 802.11 logging txpower

To turn the 802.11a transmit power change logging mode on or off, use the **config advanced 802.11 logging txpower** command.

```
config advanced 802.11 {a | b} logging txpower {on | off}
```

**Syntax Description**


---

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>on</b>	Enables the 802.11 transmit power change logging.
<b>off</b>	Disables the 802.11 transmit power change logging.

---

**Command Default**

The default 802.11a transmit power change logging mode is off (disabled).

The following example shows how to turn the 802.11a transmit power change mode on:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11 logging txpower off
```

**Related Commands**

**show advanced 802.11 logging**

**config advanced 802.11b logging power**

**Related Topics**

[config advanced 802.11 logging channel](#), on page 604

[config advanced 802.11 logging performance](#), on page 607

## config advanced 802.11 monitor channel-list

To set the 802.11a noise, interference, and rogue monitoring channel list, use the **config advanced 802.11 monitor channel-list** command.

```
config advanced 802.11 { a | b } monitor channel-list { all | country | dca }
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<b>all</b>	Monitors all channels.
	<b>country</b>	Monitors the channels used in the configured country code.
	<b>dca</b>	Monitors the channels used by the automatic channel assignment.

**Command Default** The default 802.11a noise, interference, and rogue monitoring channel list is country.

The following example shows how to monitor the channels used in the configured country:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11 monitor channel-list country
```

**Related Commands** [show advanced 802.11a monitor coverage](#)

### Related Topics

[config advanced 802.11 monitor signal](#), on page 612

[config advanced 802.11 monitor load](#), on page 610

## config advanced 802.11 monitor coverage

To set the coverage measurement interval between 60 and 3600 seconds, use the **config advanced 802.11 monitor coverage** command.

```
config advanced 802.11 { a | b } monitor coverage seconds
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<i>seconds</i>	Coverage measurement interval between 60 and 3600 seconds.

**Command Default** The default coverage measurement interval is 180 seconds.

The following example shows how to set the coverage measurement interval to 60 seconds:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11 monitor coverage 60
```

**Related Commands**

- show advanced 802.11a monitor
- config advanced 802.11b monitor coverage

**Related Topics**

- [config advanced 802.11 monitor signal](#), on page 612
- [config advanced 802.11 monitor load](#), on page 610

## config advanced 802.11 monitor load

To set the load measurement interval between 60 and 3600 seconds, use the **config advanced 802.11 monitor load** command.

**config advanced 802.11** { **a** | **b** } **monitor load** *seconds*

Syntax Description		
<b>a</b>		Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>		Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<i>seconds</i>		Load measurement interval between 60 and 3600 seconds.

**Command Default**

The default load measurement interval is 60 seconds.

The following example shows how to set the load measurement interval to 60 seconds:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11 monitor load 60
```

**Related Commands**

- show advanced 802.11a monitor
- config advanced 802.11b monitor load

**Related Topics**

- [config advanced 802.11 monitor signal](#), on page 612
- [config advanced 802.11 monitor mode](#), on page 610

## config advanced 802.11 monitor mode

To enable or disable 802.11a access point monitoring, use the **config advanced 802.11 monitor mode** command.

**config advanced 802.11** { **a** | **b** } **monitor mode** { **enable** | **disable** }

Syntax Description		
<b>a</b>		Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>		Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>enable</b>		Enables the 802.11 access point monitoring.

<b>disable</b>	Disables the 802.11 access point monitoring.
----------------	--

**Command Default**

The default 802.11a access point monitoring is enabled.

The following example shows how to enable the 802.11a access point monitoring:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11a monitor mode enable
```

**Related Commands**

**show advanced 802.11a monitor**

**config advanced 802.11b monitor mode**

**Related Topics**

[config advanced 802.11 monitor signal](#), on page 612

[config advanced 802.11 monitor load](#), on page 610

## config advanced 802.11 monitor ndp-type

To configure the 802.11 access point radio resource management (RRM) Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP) type, use the **config advanced 802.11 monitor ndp-type** command:

```
config advanced 802.11 { a | b } monitor ndp-type { protected | transparent }
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>protected</b>	Specifies the Tx RRM protected NDP.
<b>transparent</b>	Specifies the Tx RRM transparent NDP.

**Command Default**

None

**Usage Guidelines**

Before you configure the 802.11 access point RRM NDP type, ensure that you have disabled the network by entering the **config 802.11 disable network** command.

The following example shows how to enable the 802.11a access point RRM NDP type as protected:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11 monitor ndp-type protected
```

**Related Commands**

**config advanced 802.11 monitor**

**config advanced 802.11 monitor mode**

**config advanced 802.11 disable**

**Related Topics**

[config advanced 802.11 monitor signal](#), on page 612

[config advanced 802.11 monitor load](#), on page 610

## config advanced 802.11 monitor noise

To set the 802.11a noise measurement interval between 60 and 3600 seconds, use the **config advanced 802.11 monitor noise** command.

**config advanced 802.11** { **a** | **b** } **monitor noise** *seconds*

Syntax Description		
<b>a</b>		Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>		Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<i>seconds</i>		Noise measurement interval between 60 and 3600 seconds.

**Command Default** The default 802.11a noise measurement interval is 80 seconds.

The following example shows how to set the noise measurement interval to 120 seconds:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11 monitor noise 120
```

**Related Commands** [show advanced 802.11a monitor](#)  
[config advanced 802.11b monitor noise](#)

### Related Topics

[config advanced 802.11 monitor signal](#), on page 612

[config advanced 802.11 monitor load](#), on page 610

## config advanced 802.11 monitor signal

To set the signal measurement interval between 60 and 3600 seconds, use the **config advanced 802.11 monitor signal** command.

**config advanced 802.11** { **a** | **b** } **monitor signal** *seconds*

Syntax Description		
<b>a</b>		Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>		Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<i>seconds</i>		Signal measurement interval between 60 and 3600 seconds.

**Command Default** The default signal measurement interval is 60 seconds.

The following example shows how to set the signal measurement interval to 120 seconds:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11 monitor signal 120
```

**Related Commands** [show advanced 802.11a monitor](#)

**config advanced 802.11b monitor signal****Related Topics**

[config advanced 802.11 monitor load](#), on page 610

**config advanced 802.11 profile foreign**

To set the foreign 802.11a transmitter interference threshold between 0 and 100 percent, use the **config advanced 802.11 profile foreign** command.

**config advanced 802.11** { **a** | **b** } **profile foreign** { **global** | *cisco\_ap* } *percent*

**Syntax Description**

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>global</b>	Configures all 802.11a Cisco lightweight access points.
<i>cisco_ap</i>	Cisco lightweight access point name.
<i>percent</i>	802.11a foreign 802.11a interference threshold between 0 and 100 percent.

**Command Default**

The default foreign 802.11a transmitter interference threshold value is 10.

The following example shows how to set the foreign 802.11a transmitter interference threshold for all Cisco lightweight access points to 50 percent:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced 802.11a profile foreign global 50
```

The following example shows how to set the foreign 802.11a transmitter interference threshold for AP1 to 0 percent:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced 802.11 profile foreign AP1 0
```

**Related Topics**

[config advanced 802.11 profile throughput](#), on page 440

**config advanced 802.11 profile noise**

To set the 802.11a foreign noise threshold between -127 and 0 dBm, use the **config advanced 802.11 profile noise** command.

**config advanced 802.11** { **a** | **b** } **profile noise** { **global** | *cisco\_ap* } *dBm*

**Syntax Description**

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a/n network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g/n network.

<b>global</b>	Configures all 802.11a Cisco lightweight access point specific profiles.
<i>cisco_ap</i>	Cisco lightweight access point name.
<i>dBm</i>	802.11a foreign noise threshold between -127 and 0 dBm.

**Command Default**

The default foreign noise threshold value is -70 dBm.

The following example shows how to set the 802.11a foreign noise threshold for all Cisco lightweight access points to -127 dBm:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced 802.11a profile noise global -127
```

The following example shows how to set the 802.11a foreign noise threshold for AP1 to 0 dBm:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced 802.11a profile noise AP1 0
```

**Related Topics**

[config advanced 802.11 profile throughput](#), on page 440

[config advanced 802.11 profile foreign](#), on page 438

## config advanced 802.11 profile throughput

To set the Cisco lightweight access point data-rate throughput threshold between 1000 and 10000000 bytes per second, use the **config advanced 802.11 profile throughput** command.

**config advanced 802.11 {a | b} profile throughput {global | cisco\_ap} value**

**Syntax Description**

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<b>global</b>	Configures all 802.11a Cisco lightweight access point specific profiles.
<i>cisco_ap</i>	Cisco lightweight access point name.
<i>value</i>	802.11a Cisco lightweight access point throughput threshold between 1000 and 10000000 bytes per second.

**Command Default**

The default Cisco lightweight access point data-rate throughput threshold value is 1,000,000 bytes per second.

The following example shows how to set all Cisco lightweight access point data-rate thresholds to 1000 bytes per second:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced 802.11 profile throughput global 1000
```

The following example shows how to set the AP1 data-rate threshold to 10000000 bytes per second:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced 802.11 profile throughput AP1 1000000
```

### Related Topics

[config advanced 802.11 profile foreign](#), on page 438

## config advanced 802.11 profile utilization

To set the RF utilization threshold between 0 and 100 percent, use the **config advanced 802.11 profile utilization** command. The operating system generates a trap when this threshold is exceeded.

```
config advanced 802.11 { a | b } profile utilization { global | cisco_ap } percent
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<b>global</b>	Configures a global Cisco lightweight access point specific profile.
	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Cisco lightweight access point name.
	<i>percent</i>	802.11a RF utilization threshold between 0 and 100 percent.

### Command Default

The default RF utilization threshold value is 80 percent.

The following example shows how to set the RF utilization threshold for all Cisco lightweight access points to 0 percent:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced 802.11 profile utilization global 0
```

The following example shows how to set the RF utilization threshold for AP1 to 100 percent:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config advanced 802.11 profile utilization AP1 100
```

### Related Topics

[config advanced 802.11 profile throughput](#), on page 440

[config advanced 802.11 profile foreign](#), on page 438

## config advanced 802.11 receiver

To set the advanced receiver configuration settings, use the **config advanced 802.11 receiver** command.

```
config advanced 802.11 { a | b } receiver { default | rxstart jumpThreshold value }
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
	<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
	<b>receiver</b>	Specifies the receiver configuration.

<b>default</b>	Specifies the default advanced receiver configuration.
<b>rxstart jumpThreshold</b>	Specifies the receiver start signal. <b>Note</b> We recommend that you do not use this option as it is for Cisco internal use only.
<i>value</i>	Jump threshold configuration value between 0 and 127.

**Command Default**

None

**Usage Guidelines**

- Before you change the 802.11 receiver configuration, you must disable the 802.11 network.
- We recommend that you do not use the **rxstart jumpThreshold** *value* option as it is for Cisco internal use only.

The following example shows how to prevent changes to receiver parameters while the network is enabled:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11 receiver default
```

**Related Topics**

[config advanced 802.11 monitor signal](#), on page 612

## config advanced 802.11 tpc-version

To configure the Transmit Power Control (TPC) version for a radio, use the **config advanced 802.11 tpc-version** command.

```
config advanced 802.11 {a | b} tpc-version {1 | 2}
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>1</b>	Specifies the TPC version 1 that offers strong signal coverage and stability.
<b>2</b>	Specifies TPC version 2 is for scenarios where voice calls are extensively used. The Tx power is dynamically adjusted with the goal of minimum interference. It is suitable for dense networks. In this mode, there could be higher roaming delays and coverage hole incidents.

**Command Default**

The default TPC version for a radio is 1.

The following example shows how to configure the TPC version as 1 for the 802.11a radio:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11a tpc-version 1
```

**Related Commands** `config advanced 802.11 tpcv1-thresh`

**Related Topics**

[config advanced 802.11 tpcv2-intense](#), on page 617

## config advanced 802.11 tpcv1-thresh

To configure the threshold for Transmit Power Control (TPC) version 1 of a radio, use the **config advanced 802.11 tpcv1-thresh** command.

**config advanced 802.11** { **a** | **b** } **tpcv1-thresh** *threshold*

**Syntax Description**

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g/n network.
<i>threshold</i>	Threshold value between –50 dBm to –80 dBm.

The following example shows how to configure the threshold as –60 dBm for TPC version 1 of the 802.11a radio:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11 tpcv1-thresh -60
```

**Related Commands** `config advanced 802.11 tpc-thresh`

`config advanced 802.11 tpcv2-thresh`

**Related Topics**

[config advanced 802.11 tpc-version](#), on page 616

## config advanced 802.11 tpcv2-intense

To configure the computational intensity for Transmit Power Control (TPC) version 2 of a radio, use the **config advanced 802.11 tpcv2-intense** command.

**config advanced 802.11** { **a** | **b** } **tpcv2-intense** *intensity*

**Syntax Description**

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g/n network.
<i>intensity</i>	Computational intensity value between 1 to 100.

The following example shows how to configure the computational intensity as 50 for TPC version 2 of the 802.11a radio:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11 tpcv2-intense 50
```

**Related Commands** `config advanced 802.11 tpc-thresh`

**config advanced 802.11 tpcv2-thresh**

**config advanced 802.11 tpcv2-per-chan**

#### Related Topics

[config advanced 802.11 tpc-version](#), on page 616

## config advanced 802.11 tpcv2-per-chan

To configure the Transmit Power Control Version 2 on a per-channel basis, use the **config advanced 802.11 tpcv2-per-chan** command.

**config advanced 802.11 {a | b} tpcv2-per-chan {enable | disable}**

#### Syntax Description

<b>enable</b>	Enables the configuration of TPC version 2 on a per-channel basis.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the configuration of TPC version 2 on a per-channel basis.

The following example shows how to enable TPC version 2 on a per-channel basis for the 802.11a radio:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11 tpcv2-per-chan enable
```

#### Related Commands

**config advanced 802.11 tpc-thresh**

**config advanced 802.11 tpcv2-thresh**

**config advanced 802.11 tpcv2-intense**

#### Related Topics

[config advanced 802.11 tpc-version](#), on page 616

## config advanced 802.11 tpcv2-thresh

To configure the threshold for Transmit Power Control (TPC) version 2 of a radio, use the **config advanced 802.11 tpcv2-thresh** command.

**config advanced 802.11 {a | b} tpcv2-thresh *threshold***

#### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies the 802.11a network.
<b>b</b>	Specifies the 802.11b/g network.
<i>threshold</i>	Threshold value between –50 dBm to –80 dBm.

The following example shows how to configure the threshold as –60 dBm for TPC version 2 of the 802.11a radio:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11a tpcv2-thresh -60
```

**Related Commands**

- config advanced 802.11 tpc-thresh
- config advanced 802.11 tpcv1-thresh
- config advanced 802.11 tpcv2-per-chan

**Related Topics**

[config advanced 802.11 tpc-version](#), on page 616

## config advanced 802.11 txpower-update

To initiate updates of the 802.11a transmit power for every Cisco lightweight access point, use the **config advanced 802.11 txpower-update** command.

```
config advanced 802.11 {a | b} txpower-update
```

Syntax Description	a	b
	Specifies the 802.11a network.	
		Specifies the 802.11b/g network.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to initiate updates of 802.11a transmit power for an 802.11a access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced 802.11 txpower-update
```

**Related Commands** config advance 802.11b txpower-update

**Related Topics**

[config client location-calibration](#), on page 620

## config advanced dot11-padding

To enable or disable over-the-air frame padding, use the **config advanced dot11-padding** command.

```
config advanced dot11-padding {enable | disable}
```

Syntax Description	enable	disable
	Enables the over-the-air frame padding.	
		Disables the over-the-air frame padding.

**Command Default** The default over-the-air frame padding is disabled.

The following example shows how to enable over-the-air frame padding:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config advanced dot11-padding enable
```

**Related Commands**

```
debug dot11
debug dot11 mgmt interface
debug dot11 mgmt msg
debug dot11 mgmt ssid
debug dot11 mgmt state-machine
debug dot11 mgmt station
show advanced dot11-padding
```

**Related Topics**

[config client location-calibration](#), on page 620

## config client location-calibration

To configure link aggregation, use the **config client location-calibration** command.

```
config client location-calibration { enable mac_address interval | disable mac_address }
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>enable</b>	(Optional) Specifies that client location calibration is enabled.
<i>mac_address</i>	MAC address of the client.
<i>interval</i>	Measurement interval in seconds.
<b>disable</b>	(Optional) Specifies that client location calibration is disabled.

**Command Default**

None

The following example shows how to enable the client location calibration for the client 37:15:85:2a with a measurement interval of 45 seconds:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config client location-calibration enable 37:15:86:2a:Bc:cf 45
```

**Related Topics**

[debug airewave-director](#)

## config network rf-network-name

To set the RF-Network name, use the **config network rf-network-name** command.

```
config network rf-network-name name
```

---

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	RF-Network name. The name can contain up to 19 characters.
---------------------------	-------------	--

---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following example shows how to set the RF-network name to travelers:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config network rf-network-name travelers
```

---

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>show network summary</b>
-------------------------	-----------------------------

**Related Topics**

[debug airewave-director](#)

# debug Commands

This section lists the **debug** commands to manage Radio Resource Management (RRM) settings of the controller.



## Caution

Debug commands are reserved for use only under the direction of Cisco personnel. Do not use these commands without direction from Cisco-certified staff.

## debug dot11

To configure the debugging of 802.11 events, use the **debug dot11** command.

**debug dot11** {all | load-balancing | management | mobile | nmsp | probe | rldp | rogue | state} {enable | disable}

### Syntax Description

<b>all</b>	Configures the debugging of all 802.11 messages.
<b>load-balancing</b>	Configures the debugging of 802.11 load balancing events.
<b>management</b>	Configures the debugging of 802.11 MAC management messages.
<b>mobile</b>	Configures the debugging of 802.11 mobile events.
<b>nmsp</b>	Configures the debugging of the 802.11 NMSP interface events.
<b>probe</b>	Configures the debugging of probe.
<b>rldp</b>	Configures the debugging of 802.11 Rogue Location Discovery.
<b>rogue</b>	Configures the debugging of 802.11 rogue events.
<b>state</b>	Configures the debugging of 802.11 mobile state transitions.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the 802.11 debugging.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the 802.11 debugging.

### Command Default

None

The following example shows how to enable the debugging of 802.11 settings:

```
(Cisco Controller) > debug dot11 state enable
(Cisco Controller) > debug dot11 mobile enable
```



## FlexConnect Commands

---

- [show Commands](#), on page 624
- [config Commands](#), on page 627
- [debug Commands](#), on page 633

# show Commands

## show ap flexconnect

To view the details of APs in FlexConnect mode, use the **show ap flexconnect** command.

**show ap flexconnect module-vlan** *ap-name*

Syntax Description	
<b>module-vlan</b>	Displays the status of FlexConnect local switching and VLAN ID value
<i>ap-name</i>	Cisco AP name

## show capwap reap association

To display the list of clients associated with an access point and their SSIDs, use the **show capwap reap association** command.

**show capwap reap association**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

The following example shows how to display clients associated to an access point and their SSIDs:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show capwap reap association
```

### Related Topics

[config flexconnect group](#)  
[show capwap reap status](#), on page 624

## show capwap reap status

To display the status of the FlexConnect access point (connected or standalone), use the **show capwap reap status** command.

**show capwap reap status**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Usage Guidelines** The command shows only the VLAN when configured as AP-specific.

The following example shows how to display the status of the FlexConnect access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show capwap reap status
```

**Related Topics**

[config flexconnect group](#)  
[show capwap reap association](#), on page 624

## show flexconnect acl detailed

To display a detailed summary of FlexConnect access control lists, use the **show flexconnect acl detailed** command.

**show flexconnect acl detailed** *acl-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>acl-name</i>	Name of the access control list.
---------------------------	-----------------	----------------------------------

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display the FlexConnect detailed ACLs:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show flexconnect acl detailed acl-2
```

**Related Topics**

[config flexconnect \[ipv6\] acl](#), on page 629

## show flexconnect acl summary

To display a summary of all access control lists on FlexConnect access points, use the **show flexconnect acl summary** command.

**show flexconnect acl summary**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to display the FlexConnect ACL summary:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show flexconnect acl summary
ACL Name                               Status
-----
acl1                                     Modified
acl10                                    Modified
acl100                                   Modified
acl101                                   Modified
acl102                                   Modified
acl103                                   Modified
acl104                                   Modified
acl105                                   Modified
acl106                                   Modified
```

## show flexconnect group detail

To display details of a FlexConnect group, use the **show flexconnect group detail** command.

**show flexconnect group detail** *group\_name*

---

### Syntax Description

<i>group_name</i>	Name of the FlexConnect group.
-------------------	--------------------------------

---

The following example shows how to display the detailed information for a specific FlexConnect group:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show flexconnect group detail myflexgroup
Number of Ap's in Group: 1
00:0a:b8:3b:0b:c2  AP1200  Joined
Group Radius Auth Servers:
  Primary Server Index ..... Disabled
  Secondary Server Index ..... Disabled
```

### Related Topics

[config flexconnect group](#)

## show flexconnect group summary

To display the current list of FlexConnect groups, use the **show flexconnect group summary** command.

**show flexconnect group summary**

---

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

### Command Default

None

The following example shows how to display the current list of FlexConnect groups:

```
(Cisco Controller) >show flexconnect group summary
flexconnect Group Summary:  Count 1
Group Name      # APs
Group 1         1
```

### Related Topics

[config flexconnect group](#)

# config Commands

## config ap flexconnect vlan

To enable or disable VLAN tagging for a FlexConnect access, use the **config ap flexconnect vlan** command.

```
config ap flexconnect vlan {enable | disable} cisco_ap
```

Syntax Description	enable	Enables the access point's VLAN tagging.
	disable	Disables the access point's VLAN tagging.
	cisco_ap	Name of the Cisco lightweight access point.

**Command Default** Disabled. Once enabled, WLANs enabled for local switching inherit the VLAN assigned at the Cisco WLC.

This example shows how to enable the access point's VLAN tagging for a FlexConnect access:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config ap flexconnect vlan enable AP02
```

### Related Topics

- [config ap flexconnect radius auth set](#)
- [config ap flexconnect vlan](#), on page 627
- [config ap flexconnect vlan native](#), on page 628
- [config ap flexconnect vlan wlan](#), on page 628

## config ap flexconnect vlan add

To add a VLAN to a FlexConnect access point, use the **config ap flexconnect vlan add** command.

```
config ap flexconnect vlan add vlan-id acl in-acl out-acl cisco_ap
```

Syntax Description	vlan-id	VLAN identifier.
	acl	ACL name that contains up to 32 alphanumeric characters.
	in-acl	Inbound ACL name that contains up to 32 alphanumeric characters.
	out-acl	Outbound ACL name that contains up to 32 alphanumeric characters.
	cisco_ap	Name of the Cisco lightweight access point.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure the FlexConnect access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config ap flexconnect vlan add 21 acl inacl1 outacl1 ap1
```

#### Related Topics

- [config ap flexconnect vlan](#), on page 627
- [config ap flexconnect radius auth set](#)
- [config ap flexconnect vlan native](#), on page 628
- [config ap flexconnect vlan wlan](#), on page 628

## config ap flexconnect vlan native

To configure a native VLAN for a FlexConnect access point, use the **config ap flexconnect vlan native** command.

```
config ap flexconnect vlan native vlan-id cisco_ap
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>vlan-id</i>	VLAN identifier.
	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Name of the Cisco lightweight access point.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure a native VLAN for a FlexConnect access point mode:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config ap flexconnect vlan native 6 AP02
```

#### Related Topics

- [config ap flexconnect vlan](#), on page 627
- [config ap flexconnect radius auth set](#)
- [config ap flexconnect vlan add](#), on page 627
- [config ap flexconnect vlan wlan](#), on page 628

## config ap flexconnect vlan wlan

To assign a VLAN ID to a FlexConnect access point, use the **config ap flexconnect vlan wlan** command.

```
config ap flexconnect vlan wlan wlan-id vlan-id cisco_ap
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>wlan-id</i>	WLAN identifier
	<i>vlan-id</i>	VLAN identifier (1 - 4094).
	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Name of the Cisco lightweight access point.

**Command Default** VLAN ID associated to the WLAN.

The following example shows how to assign a VLAN ID to a FlexConnect access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config ap flexconnect vlan wlan 192.12.12.1 6 AP02
```

### Related Topics

- [config ap flexconnect vlan](#), on page 627
- [config ap flexconnect radius auth set](#)
- [config ap flexconnect vlan add](#), on page 627
- [config ap flexconnect vlan native](#), on page 628

## config flexconnect [ipv6] acl

To apply access control lists that are configured on a FlexConnect access point, use the **config flexconnect [ipv6] acl** command. Use the **ipv6** keyword to configure IPv6 FlexConnect ACLs .

```
config flexconnect [ipv6] acl {apply | create | delete} acl_name
```

Syntax Description		
<b>ipv6</b>		Use this option to configure IPv6 FlexConnect ACLs. If you don't use this option, then IPv4 FlexConnect ACLs will be configured.
<b>apply</b>		Applies an ACL to the data path.
<b>create</b>		Creates an ACL.
<b>delete</b>		Deletes an ACL.
<i>acl_name</i>		ACL name that contains up to 32 alphanumeric characters.

The following example shows how to apply the IPv4 ACL configured on a FlexConnect access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config flexconnect acl apply acl1
```

## config flexconnect [ipv6] acl rule

To configure access control list (ACL) rules on a FlexConnect access point, use the **config flexconnect [ipv6] acl rule** command.

```
config flexconnect [ipv6] acl rule {action rule_name rule_index {permit | deny} | add rule_name rule_index | change index rule_name old_index new_index | delete rule_name rule_index | destination address rule_name rule_index ip_address netmask | destination port range rule_name rule_index start_port end_port | direction rule_name rule_index {in | out | any} | dscp rule_name rule_index dscp | protocol rule_name rule_index protocol | source address rule_name rule_index ip_address netmask | source port range rule_name rule_index start_port end_port | swap index rule_name index_1 index_2}
```

Syntax Description		
<b>ipv6</b>		Use this option to configure IPv6 FlexConnect ACL rules. If you don't use this option, then IPv4 FlexConnect ACL rules will be configured.

<b>action</b>	Configures whether to permit or deny access.
<i>rule_name</i>	ACL name that contains up to 32 alphanumeric characters.
<i>rule_index</i>	Rule index between 1 and 32.
<b>permit</b>	Permits the rule action.
<b>deny</b>	Denies the rule action.
<b>add</b>	Adds a new rule.
<b>change</b>	Changes a rule's index.
<b>index</b>	Specifies a rule index.
<b>delete</b>	Deletes a rule.
<b>destination address</b>	Configures a rule's destination IP address and netmask.
<i>ip_address</i>	IP address of the rule.
<i>netmask</i>	Netmask of the rule.
<i>start_port</i>	Start port number (between 0 and 65535).
<i>end_port</i>	End port number (between 0 and 65535).
<b>direction</b>	Configures a rule's direction to in, out, or any.
<b>in</b>	Configures a rule's direction to in.
<b>out</b>	Configures a rule's direction to out.
<b>any</b>	Configures a rule's direction to any.
<b>dscp</b>	Configures a rule's DSCP.
<i>dscp</i>	Number between 0 and 63, or <b>any</b> .
<b>protocol</b>	Configures a rule's DSCP.
<i>protocol</i>	Number between 0 and 255, or <b>any</b> .
<b>source address</b>	Configures a rule's source IP address and netmask.
<b>source port range</b>	Configures a rule's source port range.
<b>swap</b>	Swaps two rules' indices.
<i>index_1</i>	The rule first index to swap.
<i>index_2</i>	The rule index to swap the first index with.

**Command Default** None

This example shows how to configure an ACL to permit access:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config flexconnect acl rule action lab1 4 permit
```

## config flexconnect arp-caching

To save an ARP entry for a client in the cache with locally switched WLAN on FlexConnect APs or in a software-defined access (Fabric) deployment, use **config flexconnect arp-caching** command.

```
config flexconnect arp-caching {enable } disable}
```

Syntax Description	
<b>arp-caching enable</b>	Instructs the access point to save the ARP entry for a client in the cache and reply on its behalf of the client for locally switched WLAN.
<b>arp-caching disable</b>	Disables ARP caching.

**Command Default** None

### Example

The following example shows how to apply the proxy ARP with locally switched WLAN on FlexConnect APs.

```
(Cisco Controller) >config flexconnect arp-caching enable
```

## config flexconnect group vlan

To configure VLAN for a FlexConnect group, use the **config flexconnect group vlan** command.

```
config flexconnect group group_name vlan {add vlan-id acl in-aclname out-aclname | delete vlan-id}
```

Syntax Description	
<i>group_name</i>	FlexConnect group name.
<b>add</b>	Adds a VLAN for the FlexConnect group.
<i>vlan-id</i>	VLAN ID.
<b>acl</b>	Specifies an access control list.
<i>in-aclname</i>	In-bound ACL name.
<i>out-aclname</i>	Out-bound ACL name.
<b>delete</b>	Deletes a VLAN from the FlexConnect group.

The following example shows how to add VLAN ID 1 for the FlexConnect group myflexacl where the in-bound ACL name is in-acl and the out-bound ACL is out-acl:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config flexconnect group vlan myflexacl vlan add 1 acl in-acl out-acl
```

### Related Topics

- [debug flexconnect group](#), on page 636
- [show flexconnect group detail](#), on page 626
- [show flexconnect group summary](#), on page 626

## config flexconnect join min-latency

To enable or disable the access point to choose the controller with the least latency when joining, use the **config flexconnect join min-latency** command.

```
config flexconnect join min-latency {enable | disable} cisco_ap
```

Syntax Description	enable	Disables the access point to choose the controller with the least latency when joining.
	disable	Enables the access point to choose the controller with the least latency when joining.
	<i>cisco_ap</i>	Disables the access point to choose the controller with the least latency when joining.
		Cisco lightweight access point.

**Command Default** The access point cannot choose the controller with the least latency when joining.

**Usage Guidelines** When you enable this feature, the access point calculates the time between the discovery request and discovery response and joins the controller that responds first.

This configuration overrides the HA setting on the controller, and is applicable only for OEAP access points.

The following example shows how to enable the access point to choose the controller with the least latency when joining:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config flexconnect join min-latency enable CISCO_AP
```

# debug Commands

## debug capwap reap

To configure the debugging of Control and Provisioning of Wireless Access Points (CAPWAP) settings on a FlexConnect access point, use the **debug capwap reap** command.

**debug capwap reap** [**mgmt** | **load**]

Syntax Description	mgmt	(Optional) Configures the debugging for client authentication and association messages.
	load	(Optional) Configures the debugging for payload activities, which is useful when the FlexConnect access point boots up in standalone mode.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to configure the debugging of FlexConnect client authentication and association messages:

```
(Cisco Controller) >debug capwap reap mgmt
```

## debug dot11 mgmt interface

To configure debugging of 802.11 management interface events, use the **debug dot11 mgmt interface** command.

**debug dot11 mgmt interface**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to debug 802.11 management interface events:

```
(Cisco Controller) >debug dot11 mgmt interface
```

## debug dot11 mgmt msg

To configure debugging of 802.11 management messages, use the **debug dot11 mgmt msg** command.

**debug dot11 mgmt msg**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

This example shows how to debug dot11 management messages:

```
(Cisco Controller) >debug dot11 mgmt msg
```

## debug dot11 mgmt ssid

To configure debugging of 802.11 SSID management events, use the **debug dot11 mgmt ssid** command.

**debug dot11 mgmt ssid**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following example shows how to configure the debugging of 802.11 SSID management events:

```
(Cisco Controller) >debug dot11 mgmt ssid
```

## debug dot11 mgmt state-machine

To configure debugging of the 802.11 state machine, use the **debug dot11 mgmt state-machine** command.

**debug dot11 mgmt state-machine**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following example shows how to configure the debugging of 802.11 state machine:

```
(Cisco Controller) >debug dot11 mgmt state-machine
```

## debug dot11 mgmt station

To configure the debugging of the management station settings, use the **debug dot11 mgmt station** command.

**debug dot11 mgmt station**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

The following example shows how to configure the debugging of the management station settings:

```
(Cisco Controller) >debug dot11 mgmt station
```

## debug flexconnect aaa

To configure debugging of FlexConnect backup RADIUS server events or errors, use the **debug flexconnect aaa** command.

**debug flexconnect aaa** { **event** | **error** } { **enable** | **disable** }

Syntax Description	event	Configures the debugging for FlexConnect RADIUS server events.
	<b>error</b>	Configures the debugging for FlexConnect RADIUS server errors.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables the debugging of FlexConnect RADIUS server settings.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the debugging of FlexConnect RADIUS server settings.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable the debugging of FlexConnect RADIUS server events:

```
(Cisco Controller) >debug flexconnect aaa event enable
```

## debug flexconnect acl

Configures debugging of FlexConnect access control lists (ACLs), use the **debug flexconnect acl** command.

**debug flexconnect acl** { **enable** | **disable** }

Syntax Description	enable	Enables the debugging of FlexConnect ACLs.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the debugging of FlexConnect ACLs.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable the debugging of FlexConnect ACLs:

```
(Cisco Controller) >debug flexconnect acl enable
```

## debug flexconnect cckm

Configure debugging of FlexConnect Cisco Centralized Key Management (CCKM) fast roaming, use the **debug flexconnect cckm** command.

**debug flexconnect cckm** { **enable** | **disable** }

## debug flexconnect group

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>enable</b>	Enables the debugging of FlexConnect CCKM fast roaming settings.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the debugging of FlexConnect CCKM fast roaming settings.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable the debugging of FlexConnect CCKM fast roaming events:

```
(Cisco Controller) >debug flexconnect cckm event enable
```

## debug flexconnect group

To configure debugging of FlexConnect access point groups, use the **debug flexconnect group** command.

**debug flexconnect group { enable | disable }**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>enable</b>	Enables the debugging of FlexConnect access point groups.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the debugging of FlexConnect access point groups.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable the debugging of FlexConnect access point groups:

```
(Cisco Controller) >debug flexconnect group enable
```

## debug pem

To configure debugging of the access policy manager, use the **debug pem** command.

**debug pem { events | state } { enable | disable }**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>events</b>	Configures the debugging of the policy manager events.
	<b>state</b>	Configures the debugging of the policy manager state machine.
	<b>enable</b>	Enables the debugging of the access policy manager.
	<b>disable</b>	Disables the debugging of the access policy manager.

**Command Default** None

The following example shows how to enable the debugging of the access policy manager:

```
(Cisco Controller) >debug pem state enable
```

debug pem



## Mobility Express Controller Commands

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- [Application Visibility Commands, on page 640](#)
- [Cisco Umbrella Commands, on page 641](#)
- [CleanAir Commands, on page 642](#)
- [CMX Cloud Commands, on page 643](#)
- [Commands for Collecting Log, Core, and Crash Files, on page 644](#)
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- [DNS ACL Commands, on page 648](#)
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- [VRRP Commands, on page 655](#)
- [WLAN Security Commands, on page 656](#)

## Application Visibility Commands

The following commands are used to configure Application Visibility on the Cisco Mobility Express controller.

Command	Description	Added in Release
config flexconnect group default-flexgroup avc 1 visibility { enable   disable }	To enable or disable Application Visibility in a WLAN	8.1.122.0
show flexconnect group detail default-flexgroup	To display the status of Application Visibility in each WLAN	8.1.122.0
show flexconnect avc statistics group default-flexgroup	To view Application Visibility statistics based on the flex group	8.1.122.0
show flexconnect avc statistics client <i>client_MAC</i>	To view Application Visibility statistics based on each client	8.1.122.0

## Cisco Umbrella Commands

The following commands are used to configure Cisco Umbrella in the Cisco Mobility Express network.

Command	Description	Added in Release
<b>config.opendns {Enable   Disable}</b>	To configure the Cisco Umbrella feature. You can enable or disable the feature.	<8.8 MR1>
<b>config.opendns api-token</b>	To register the Cisco Umbrella API token on the network.	<8.8 MR1>
<b>config.opendns profile {create   delete   refresh}</b>	To create, delete, or refresh a Cisco Umbrella profile that can be applied over a WLAN.	<8.8 MR1>
<b>config wlan.opendns-profile &lt;wlan-id&gt; &lt;profile-name&gt; {enable   disable}</b>	To map the Cisco Umbrella profile identity to a WLAN.	<8.8 MR1>
<b>config wlan.opendns-dhcp-opt6 &lt;wlan-id&gt; {enable   disable}</b>	To enable or disable DHCP option 6 per WLAN.	<8.8 MR1>
<b>config wlan.opendns-mode &lt;wlan-id&gt; {ignore   forced}</b>	To ignore or force the Cisco Umbrella mode on the WLAN.	<8.8 MR1>
<b>show.opendns summary</b>	To display details of Cisco Umbrella.	<8.8 MR1>

## CleanAir Commands

Command	Description	Added in Release
config 802.11b cleanair enable <i>ap_MAC</i>	To enable CleanAir on an associated AP. Not applicable to 1850 and 1830 series APs.	8.1.122.0
show 802.11b cleanair device ap <i>ap_MAC</i>	To list all the interference devices connected to the AP.	8.1.122.0
show 802.11b cleanair device type jammer	To jam a specific interference device.	8.1.122.0

## CMX Cloud Commands

Command	Description	Added in Release
config cloud-services server id-token <i>CMX_token</i>	To specify a valid CMX server token.	8.3.102.0
config cloud-services server url <i>url</i>	To specify a valid CMX server URL.	8.3.102.0
config cloud-services cmx enable	To enable CMX analytics.	8.3.102.0
show cloud-services cmx summary	To view details of the configured CMX cloud services.	8.3.102.0

## Commands for Collecting Log, Core, and Crash Files

Command	Description	Added in Release
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. transfer upload datatype support-bundle</li> <li>2. transfer upload start</li> </ol>	<p>Use these commands in sequence to collect log, core and crash files.</p> <p>The files of the following data types are collected, bundled into a .TAR file, and the uploaded to a configured TFTP or FTP server:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• run-config</li> <li>• systemtrace</li> <li>• traplog</li> <li>• debug-file</li> <li>• crashfile</li> <li>• coredump</li> <li>• ap-crash-data</li> </ul>	8.3.102.0
debug transfer all enable	To debug the code-flow, use this command before the <b>transfer upload start</b> command.	8.3.102.0
debug disable-all	To disable debugging of the code-flow.	8.3.102.0

## Commands for Software Download from Cisco.com

Step	Command	Description	Added in Release
1	transfer download ap-images mode cco	To set the mode of download of software images to be from Cisco.com.	8.3.102.0
2	transfer download ap-images cco-username <i>username</i> cco-password <i>password</i>	To specify the Cisco.com credentials to be used.	8.3.102.0
3	transfer download ap-images version { suggested   latest }	To specify whether the suggested or the latest software version images are to be downloaded.	8.3.102.0
4	transfer download ap-images cco-auto-check { enable   disable }	To set the controller to automatically check for software image updates from Cisco.com.	8.3.102.0
5	transfer download start	To start the download.	8.3.102.0

## Controller Image Upgrade Commands

The following commands are used when performing a Mobility Express controller software image upgrade.

Command	Description	Added in Release
transfer download ap-images imagePath <i>image_path</i>	To set the path of the software image on the TFTP server	8.1.122.0
transfer download ap-images mode tftp	To set the file transfer mode as TFTP	8.1.122.0
transfer download ap-images serverIp <i>ipv4_address</i>	To specify the IP address of the TFTP server	8.1.122.0
transfer download start	To save the configuration and start the image download	8.1.122.0
transfer download stop	To stop the ongoing image download	8.3.102.0
debug transfer all { enable   disable }	To debug the transfer and download with all sub commands enabled	8.1.122.0
debug transfer tftp { enable   disable }	To debug transfer download of TFTP	8.1.122.0
debug transfer trace { enable   disable }	To debug transfer trace	8.1.122.0

## DNS Commands

Command	Description	Added in Release
config network dns default	To configure the default DNS servers.	8.2.100.1
show network summary	To view a network summary, with the default DNS servers listed, if they are enabled.	8.2.100.1

## DNS ACL Commands

The following commands are used while configuring DNS IPv4 ACLs and DNS IPv6 ACLs on the Cisco Mobility Express controller.

**Table 5: DNS ACL Commands**

Command	Description	Command History
<b>config flexconnect acl create</b> <i>acl-name</i>	Creates and configures the ACL.	Introduced in 8.6.101.0
<b>config flexconnect ipv6 acl create</b> <i>acl-name</i>	Creates and configures the IPv6 ACL.	Introduced in 8.6.101.0
<b>config flexconnect acl url-domain url</b> {snmptraps     radius} <b>enable</b>     <b>disable</b>	Configures secure tunnel application support.	Introduced in 8.6.101.0
<b>config secure-tunnel network</b> {snmptraps     radius} <b>enable</b>     <b>disable</b>	Configures the secure tunnel network.	Introduced in 8.6.101.0
<b>config flexconnect acl url-domain add</b> <i>acl-nameindex</i>	Adds the URL domain to the ACL.	Introduced in 8.6.101.0
<b>config flexconnect ipv6 acl url-domain add</b> <i>acl-nameindex</i>	Adds the URL domain to the IPv6 ACL.	
<b>config flexconnect acl url-domain url</b> <i>acl-nameindexurl-name</i>	Configures the URL name in the ACL.	Introduced in 8.6.101.0
<b>config flexconnect ipv6 acl url-domain url</b> <i>acl-nameindexurl-name</i>	Configures the URL name in the IPv6 ACL.	
<b>config flexconnect acl url-domain delete</b> <i>acl-nameindex</i>	Deletes the URL domain from the ACL.	Introduced in 8.6.101.0
<b>config flexconnect ipv6 acl url-domain delete</b> <i>acl-nameindex</i>	Deletes the IPv6 URL domain from the ACL.	
<b>config flexconnect acl url-domain action</b> <i>acl-nameindex permit   deny</i>	Configures the action of an ACL rule.	Introduced in 8.6.101.0
<b>config flexconnect ipv6 acl url-domain action</b> <i>acl-nameindex permit   deny</i>	Configures the action of an IPv6 ACL rule.	

Command	Description	Command History
<b>config flexconnect group</b> <i>group-name</i> <b>policy acl {add</b> <b>  delete}</b> <i>acl-name</i>	Adds or deletes policy IPv4 ACL on the Flexconnect group.	Introduced in 8.6.101.0
<b>config flexconnect group</b> <i>group-name</i> <b>policy ipv6 acl {add</b> <b>  delete}</b> <i>acl-name</i>	Adds or deletes policy IPv6 ACL on the Flexconnect group.	
<b>config flexconnect acl apply</b> <i>acl-name</i>	Applies the IPv4 ACL to the APs.	
<b>config flexconnect ipv6 acl apply</b> <i>acl-name</i>	Applies the IPv6 ACL to the APs.	
<b>config flexconnect group</b> <i>group-name</i> <b>web-auth</b> <b>wlan</b> <i>wlan-id</i> <b>acl</b> <i>acl-name</i> <b>{enable   disable}</b>	Configures WLAN for web-auth IPv4 ACL on the Flexconnect group.	Introduced in 8.6.101.0
<b>config flexconnect group</b> <i>group-name</i> <b>web-auth</b> <b>wlan</b> <i>wlan-id</i> <b>ipv6</b> <b>acl</b> <i>acl-name</i> <b>{enable   disable}</b>	Configures WLAN for web-auth IPv6 ACL on the Flexconnect group.	Introduced in 8.6.101.0
<b>show flexconnect acl {summary</b> <b>  detailed</b> <i>acl-name</i> }	Displays the summary of the Access Control Lists or the detailed Access Control List information.	Introduced in 8.6.101.0
<b>show flexconnect ipv6acl</b> <b>{summary   detailed</b> <i>acl-name</i> }	Displays the summary of the IPv6 Access Control Lists or the detailed IPv6 Access Control List information.	Introduced in 8.6.101.0

## EoGRE Commands

The following commands are available once Ethernet over GRE (EoGRE) configurations are enabled for the Cisco Mobility Express network. EoGRE tunnels in Cisco Mobility Express only support FlexConnect mode.

Command	Description	Added in Release
<b>config tunnel</b>	To add or delete custom CCX multicast addresses for RFID tag tracking.  The addresses that can be configured include <b>0x01</b> , <b>0x40</b> , <b>0x96</b> , <b>0x00</b> , and <b>0x03</b> .	8.8.100.0
<b>config tunnel</b>	To	8.8.100.0
<b>config tunnel</b>	To	8.8.100.0
<b>config tunnel</b>	To	8.8.100.0
<b>config tunnel profile rule add</b> <i>profile-name</i> <b>realm-filter</b> <i>realm-string</i> <b>eogre vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i> <i>domain-name</i>	To add a new rule to the profile.	8.8.100.0
<b>config tunnel profile rule delete</b> <i>profile-name</i> <b>realm-filter</b> <i>realm-string</i>	To delete an existing rule from the profile.	8.8.100.0
<b>config tunnel profile rule modify</b> <i>profile-name</i> <b>realm-filter</b> <i>realm-string</i> <b>eogre vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i> <i>domain-name</i>	To modify an existing rule.	8.8.100.0
<b>config tunnel</b>	To	8.8.100.0
<b>config rfid rate-limit</b>	To configure the RFID message rate limit over a cycle of processing.	8.8.100.0

Command	Description	Added in Release
<b>config rfid status {enable   disable}</b>	To enable or disable RFID tag data collection.	8.8.100.0
<b>config rfid timeout</b>	To configure the RFID tag data timeout.	8.8.100.0
<b>show rfid client</b>	To display the summary of RFID tags that are clients.	8.8.100.0
<b>show rfid config</b>	To display the configuration options for RFID tag tracking.	8.8.100.0
<b>show rfid detail</b>	To display detailed information for a specified RFID tag.	8.8.100.0
<b>show rfid summary</b>	To display summary information for all known RFID tags.	8.8.100.0

## Migration Commands

The following commands are used for converting an AP from Mobility Express software image to Lightweight CAPWAP AP software image, and vice-versa.

Command	Description	Added in Release
ap-type capwap	To convert ap-type from Mobility Express to CAPWAP	8.1.122.0
ap-type mobilityexpress <i>tftp://tftp_server/file_name</i>	To convert ap-type from CAPWAP to Mobility Express, when running an Mobility Express software image	8.1.122.0
config ap unifiedmode <i>switch_name</i> <i>switch_IP_address</i>	To convert all APs to type CAPWAP simultaneously from the switch	8.1.122.0

## Next Preferred Master AP and Forced Failover

Command	Description	Added in Release
config ap next-preferred-master <i>cisco_ap_name</i>	To set the next preferred master AP.	8.3.102.0
config ap next-preferred-master <i>cisco_ap_name</i> forced-failover	To set the next preferred master AP and to manually trigger a failover to that AP.	8.3.102.0

## NTP Commands

Command	Description	Added in Release
config time ntp server 1 <i>FQDN_of_server</i>	To configure the fully qualified domain name of the NTP server having, for example here, NTP index 1.	8.2.100.1
config time ntp server 2 <i>NTP_Server_IP_address</i>	To configure the IP address of the NTP server having, for example here, NTP index 2.	8.2.100.1

## VRRP Commands

The following Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) commands are used during the Mobility Express controller failover and for the master AP.

Command	Description	Added in Release
config ap next-preferred-master	To configure the master AP that has been elected to take over as the new master AP	8.1.122.0
show ap next-preferred-master	To display the status of the master AP	8.1.122.0
clear ap next-preferred-master	To clear the configuration of the master AP	8.1.122.0
show mob-exp vrrp vrid	To display the VRID.	8.8.100.0
show mob-exp vrrp mac	To display the VRRP MAC	8.8.100.0

## WLAN Security Commands

Command	Description	Added in Release
config wlan security wpa akm cckm {enable   disable} wlan_id	To enable or disable CCKM	8.2.100.1